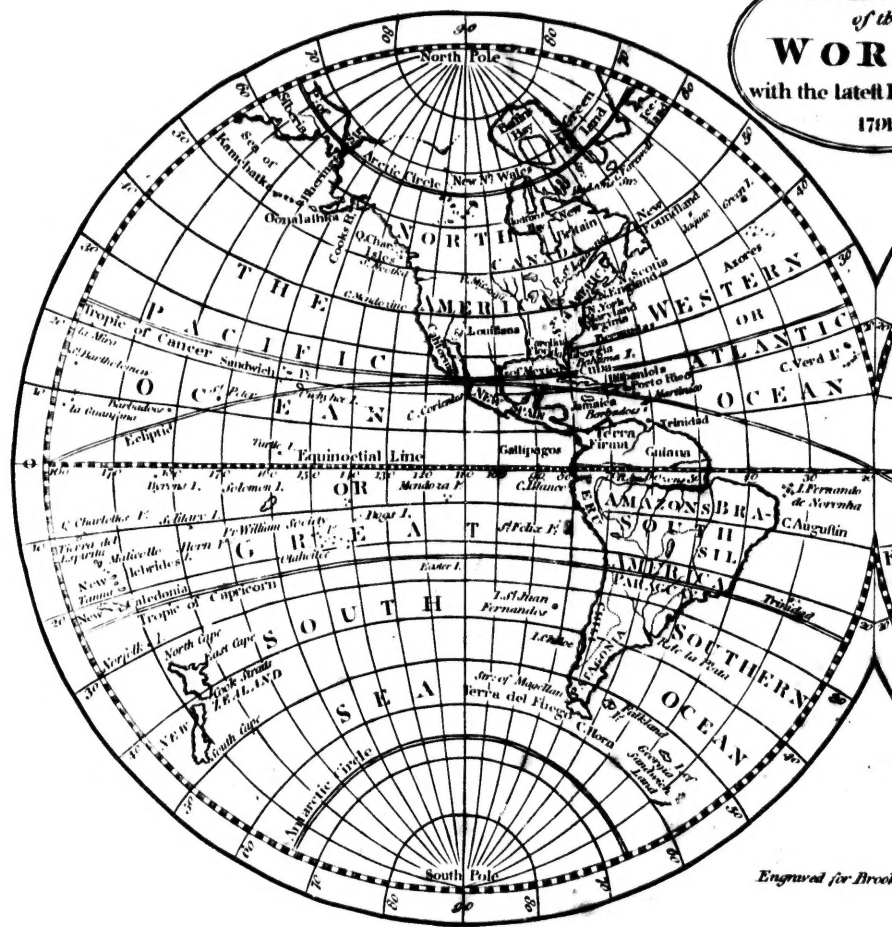


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By **R. BROOKES, M. D.**

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GENERAL E. GAZETTEER  
TO THE EIGHTH EDITION

**ADVERTISEMENT to the NINTH EDITION.**

*The very great demand for this Gazetteer, on the publication of the eighth edition, rendered it necessary to prepare a new one immediately. This edition, therefore, has been carefully revised and corrected; some considerable improvements are introduced; and the various events are brought down to the close of the year 1793. With respect to the subsequent occurrences, while this work was at press, it is obvious, from the fluctuating nature of the present war, that they could not be noticed in this edition.*

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# P R E F A C E

## TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

AS the science of Geography is in a constant state of improvement, either from new discoveries in the globe, or from the new points of view in which objects already known may be considered, a work of this nature must require frequent revision. In proportion as the spirit of enterprise, and perseverance of research, continue to exhibit new discoveries, it is our duty to apply with assiduity to the various sources of information; and to enrich our work by an interesting selection of such objects as may claim attention, not merely from their novelty, but from their importance in a delineation of the world, and the history of the human race.

In one respect, in the geography of an extensive country, the annals of literature have not presented a more important object of attention than the great revolution in France. In other countries, history has not often to record more than a change in the form of government, or the transfer of dominion from one family to another. The revolution in question, or, more properly speaking, the subversion, has operated on every possible object. The destruction of a monarchy, which had subsisted for ages; the abolition of all distinctions of rank; the confiscation of the wealth of the most powerful ecclesiastical orders; a total change in the sentiments, habits, and manners of the people; and the introduction of principles, the ultimate operation of which the most acute penetration cannot discern—these are topics which we leave to the discussion of the historian and politician. Connected with these, however, is another important circumstance, which claims the indispensable attention of the geographer. The local division of the country has likewise undergone a great revolution: instead of the former division into provinces, or military governments, it is now formed into eighty-three departments, subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. To understand the events of the present period, it became necessary, in course, to introduce this new division into our Gazetteer; but, at the same time, for the illustration of former histories, it appeared equally expedient to retain the names of the late provinces. In the account of every town, therefore, the name of its department is first mentioned, and then that of the late province; and all alterations introduced in each place by the revolution have been carefully noticed. We have derived our information on this subject from the “Nouvelle Géographie de la France,” recently published.

The revolutions in Poland, by which that country has sustained such a diminution of territory and power, and the different provinces, transferred, in consequence, to the dominion of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are distinctly noticed.

The late new division of the vast empire of Russia into forty-one governments, with the acquisition of the Crimea and other territories from the Turks, has likewise been introduced, for the first time, into any work of this kind. It may be added, that, in the description of almost all the towns in the north of Europe, the reader may find much new information.

In the geography of the East Indies we have hitherto, in common with our competitors, been extremely deficient. The usual division of those vast regions was erroneous; many important places were omitted; and such as were noticed were uniformly said to be under the dominion of a sovereign, the Great Mogul, whose authority, in fact, was merely nominal, even in the small territory of Delhi, to which his once extensive empire is reduced. If we now claim a distinguished superiority in this respect, it may be sufficient to add, that this is the only Gazetteer in which have been introduced the new acquisitions in the geography of this country, for which the world has recently been indebted to the indefatigable major Rennell.

To the same judicious author we are likewise obliged for much curious information respecting the Caucasian nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian, as well as for the assistance he has afforded to the members of the African association, in digesting the accounts they have received of some of the interior parts of that quarter of the globe.

The late voyages to New South Wales have been consulted, and some newly discovered islands in the South Pacific Ocean are now inserted.

With respect to North America, we are indebted to Mr. Morse's American Geography for the insertion of many cities, towns, lakes, and rivers, which appear in no other Gazetteer.

In Great Britain, and particularly in Scotland, great part of our work will be found considerably improved, if not entirely new: most of the lakes, in both parts of the island, are inserted for the first time; and particular attention has been paid to the noble improvements in the inland navigation of the two countries. It is but just to acknowledge here, that we have derived much valuable information from two excellent works, "England Delineated," by J. Aikin, M. D. and "Scotland Delineated," by an anonymous Author.

All the articles that were not in the last edition of this work are denoted by an asterisk. These amount to considerably more than one thousand; and a great number of articles, particularly in Switzerland and Italy, have been either newly written, or greatly improved.

Another important object was to bring down the events by which each place has been distinguished, to the close of the year 1793. This has been done in every part, which was not actually printed off at the time when the event occurred.—In a word, no pains have been spared to render this established work worthy of the reputation it has acquired, and superior to every attempt of the kind, not only in extent and variety, but in authenticity and accuracy of information.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

THE science which treats of the construction, figure, disposition, and relation of all parts of the universe, is called *Cosmography*; that is, a description of the world: and as the universe is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, cosmography has two principal parts; namely, *Astronomy*, which is the science of the celestial bodies; and *Geography*, which is a description of the earth. As these two sciences have, in many respects, a necessary connexion, we shall take a cursory view of each.

### *Of the Universe.*

Astronomy is a science, which has been the study and admiration of the most remote ages. The true system of the universe was known in the earliest times. Pythagoras, in particular, who flourished near 500 years before Christ, was undoubtedly acquainted with the present doctrine of the planetary motions, which he is supposed to have learned during his residence with some more enlightened nations in the East. His disciples not only taught, that the earth had a diurnal motion on its own axis, and annually revolved, with other planets, round the Sun, but gave such an account of the comets as is agreeable to modern discoveries. The heavens and stars they supposed quiescent; and their apparent diurnal motion from east to west was imputed to the Earth's motion from west to east. Hence this doctrine, for many ages, was called the Pythagorean System. It was followed by Philolaus, Plato, Archimedes, and others, but lost under the reign of the Peripatetic philosophy, when the Ptolemaic System (so called from Ptolemy, an Egyptian philosopher, who lived about 138 years after Christ, was universally adopted. This system supposes the Earth at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolve round it from east to west, carrying all the celestial bodies along with them, in twenty-four hours. Among the ancient philosophers, the principal assertors of this system are Aristotle and Hipparchus. Being consonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily, about 250 years ago, the true system was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Western Prussia.

The *Solar*, or *Planetary System*, should, in strict propriety, be distinguished from the *System of the Universe*: for the fixed stars, from their immense distance, and the little relation they seem to bear to our globe, are reputed no part of the former. It is highly probable, indeed, that each fixed star is itself a sun, and the centre of a particular system, surrounded by planets, &c. which, at different distances, and in different periods, revolve round their respective suns, by which they are enlightened, warmed, and cherished. Hence we have a very magnificent idea of the universe, and its immensity; and hence also arises a kind of system of systems.

As by the *universe* is to be understood the whole frame of nature, to the utmost extent of the creation, by the *solar system* is meant that portion only of the universe, which comprehends the Sun, planets, satellites, and comets. Of this system the Sun is the centre; and there are seven planets which revolve round him, each in its path or orbit. The names of these planets, in the order of their distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The first two, because they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the last four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called superior planets.

*The Sun.*

The Sun, the centre of our system, the parent of the seasons, and "great delegated source of light and life," is in the form of a spheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,000 miles, his solid bulk a million of times larger than the Earth's; and his distance from the Earth is 95,173,127 miles. This distance is so prodigious, that a cannon-ball, which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be something more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun. This luminary was generally considered by the ancients as a globe of pure fire; but from a number of maculæ, or dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his surface, this opinion appears to have been ill-founded. These spots are supposed to be immense excavations in the body of the Sun. Their motion is from east to west; and as they are observed to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun must be a spherical body, and revolve on his axis, in a contrary direction, or from west to east. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and six hours.

*The Planets.*

The planets are all opaque spherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun; it being ascertained, from telescopical observations, that only that side of the planets which is turned toward the Sun is ever enlightened; while the opposite side, which the solar rays cannot reach, remains constantly dark. From the regular appearance and disappearance of several remarkable dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, are constantly to be seen on their bodies, it may be demonstrated, that each has such a motion round its axis, as corresponds with the diurnal rotation of the Earth; and from their seeming sometimes to be stationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, that they must have such a progressive motion round the Sun as answers to the annual revolution of the Earth in its orbit. As the Earth, moreover, is similar to the other six planets, it may reasonably be concluded, by analogy, that they must be designed for the same purposes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed to the consideration of each planet in particular.

1. MERCURY, the nearest planet to the sun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-seven days and twenty-three hours, or little less than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being seldom seen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots appearing on his disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights, is unknown. His distance from the Sun is 36,841,468 miles: his diameter 3,100; and, in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. These calculations, as well as those of the other planets which follow, are founded on astronomical observations made on the transit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1761. Mercury seems, when viewed in different positions, with a good telescope, to have all the phases or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be seen entirely round, or quite full; because his enlightened side is never turned directly toward us, but when he is so near the Sun as to be hid in his beams.

2. VENUS, which is the brightest, and, to appearance, the largest of all the planets, is the next above Mercury. She is 68,891,486 miles from the Sun, and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and seventeen hours, or about seven months and a half.

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half. Her diameter is 9,360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-four days and eight hours. When this planet appears to the west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called the morning star; and when she appears to the east of that luminary, she shines in the evening, and is called the evening star. She is in each situation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution, appears, through a telescope, to have all the various appearances of the Moon.

3. The EARTH, the next planet above Venus, is 95,173,127 miles distant from the Sun, and by travelling at the rate of 58,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the space of our year. This motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon-ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles; and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours, from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. In its progress through the ecliptic, the Earth every where keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, which is about twenty-three degrees and a half. The rotation of the Earth on its own axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. The Earth was long considered as a circular plane, extending on all sides to an infinite distance; and the heavens above it, in which the Sun, Moon, and stars appear to move daily from east to west, were imagined to be at no great distance from it, and to have been created solely for the use and ornament of our globe. But this opinion is no longer entertained but by the vulgar and uninformed. It is now received as an incontrovertible point, that the Earth is of a spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe. This is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, and particularly commodore Anson, who, by steering continually westward, arrived, at length, at the place whence he departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface: for, when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only. This is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse: for, as the Moon has no light but what she receives from the Sun, and the Earth, during the eclipse, being interposed between them, the Moon must be obscured, either totally, or in part. And since, in every lunar eclipse which is not total, the obscure part always appears to be bounded by a circular line, the Earth itself must be spherical; it being evident, that nothing but a spherical body can, in all situations, cast a circular shadow. The unevennesses on the surface of the Earth, which are caused by mountains and vallies, do not afford an objection to its being considered as a circular body: for the most lofty mountains bear less proportion to the vast magnitude of the Earth, than the small risings on the coat of an orange do to the orange itself, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find, that these trifling protuberances occasion no irregularities

larities in the shadow of the Earth, during the time of a lunar eclipse. On the contrary, its circumference appears to be even and regular, as if cast by a body perfectly globular. It has been demonstrated, however, that the Earth is not a perfect globe. Mr. Richer, in a voyage to Cayenne, near the equator, in 1672, found that the pendulum of his clock no longer made its vibrations so frequently as in the latitude of Paris, and that it was absolutely necessary to shorten it by a line and a quarter, a little more than the eleventh part of a Paris inch, in order to make it agree with the times of the stars passing the meridian. A pendulum, like any other falling body, is acted upon by the force of gravity; and, in consequence of Richer's discovery (which has been since confirmed by repeated experiments) it was observed, that since the gravity of bodies is by so much the less powerful as those bodies are further removed from the centre of the Earth, the region of the equator must be absolutely much more elevated than that of France; and that, therefore, the figure of the Earth could not be that of a sphere. Newton and Huygens were the first who perceived the extensive application of which this discovery was capable. It is impossible, in this sketch, to enter into all the principles and calculations that were employed in this inquiry. It will be sufficient to observe, that the first of these great philosophers found, by mathematical calculations, that the polar diameter of the Earth is to the equatorial as 229 is to 230; or, that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty-five miles more than at those of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, consequently, was that of an oblate spheroid, or a body nearly resembling an orange.

4. **MARS**, the next planet above the orbit of the Earth, is distant from the Sun 145,014,118 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles; and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the Moon; which evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by any native light. This planet is diversified with spots like the Moon, by which his diurnal rotation is ascertained in the direction from west to east; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density with that of the Earth.

5. **JUPITER**, the largest of all the planets, is still higher in the system than Mars. His distance from the Sun is 494,990,976 miles. He travels at the rate of 29,000 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in something less than twelve of our years. His diameter is 94,100 miles; and he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. The telescopic appearance of this planet affords a vast field for the curious inquirer. It is surrounded by several faint substances, resembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of his orbit. They are not regular or constant in their appearance: for sometimes one only is to be seen, and sometimes five; and, in the latter case, two of them have been known to disappear during the time of observation. When their number is most considerable, one or more dark spots are frequently formed between the belts, which increase till the whole is united in one large dusky band. This planet is also diversified with a number of large spots, which are on the brightest parts of the surface; but, like the belts, they are subject to various mutations, both in their figure and periods. It has been conjectured that these belts are seas, and that the variations observed, both in them and the spots, are occasioned by tides, which are differently affected, according to the positions of his moons. These moons, or satellites, which are four in number, were discovered by Galileo,

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is still higher in the system than 9,976 miles. He travels at the his annual revolution in some diameter is 94,100 miles; and he and fifty-six minutes. The telescope field for the curious inquirer. resembling belts or bands, which are not regular or constant in to be seen, and sometimes five; known to disappear during the most considerable, one or more belts, which increase till the his planet is also diversified with lightest parts of the surface; but, mutations, both in their figure these belts are seas, and that the spots, are occasioned by tides, positions of his moons. These er, were discovered by Galileo,

on the 7th of January 1610, soon after the invention of the telescope; but the belts were not discovered till near twenty years after.

6. SATURN, the next planet above Jupiter, is 907,956,130 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,990 miles; and he is surrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by observations on which Dr. Herschel determined, in January 1791, that his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in 10 hours and 16 minutes. Saturn is observed to be attended by seven satellites. Of these, five were discovered in the last century: a sixth was first observed by Dr. Herschel, on the 28th of August 1788; and a seventh he discovered on the 17th of September, the same year. A magnificent luminous ring encircumfesses this planet, at such a distance, that several of the stars may frequently be seen between the inward surface of the ring and the body of the planet; its distance from which is nearly equal to its breadth, which is about 21,000 miles. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. THE GEORGIAN, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer till the 13th of March 1781, when it was seen by Dr. Herschel, who gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of respect to his present majesty, and to convey an idea to posterity of the time and place of the discovery. Foreign astronomers, however, call it either by his own name, or that of Pallas. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,526 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,226 miles; and it revolves round the Sun at the rate of 7000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can seldom be seen plainly by the naked eye, but may be easily discovered in a clear night, when above the horizon, by a good telescope. Two satellites, attending upon it, have since been discovered; and, from the remote situation of this planet, there is reason to believe, that there are several others which have not yet been observed.

#### *The Secondary Planets.*

Beside the primary planets, there are fourteen others, called secondary planets, satellites, or moons, which regard their primaries as the centres of their motions, and revolve round them in the same manner as those primaries do round the Sun; namely, the Moon, which attends our Earth; the four satellites of Jupiter; the seven that belong to Saturn; and the two that attend the Georgian. From the continual change of their phases or appearances, it is evident that these also are opaque bodies, and shine only by the reflection of the light which they receive from the Sun.

The MOON, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and keeps revolving round it continually by a different motion, in the space of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2,180 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the Moon with the naked eye, we discern a number of spots, which the imagination naturally supposes to be seas, continents, and the like; but on viewing her through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface, exactly

## I N T R O D U C T I O N.

resembling vallies and mountains; and every other appearance seems to indicate, that she is a body of the same nature with the Earth. Dr. Herschel, the superiority of whose telescopes is well known, has stated, in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1787, his observations on three different volcanoes in the Moon. Several astronomers have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every spot, as it appears through the best telescopes, distinguishing each of them by a proper name. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which she is subject. While that half of her which is toward the Sun is illumined, the other half is dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears, when she comes between the Earth and the Sun, because her dark side is then toward us. When she is gone somewhat forward, we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full-illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day, till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before. These different appearances of the Moon, which we call her phases, are sufficient to demonstrate, that she shines not by any light of her own; for, otherwise, as her form is spherical, we should always behold her, like the Sun, with a full orb. There are other phenomenons of the Moon, the discussion of which, in this cursory view, would be too intricate to admit of a popular illustration. We shall, therefore, only observe farther, that of all the celestial orbs, this planet, next to the Sun, has the most beneficial influence on our globe. How cheerless and uncomfortable would be our nights, but for the constant returns of light, which this our sister orb, our faithful and inseparable companion, dispenses in such agreeable vicissitude! How highly useful are even her eclipses, in our astronomical, geographical, and chronological computations! How salutary is her attractive influence, which swells the tides, perpetuates the regular returns of ebb and flow, and thus tends, not only to preserve the liquid element itself from putrefaction, but the surrounding continents, in course, from infection and disease!

### *The Comets.*

COMETS are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is unknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by long fiery tails, which continually issue from the side that is farthest from the Sun. The orbits, in which these vast bodies move, are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some parts of their circuit through the heavens, they approach so near the Sun, as to be almost vitrified by his heat; and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deprived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe, and the laws to which they are subject, have been discovered by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

### *Of the Fixed Stars.*

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this account of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sun, a stupendous body

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body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and comets, perform their revolutions with an exactness and regularity which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divine origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of these vast bodies, and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence? But what must be our astonishment, when informed, that this glorious system is only a small part of the universe, and that, if it were utterly annihilated, it would be missed no more, by an eye that could take in the whole creation, than a grain of sand on the sea-shore. To form some idea, therefore, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation, we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are dispersed far beyond the bounds of our solar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the stars. This arises, probably, from their appearing so extremely small, that the interposition of any very minute substance (of which there are many constantly floating in our atmosphere) deprives us of the sight of them; but as the interposed body soon changes its place, we again see the star; and this succession being perpetual, occasions the twinkling. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent diurnal motion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position during the whole of this revolution.

The fixed stars are not placed in one concave surface, so as to be all equally distant from us, but are so dispersed through illimitable space, that there must be as great a distance between any two neighbouring stars, as there is between our Sun and those which are the nearest to him. Were a spectator, therefore, to be placed near any fixed star, he would consider that alone as a real Sun, and the rest as so many luminous points, placed in the firmament at equal distances from him. The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and, since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration: their immense distance from us, and from each other, must equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest star to us, or supposed to be such from being the largest in appearance, is Sirius, or the dog-star; and the Earth, in its revolution round the Sun, is 195,000,000 miles nearer to this star in one part of its orbit, than in the opposite one; and yet its magnitude appears not to be in the least affected by it. The distance of this star from the Sun is computed to be above 32 millions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon-ball would fly in seven millions of years.

The stars being at such immense distances from the Sun, cannot receive from him so strong a light as they seem to possess, nor even a degree of brightness sufficient to make them visible to us; for his rays would be so dissipated before they could reach such remote objects, that they could never be transmitted to our eyes, so as to render those objects visible by reflection. The stars, therefore, shine by their own native lustre, and, in this respect, are totally different from the planets.

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the stars were made only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe; although many

many of these stars are so far from benefiting us, that they cannot be seen without a telescope; and there are innumerable others which the eye, even by the aid of that instrument, can never reach. We have already intimated, that there is an inconceivable number of suns, systems, and worlds, dispersed through infinite space; inasmuch, that our solar system, compared with the whole, appears but as an atom, and is almost lost in the immensity of the creation. The Georgian planet, nevertheless, revolves in an orbit of above 1,800,000,000 miles from the Sun, and some of the comets make excursions of many millions of miles beyond this; and yet, at that astonishing distance, they are incomparably nearer to the Sun than to any other fixed star; as is evident from their keeping clear of the attraction of the stars, and returning periodically by virtue of that of the Sun. It cannot be imagined, therefore, that the Omnipotent Creator, who acts with infinite wisdom, and never acts in vain, should have created so many glorious suns, fitted for so many important purposes, and placed at such distances from each other, without suitable objects sufficiently near them to be benefited by their influence. On the contrary, it is reasonable to conclude, that they were created for the same purposes with our Sun; to bestow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of planets revolving round them. And, from analogy we may infer, that all these innumerable systems are with equal wisdom contrived for the accommodation of rational inhabitants; perhaps of still higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable, in the different scales of existence, of a perpetual progression in knowledge and virtue, in perfection and felicity.

#### *Description of the Artificial Sphere.*

**O**N the convex part of the terrestrial globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is truly represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographical miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round: but, as 60 geographic miles are about 69 miles English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 24,840 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines. 3. The Horizon. 4. The Ecliptic. 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the southern half. It is divided into 360 degrees, or 180 degrees east, and the same west, from the first meridian, which on English globes passes through London; and its principal use is to show the longitude of any place, east or west, from such first meridian. When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoxes.

The MERIDIAN is a great circle, supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the Sun and the stars appear above the horizon. As there is an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is also infinite; for the Meridian

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we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the  
zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians,  
which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial. It has  
been customary for geographers to establish a First Meridian; though this is  
altogether arbitrary: Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the  
most western of the Canaries; but the common method, at present, is for  
every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the First  
Meridian; and, accordingly, the longitudes in this Dictionary are reckoned  
east or west from the Meridian of London. The use of the brass Meridian  
of a globe is to show when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it  
is applied; and also to find the latitude of places, north or south, from the  
equator.

The **ECLIPTIC** is a great circle that cuts the equator obliquely, and re-  
presents that path in the heavens, which the Sun seems to describe by the  
Earth's annual course round it. It is divided into 12 parts, called signs,  
and each of those into 30 more, called degrees, corresponding to the 12  
months, and the days of the month.

The **HORIZON** is a great circle, which divides the world into two equal  
parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other in-  
ferior and invisible. When the Sun is above this circle it is then day, and  
when it is sunk 18 degrees beneath it, night then commences. This circle  
is of wood, and the brass meridian is inclosed therein with all the rest of  
the sphere: it is also immoveable, and on it are marked the degrees of the  
12 signs of the ecliptic, and the days of the 12 months of the year.

The **TROPICS** are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described  
by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capri-  
corn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the  
equinoctial very near 23 degrees and a half. The Sun describes these Tropics  
about the 20th day of June, and the 21st day of December. When he  
touches the Tropic of Cancer, he makes the longest day for the inhabitants  
between the equator and the north pole; and, when he comes to the be-  
ginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the people between the  
equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the for-  
mer will be when the Sun touches the Tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter  
when he comes to the Tropic of Cancer. For this reason, those points are  
called the winter and the summer Tropics, or the southern and northern;  
and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never passes.

The **POLAR CIRCLES** are distinguished by the names of the arctic and ant-  
arctic, or the north and the south, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial.  
They are termed Polar, because they are near the poles of the world, being  
only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of the book, represents the  
globe, taken out of its horizon, squeezed flat, cut through, and turned up  
again. The circles bounding the projection, represent the brass meridian;  
and the curve lines running across, at every 10 degrees, show the latitude,  
north or south, from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and  
south poles; and the curve lines uniting them, are the other meridians on  
the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and show  
the longitude, east or west, from the meridian of London. The equator or  
equinoctial is the straight line running across the meridians exactly in the  
middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper distances  
on each side toward the north and south.

#### *Of the Zones.*

The *ZONES* are five broad spaces encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The torrid Zone contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two temperate Zones are so called from their lying between the two extreme degrees of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are both 43 degrees broad. Of the two frigid Zones, the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance.

#### *Of the Climates.*

A *CLIMATE* is a space of the Earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle, the days of each Climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all on each side of the equator. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long, we need only subtract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done on any other Climate.

#### *Of the Points of the Compass.*

The Earth may be considered, with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus England is to the west of France, and Poland is to the east of Germany: as also Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie south-west of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be north-east with regard to Spain. The same may be said of any two other countries.

#### *Of the Terms used in Geography.*

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the Earth. By the Earth is meant the terraqueous globe, composed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a country, province, or county; as, for instance, Yorkshire. *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town and the like. *Hydrography* is a description of the water, such as oceans, seas, and lakes.

As the Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between geographical charts or maps, which, however, may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shows the two surfaces

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of the whole terrestrial globe, cut in two by the meridian passing through  
the equinoxes; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the  
globe; such as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and even kingdoms; as  
Sweden, Spain, Italy, or Great-Britain. However, those maps may be call-  
ed particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more  
properly such as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Nor-  
mandy in France, and Staffordshire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the Earth  
than a globe, because it is of the same shape and figure; but as it is im-  
possible to make one large enough to show every part of the earth and sea  
distinctly, there is a necessity of having recourse to general and particular  
maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and sciences, has terms proper to itself;  
some of which have relation to the Earth, and others to the water.

A *Continent* is a large part of the Earth, which comprehends several coun-  
tries not separated by any sea: thus Europe is a continent.

An *Island*, or *Isle*, is a portion of the Earth entirely surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula*, or *Chersonesus*, is a quantity of land which is joined to a  
continent only by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed  
with water, as the peninsula of the Crimea.

An *Isthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined  
to the land, as the isthmus of Darien.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land, which projects into the sea, and is com-  
monly called a Cape, when it appears like a mountain; but when the ad-  
vanced part has little elevation, it is termed a Point. Thus the Cape of  
Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters surrounding a considerable part  
of the continent; such as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A *Sea* is a smaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict sense,  
as the Irish Sea; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the  
sea; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is said to con-  
sist of land and sea.

A *Gulf* is a part of the sea surrounded by land, except in one part,  
where it communicates with the ocean; as the Gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of  
Florida; and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the  
Baltic, and the Black Seas, which, properly speaking, are gulfs, as well as  
the Gulf of Venice.

A *Bay* is said to differ from a gulf only in being less, and more narrow  
at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true; for a bay has  
a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than  
some gulfs; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknow-  
ledged that bays in general are much smaller.

A *Creek* is a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay.

A *Road* is a place upon any coast where there is a good anchorage, and  
where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulfs, or a sea and  
a gulf; such as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the Straits of Gibraltar,  
between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Lake* is a collection of standing water surrounded by land, having no  
visible communication with the sea. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and  
properly a lake. Smaller lakes are those of Ladoga, Geneva, and several  
others.

A *River* is a stream of water that has its source from a spring, which  
always keeps running till it falls into some other river, or into the sea. Very  
small streams are called brooks, rivulets, or rills.

Descrip-

#### *Description of a Map.*

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north, the bottom as the south, the right hand as the east, and the left hand as the west. In old Maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a Fleur de Luce is generally placed on some part of it, pointing toward the north, by which the other points are easily known.

On the top of the Map, between the marginal lines, are placed the several figures, which show the number of degrees of eastern or western longitude of every place that is directly under those figures. At the bottom of most Maps are placed the same figures as those at the top; but in Maps of the best sort, instead thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies distant, east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place which is situate one degree east of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of us, as Naples, will appear to have the Sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and a place situate fifteen-degrees west of us, as the island of Madeira, will appear to have the Sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that show the number of degrees, either north or south latitude which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situated 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude: that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left; those which run from the top to the bottom, are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are sometimes omitted, when a Map is too full to admit of them.

*Kingdoms or Provinces* are divided from each other by a row of single points, and they are often stained with different colours. *Cities or great towns* are made like little houses, with a small circle in the middle of them; but smaller *towns or villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks; and *forests* are represented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, those of *cities* in a Roman character, and those of *provinces* in large capitals. The *sea* is generally left as an empty space on the Map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind. *Rocks* are sometimes made in Maps like little pointed things sticking up sharp in the sea. *Sands or Shelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the shape of these sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding the depths. *Currents of water* are described by several long parallel crooked strokes, imitating a current. The *course of winds* is represented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coasts toward which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are described by a single crooked waving line, and *large rivers* by such double and treble lines made strong and black. *Bridges* are distinguished by a double line across the rivers.

# THE GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR, COMPENDIOUS

## GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

### ABA

### ABB

**A**, a river in Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the river Emba.

**AA**, a river that rises in the department of Somme, in France, becomes navigable near St. Omer, passes on to Gravlines, and falls into the German Ocean.

**AA**, a river of Courland, that rises in Samojitia, and falls into the bay of Riga.

**AALBOURG**. See **ALBOURG**; as also other words that begin with two **AA's**, and are not found here.

**AAE**, a large river of Switzerland, which has its source in a lake, near Mount Saalberg, in the S. of the canton of Bern, and running N. W. through the whole extent of the lakes of Brienz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure, whence it flows E. to Arburg, and N. E. to Brugg, below which it is joined by the Reuss and Limmat, and then falls into the Rhine opposite Waldschut.

**AAHEN**, or **WELTENBURG**, a town of Bavaria, defended by a citadel, and seated on the Danube, seven miles from Ratisbon. It is remarkable for Roman antiquities, and some fine springs of mineral water. Lon. 11. 59. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

**ABAKANSKOY**, a garrison town of Siberia, in the Russian government of Tobolsk. Lon. 94. 5. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

**ABAKAR**, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolsk; famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, constantly visited by a great number of pilgrims: the clergy carry

it every year in procession to Tobolsk. Lon. 68. 20. E. lat. 58. 11. N.

**ABANO**, a village in the territory of Padua, in Italy, famous for warm baths. In one, called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered with the warm mud, in hopes of a cure. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

**ABARANER**, a town of Turcomania, in Asia, where the archbishop of Nakhivan often resides: he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300 Roman Catholics said to be in this place. It is 20 miles N. of Nakhivan. Lon. 63. 50. E. lat. 39. 01. N.

**ABASKAJA**, a town in Siberia, on the river Irtys. The church is surrounded by a wall, and guarded by dragoons. Lon. 69. 5. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

**ABERNORIE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, 23 miles N. of Roscommon. It is remarkable for an old abbey. Lon. 8. 11. W. lat. 55. 56. N.

**ABAYVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, seated in a pleasant valley, where the Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. A manufactory of woollen cloth was set up here in 1665: they also make sail-cloth, coarse linen, and black and green soap. This town carries on a good trade, by the Somme, in which the tide rises six feet. It is 52 miles S. of Calais, and 80 N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

**ABBEY-HOLM**, a town in Cumberland, so called from an abbey built here by David

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king of Scots. It stands on an  
fen, and had a market on Satu.  
is 16 miles S. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 3.  
29. W. lat. 54. 53. N.

ABBEY-MILTON, or MIDDLETON,  
an ancient but mean town in Dorsetshire,  
which had formerly an abbey, and a mar-  
ket. It is 12 miles N. E. of Dorchester.  
Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 50. 51. N.

ABBOTS, or APEWOOD CASTLE, in  
Staffordshire, situated on a lofty round prom-  
ontory, and a steep ridge of hills extend-  
ing a mile in length, conjectured to have  
been one continued fortification, and to  
have been a work of the ancient Britons.  
It lies seven miles from Wolverhampton,  
on the N. side of the road from Shrews-  
bury to London.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, or PAGETS-  
BROMLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with  
a market on Tuesday. It is six miles E.  
of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London.  
Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 52. 51. N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire,  
where there is a famous swannery. It has  
a market on Thursday, and is seven miles  
S. W. of Dorchester, and 127 W. by S. of  
London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

\* ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a village in  
Herts, four miles from St. Alban's, famous  
for being the birthplace of Nicholas  
Breakspere, who, under the name of  
Adrian IV. was the only Englishman that  
ever obtained the tiara, and whose arro-  
gance was such, that he obliged the empe-  
ror Frederic the First to prostrate himself  
before him, kiss his foot, hold his stirrup,  
and lead the white palfrey on which he  
rode; and yet he suffered his mother to be  
maintained by the alms of the church of  
Canterbury.

ABENOW, a mountain of Suabia, 13  
miles from Friburg, remarkable for the  
source of the Danube, and for giving name  
to a chain of mountains, extending from  
the Rhine to the Neckar, and from the  
Forest Towns to the city of Thorheim.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark, in  
Sleswick, in a territory of its own name. It  
is a flourishing place, being twice as large  
as formerly, and built in a better taste. It is  
situated on a spacious bay of the Baltic,  
surrounded on three sides by high moun-  
tains. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

ABENSPURG, a town of Bavaria, on  
the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles  
S. W. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat.  
48. 46. N.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorgan-  
shire, in S. Wales, that had a market, now  
disused. It is situated at the mouth of the  
Avon, 19 miles N. W. of Cowbridge, and

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16.5 W. of London. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat.  
52. 35. N.

ABERBROTHWICK, or ARBROATH,  
a royal borough of Scotland, in Angus-  
shire. It is a small neat town, in which is a  
considerable manufacture of sail-cloth and  
linen. Here are the magnificent ruins of  
an abbey, said to have been founded by  
William the Lion in 1178. This town is  
15 miles N. E. of St. Andrew's, and 40  
N. N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 39. W.  
lat. 56. 36. N.

ABERDEEN, OLD, an ancient city of  
Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, on the S. bank  
of the river Don, over which is an old  
bridge, of one arch, resting upon two op-  
posite rocks. The town consists only of  
one street; but has an ancient Gothic ca-  
thedral, in which are two places of wor-  
ship; and a college called King's College.

ABERDEEN, NEW, a handsome city  
of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, situated  
about one mile from Old Aberdeen, on an  
eminence, on the S. side of the river Dee;  
over which, about two miles above the  
town, is an elegant bridge of seven arches.

The college, founded by Earl Marischal,  
in 1593, and called Marischal College, is,  
like the college in Old Aberdeen, an an-  
cient edifice, and a very respectable semi-  
nary. Beside two parish churches, and  
the college kirk, there is an elegant epis-  
copal chapel, with several meeting-houses.  
The other public buildings are, a hand-  
some townhouse, Gordon's hospital, an in-  
firmity, and a grammar-school. The har-  
bour, at the mouth of the Dee, is defended  
by a strong stone pier, lately erected. Be-  
side the coasting trade, vessels are sent  
hence to France, Spain, Portugal, and to  
the northern states of Europe. The ma-  
nufactures are stockings, cottons, &c. and  
here is a fine salmon fishery. The num-  
ber of inhabitants in Old and New Aber-  
deen, and the suburbs, is estimated at  
20,000. Aberdeen is 84 miles N. E. of  
Edinburgh. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 57. 6. N.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scot-  
land, bounded on the N. W. by Banffshire  
and the river Deveron; on the N. and N.  
E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by  
the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and  
Perth; and on the W. by Invernessshire.

Its length, from N. E. to S. W. is about  
80 miles; its breadth not quite 30. The  
N. E. part extending toward the river  
Ythan is called Buchan. There is much  
excellent pasture in the high parts; and  
the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains  
many well cultivated fields.

ABERDOUR, a village of Scotland, on  
the N. coast of the frith of Forth, in the

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WICK, or AUBROATH, a town of Scotland, in Angus-shire, a neat town, in which is a manufacture of sail-cloth and the magnificent ruins of a castle to have been founded by King David in 1178. This town is 10 miles S. of St. Andrew's, and 40 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 39. W.

OLD, an ancient city of Scotland, on the S. bank of the Forth, over which is an old bridge, resting upon two arches. The town consists only of one street, and has an ancient Gothic church. There are two places of worship, called King's College and St. Andrew's.

NEW, a handsome city of Scotland, situated 10 miles S. of Old Aberdeen, on the S. side of the river Dee; about two miles above the elegant bridge of seven arches, founded by Earl Marischal, called Marischal College, is a very respectable seminary, and a very respectable seminary, and a very respectable seminary.

two parish churches, and a very respectable seminary, and a very respectable seminary, and a very respectable seminary.

with several meeting-houses, and a very respectable seminary, and a very respectable seminary, and a very respectable seminary.

public buildings are, a handsome, Gordon's hospital, an infirmary, and a very respectable seminary, and a very respectable seminary, and a very respectable seminary.

the harbour of the Dee, is defended by one pier, lately erected. Boats, trade, vessels are sent to Spain, Portugal, and to the states of Europe. The manufactures, cottons, &c. and salmon fishery. The number of inhabitants in Old and New Aberdeen is 84 miles N. E. of London. 1. 50. W. lat. 57. 6. N.

NSHIRE, a county of Scotland, on the N. W. by Banffshire, Deveron; on the N. and N. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the Kincardine, Angus, and the W. by Invernesshire. From N. E. to S. W. is about 30 miles. The breadth not quite 30. The river extends toward the river Buchanan. There is much culture in the high parts; and a very respectable seminary, and a very respectable seminary, and a very respectable seminary.

called Strathbogie, contains cultivated fields. A village of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, in the

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the county of Fife, about twelve miles from Edinburgh. At this place, the gallant nobleman, lamented in the Scottish ballad of the "Bonny Earl of Murray," was murdered in 1592, on suspicion of having gained the affections of the Queen.

BERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 16 miles S. W. of York, and 184 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

BERFRAW, a village of North Wales, in the Isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of great account, the princes of North Wales having then a palace here. It is six miles N. W. of Newburgh. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

BERGAVENNY, a well-built town of Monmouthshire, containing about 400 houses, with two parish churches, and an old castle. It has two markets, on Tuesday and Friday. It is sixteen miles W. of Monmouth, and 143 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

BERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, on the river Spey, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings, and afterward the see of an archbishop.

BERYSTWITH, a small town of Cardiganhire, in S. Wales, on the Riddal, near its confluence with the Itwith, where it falls into the sea. The market, on Monday, is considerable. It is 30 miles N. E. of Cardigan, and 203 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E. Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the W. Egypt on the N. and the coast of Ajan to the S. Suvaqui is the capital. It is a sandy and barren country, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ABIAD, a town of Africa, on the coast of Abex, seated on a high mountain, and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a small town of Italy, seated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

ABINGDON, a town of Berks, on the Thames: it is a good thoroughfare, and has a market on Monday and Friday. The assizes, sessions, and other county meetings, are often held here. It has a handsome townhall for the assizes, &c. Here are two churches, and the town consists of several well-built streets, which centre in a spacious corn-market. Great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. It sends one member to parliament, and is seven miles S. of Oxford, and 56 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

ABUL, a town of Beira, in Portugal, containing 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 7. 13. W. lat. 40. 20. N.

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containing 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 7. 13. W. lat. 40. 20. N.

ABKHAS, one of the seven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient establishments are on the southern slope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cuban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and the eastern; each subject to a bashaw, commonly chosen out of the principal native families; one of whom resides at Sotchukkalé, and the other at Sighumkalé. The capital is Anacopir, formerly Nicopis. The Abkhas speak an original language, essentially different from all the known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have, at present, very little religion, although they still preserve some traces of Christianity.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians: but their chief is a Calmuck. Lon. from 72. to 83. E. lat. 51. to 54. N.

ABLOE, a town of Little Tartary, lying between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 15. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

ABNAKIS, Indians of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

ABO, a seaport, the capital of Swedish Finland, on the point where the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland unite. The town, which is not ill-built, contains several brick houses: but the generality are of wood, painted red. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, and iron. Here is a university, founded in 1640, by queen Christina; and here likewise is a royal botanic garden, established by the late unfortunate Gustavus. Abo is an episcopal see, 140 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 22. 18. E. lat. 60. 27. N.

ABO-FLOT, or ABO-HUS, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninsula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often suffered from the enemy and by fire.

ABOUTIG, ABUTISH, or ABOHIBE, a mean town in Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which they make the best opium in the Levant. It was formerly large. Lat. 26. 50. N.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a small town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the river Tajo. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents,

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and an hospital. Lon. 7. 18. W. lat. 39. 14. N.

**ABREIRO**, a town of Tra-las-montes, in Portugal, in a district which comprehends ten parishes. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

**ABROLHOS**, dangerous shoals, about 50 miles from the coast of Brasil, and near the island of St. Ilarbo.

**ABRUG-BANYA**, a populous town in Transylvania, on the river Ompav, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which are mines of gold and silver. Lon. 23. 24. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

**ABRUZZO**, a province of Naples, bounded on the E. by the gulf of Venice; on the N. and W. by Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna of Rome; and on the S. by the Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, whereof one is called Ulteriore, and has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citriore, of which Solmona is the capital. Beside the Appennine Mountains, there are two others, called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. The top of this last is always covered with snow. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

**ABSPERG**, a small town in Suabia, in the Norgow, near Anspach.

**ABSTEINEN**, a balliwick beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapiau, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It is a mountainous, but pleasant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

**ABYDOS**, a town and castle of Lesser Asia, now the southern castle of the Dardanelles, at the strait joining the Archipelago to the sea of Marmora. This strait, called Gallipoli, is two miles in breadth. Lon. 27. 36. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

**ABYO**, or **ABUYO**, one of the Philippine islands, in the East Indies, between Mindinao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122. 15. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

**ABYSSINIA**, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Sennaar, or Nubia; on the E. partly by the Red Sea, and partly by Dancalia; on the W. by Gorcham; and on the S. by Gingiro and Alaba; lying between 6° and 20° N. lat. and 26° and 40° E. lon. It is about 900 miles long, and 800 broad, and contains 378,000 square miles. The rainy season continues for six months, from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually cold, so as to feel dif-

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agreeable to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rains, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beside many species of eagles, vultures, &c. (of which Mr. Bruce, in his celebrated Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, has given ample descriptions) there is a species of glede, called haldayn, which is likewise very frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains. Vast variety of flocks cover the plains in May, when the rains become constant. There are few owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. Of insects, the most remarkable is the Tsetstsal or fly, which is so fatal to cattle, and even to the camel, that, in some particular countries, great emigrations are obliged to take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent all their stock of cattle from being destroyed. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its source in this country, near the village of Geesh, in lon. 36. 11. E. and lat. 10. 59. N. Gondar is the metropolis. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek church.

**ACADIA**, or **NOVA SCOTIA**, a country in North America, bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the N. by the ocean on the E. by the bay of Fundy and the sea of Acadia on the S. and by New England on the W. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Brada, in 1661; but being afterward taken by the English, it was, by the treaty of Utrecht, ceded to them. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game, beside fish. The capital town is Halifax. This province was, in 1784, divided into two governments. See **BRUNSWICK, NEW**.

**ACAMBOU**, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and insolent.

**ACANNY**, an inland country of Guinea, in Africa, affording the best gold, in great plenty. There is a town of the same name. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

**ACAPULCO**, a considerable town of Mexico, in N. America, seated on a bay of the South Sea. The harbour is very commodious.

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to the soles of the feet; partly to the six months rains, when no sun, and partly to the perpetual nights and days. There is no animal in the world that produces a variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The snakes, however, are very numerous, and kill in their ravages. Beside many species of eagles, vultures, &c. (of which Mr. Bruce, in his celebrated Travels to the Source of the Nile, has given descriptions) there is a species of serpent called haddayn, which is likewise frequent in Egypt, and comes punctured into Abyssinia, at the return of the fiercer tropical rains. Vast varieties of plants cover the plains in May, when rains become constant. There are many birds; but these are of an immoderate beauty. Of insects, the most remarkable is the Tifaltal or fly, which is so common to cattle, and even to the camel, that in particular countries, great emigrations are obliged to take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent all flock of cattle from being destroyed. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated Nile has its source in this country, at the village of Geesh, in lon. 36. 43. E. lat. 10. 59. N. Gondar is the metropolis. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the black church.

**ACADIA, or NOVA SCOTIA**, a country in North America, bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the N. by the ocean on the E. by the bay of Fundy and the sea of Nova Scotia on the S. and by New England on the W. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda, in 1661; but being afterwards taken by the English, it was, by the treaty of Utrecht, ceded to them. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game, beside fish. The capital is Halifax. This province was, in 1763, divided into two governments. See **NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW**.

**CAMBOU**, a kingdom on the coast of Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being happy and indolent.

**CANNY**, an inland country of Guinea, in Africa, affording the best gold, in great plenty. There is a town of the same name. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

**CAPULCO**, a considerable town of Mexico, in N. America, seated on a bay of the South Sea. The harbour is very commodious,

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dious, and will hold near 100 vessels. Every year they send a rich ship to Manila; and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with the best commodities of the East Indies. One of these, laden with silver, was taken by commodore Anson, in 1743. Lon. 102. 10. W. lat. 17. 22. N.

**ACARIA**, a town of South America, in Paraguay, built by the Jesuits in 1644. Lon. 11. 4. W. lat. 26. 0. S.

**ACBARABAD**. See **AGRA**.

**ACERENZA**, a small town of the province of Basilicata, in the kingdom of Naples. It was formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

**ACERNO**, a town of Italy, in the Principato Citeriore of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 12 miles N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

**ACERNA**, a town in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro; seated on the river Agno, seven miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

**ACHAM**, a country in Asia, bounded on the N. by Boutan, on the E. by China, on the S. by Burmah, and on the W. by Hindoothan. It is very little known to the Europeans.

**ACHEEN**, a kingdom on the N. W. of the island of Sumatra, in the Indian Ocean, now very different from what it was, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portuguese from the island, and its sovereigns received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. It is thought comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. Its chief products are very fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Achene are, in general, taller, stouter, and much darker-complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

**ACHEEN**, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, seated on a river which flows into the sea, near the N. W. point of the island, or Achecn Head, about two miles from the mouth, in a wide valley, formed like an amphitheatre by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, which empties itself by several channels, is very shallow at the bar. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a rude piece of architecture, a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, and strong walls. A large

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manufacture of a thick kind of cotton cloth, and of steel for the short trousers worn by the Malays and Achene, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in bladders. The Achene are bold and expert navigators. Crimes are punished here with remarkable rigour; but the rod of justice, it is supposed, falls only on the poor. Petty theft is punished by suspending the offender from a tree, with a gun, or other heavy weight, tied to his feet; or by cutting off a finger, hand, or leg, according to the nature of the theft. Many of these mutilated people are to be seen daily in the streets. An adulterer loses the protection of his friends, and is delivered up to the relations of the husband, who convey him to a large plain, and form themselves into a circle, in the midst of which the culprit is placed; a large weapon is then delivered to him by one of his relations, and if he can force his way through, and escape, he is not liable to farther prosecution; but he is most commonly cut to pieces in an instant; and his relations bury him as they would a dead buffalo, on no account admitting the corpse into their house, or performing any funeral rites. Highway-robbers and house-breakers are drowned; and their bodies are exposed, a few days, on a stake; but if a priest be robbed, the offender is burnt alive. Yet, after all, the Achene are supposed to be the most dishonest and flagitious people in the East. Achecn is 1000 miles S. E. of Madras. Lon. 95. 34. E. lat. 4. 22. N.

**ACHONEY**, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon.

**ACHMETSCHE**, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Russian province of Taurida and government of Catharinenski. Lon. 33. 20. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

**ACHYR**, a strong town and castle of the Ukraine, subject to the Russians. It is on the river Uorisklo, near the frontiers of Russia, 127 miles E. of Kiow. Lon. 36. 10. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

**ACIERNO**. See **ACERNO**.

**ACKEN**, a small town in the duchy of Magdeburg. It has a citadel, and stands on the Elbe, five miles below Dessau.

**ACOMA**, a town of North America, in New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104. 15. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

\* **ACQS**, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Foix, in France. Its vicinity is noted for hot springs. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

**ACQUA**, a town in Tuscany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

**ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA**, a celebrated fountain of Italy, in Calabria Citeriore, a province of Naples. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins are called *Sibari Ruminata*.

**ACQUAPENDENTE**, a large town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain near the river Paglia, 30 miles N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 1. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

**ACQUARIA**, a small town in Frigiana, a district of Modena, remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 11. 19. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

**ACQUAVIVA**, a small town in Terra di Bari, a province in the kingdom of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

**ACQUI**, a town in the duchy of Montferrat. It has commodious baths, is a bishop's see, and seated on the Bormia; 25 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

**ACRA**, a town on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes, have strong forts, and each fort its particular village. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

**ACRE**, a seaport town of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais. It is a bishop's see. It was famous in the time of the crusades, and underwent several sieges. It is now inconsiderable, and entirely supported by its harbour, which is much frequented. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre, and 37 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 32. 32. N.

**ACRON**, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience; and under it is the village, inhabited only by fishermen. The other inhabitants are husbandmen, and sell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. This is called Little Acron, Great Acron being farther inland, and a kind of republic.

**ACROTIRI**, a town in the island of Santarin, in the sea of Candia. Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

**ACTON, EAST**, a village in Middlesex, noted for its medicinal waters. It is six miles from London, in the road to Oxford.

**ACTON-BURNEI**, a village in Shropshire. A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I. wherein a statute, called the Statute-merchant, was made for the assurance of debts, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which is still standing. A great part of the castle remains; the walls exceedingly

strong, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiously carved. The building is square, and in many places entire, having suffered less from the injury of time than any other, and must, from its present appearance, have been a magnificent structure. It is eight miles from Shrewsbury.

**ADAM'S-PIKE**, a high mountain in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the first man was created; and there is a shape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or six feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's Bridge; for they say it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land. However, we must observe, that these are European names; for the first man is not called Adam by the natives.

**ADANA**, an ancient and handsome town of Natolia, in a charming climate, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Choquen, 25 miles N. E. of Tarsus. Lon. 36. 12. E. lat. 37. 26. N.

**ADEL**, a kingdom of Africa, called also Zeila, from its capital town. It lies on the S. coast of the strait of Babelmandel. It seldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered by rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25lb. each. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

**ADELFORS**, a gold mine in the province of Smoland, in Sweden, discovered in 1738. Ducats are coined with its gold.

**ADEN**, once a rich town of Arabia Felix, seated by the seaside; but it has been ruined and abandoned for some years. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

**ADENBURG**, or **ALDENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, subject to the Elector Palatine, 12 miles N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 16. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

**ADIGE**, a river of Italy, which has its source to the S. of the lake Glace, among the Alps, and runs S. by Trent, and E. by Verona, into the gulf of Venice.

**ADON**, a populous village, in the province of Stuhl-Weissenburg, belonging to Hungary, in a fruitful country near the Danube. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

**ADONI**, a town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on one of the branches of the river Tungebadda. It was, not many years ago, a fine city, extremely well fortified, and the capital of a small feudatory province of Golconda. It is 175 miles S. W. of Hydrabad, and 310 N. W. of Madras. Lon. 77. 0. E. lat. 15. 37. N.

**ADOUR**,

# A D U

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ADOUR,

*A NEW MAP  
of  
AFRICA  
from the best  
AUTHORITIES  
1791*



A F R

they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants; for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in search of pasture and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt to Negroland and Abyssinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger, of which last the Senegal and the Gambia are only branches. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, a ridge extending from the Western Ocean (to which it gives the name of the Atlantic) as far as Egypt. The Mountains of the Moon are the

B 4 higher



higher than those of Atlas. Those of Sierra Leone, or the Mountains of the Lions, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, extend to Abyssinia: these were styled, by the ancients, the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning. With respect to religion, the inhabitants consist of Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians. The first, which possess the greatest part of the country, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the most numerous, and are generally black. The Mahometans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary. The people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, but retain many Pagan and Jewish rites. In the N. of Africa are some Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal divisions of Africa, according to the best accounts, are the Barbary States, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Upper Ethiopia (including Nubia, Abyssinia, and Abex), Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Ajan, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monemugi, Sofala, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots. In 1783, an association of learned and opulent gentlemen was formed, for the purpose of having the interior regions of Africa explored. Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lucas, two persons well qualified for the purpose, were selected as their missionaries. Mr. Ledyard died on the journey; but Mr. Lucas is still pursuing his researches. The association have been fortunate in collecting much geographical information in this early stage of their researches; and there is little doubt but that, in a few years, all the great features of this continent, within the reach of their inquiries, may be known and described. See BORNOU, CASHNA, and PEZZAN.

AFRICA, a seaport of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary, 70 miles S. S. E. of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V. who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 35. 36. N.

\* AFRIQUE, St. a small town in France, in the department of Aveiron, late Rouergue, 6 miles E. of Vabres.

AFWESTAD, a large copper-work belonging to the crown of Sweden, which lies on the Dale, in the province of Dalecarlia. It looks like a town, and has its own church. Here they make copper-plates; and it has a mint for small silver coin. Lon. 14. 10. W. lat. 61. 10. N.

AGADES, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tombuctou. It produces excellent sena and manna. Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 19. 10. N.

\* AGANENTICUS, a mountain of N. America, in the province of Main. It is a noted landmark for sailors, about eight miles from the sea, in lat. 43. 16. a few miles westward from Wells.

AGATHA, St. a town in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 36. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

AGATTON, a town near the mouth of the Formoso, on the coast of Guinea, 80 miles S. of Benin. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 7. 20. N.

AGNE, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Herault, one mile and a half from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 45. 19. N.

AGEN, a rich, handsome, and ancient town of France, in the late province of Guienne, the episcopal see of the department of Aveiron. It is seated in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne. Prunes, on account of their amicable property, form here a considerable object of commerce; of which the Dutch take great quantities for long voyages. Great part of the hemp in the neighbourhood is manufactured into table linen, which is sent to Cadiz, and thence exported to the Spanish islands. Here are likewise manufactories of camblets, serges, and sail-cloth. Agen is 108 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 4. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

AGENABAT, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles N. E. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

AGER, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

AGGA, or AGGONA, a country on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, supposed to contain a great quantity of gold. The English have a fort here; and the village near it is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

AGGERHUVS, a fortress of Norway, in a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles N. W. of Frederickshall. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 59. 30. N. See CHRISTIANIA.

AGHRIM, a small village in the county of Galway, in Ireland, memorable for the decisive victory, gained July 12, 1691, by the army of King William, commanded by General Ginkle, over that of James II. under M. St. Ruth.

AGHRIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S. W. of Wicklow. Lon. 6. 21. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

\* AGIMERE, or AZMERE, the capital of a territory of the same name in Hin-

# AGI

**AGNENTICUS**, a mountain of N. in the province of Main. It is a landmark for sailors, about eight miles from the sea, in lat. 43. 16. a few miles toward from Wells.

**AGRA, ST.** a town in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 36. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

**AGRA, a town** near the mouth of the Niger, on the coast of Guinea, 80 miles E. of Benin. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 7. 10. N.

**AGRA, a town** of France, in the department of the

Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Herault, one mile and a half from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a fort to defend the town. It is 17 miles N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

**AGRA, a rich, handsome, and ancient town** of France, in the late province of Languedoc, the episcopal see of the diocese of Aveyron. It is seated in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, and on account of their amicable commerce, form here a considerable object of trade; of which the Dutch take great quantities for long voyages. Great quantities of the hemp in the neighbourhood is spun into table linen, which is exported to Cadiz, and thence exported to the West India islands. Here are likewise manufactures of cambrics, serges, and sail-cloth, 108 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 4. 4. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

**AGNABAT**, a town of Transylvania, 12 miles N. E. of Hermannstadt. Lon. 24. 4. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

**AGNER**, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, 10 miles E. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

**AGGONA**, or **AGGONA**, a country on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high mountain called the Devil's Mount, supposed to contain a great quantity of gold. The town have a fort here; and the village is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

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**AGGERHUVS**, a town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 37. 35. N.

**AGRA**, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is seated on the S. bank of the river Jumna, which is seldom fordable. This city appears to have been, during the last century, and in the beginning of the present, the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and, at this time, exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acharabad. It was then a small fortified town; but it soon sprung up to an extensive well-built city, regularly fortified according to the Indian method, and with a fine citadel of red freestone. Perhaps it has seldom happened that a city of such great extent and magnificence

has declined so rapidly. Agra is 100 miles S. by E. of Delhi. Lon. 78. 30. E. lat. 27. 0. N.

**AGREDA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, eight miles S. W. of Tarazona. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 41. 53. N.

**AGRIA**, called by the Germans, Eger, a small, but strong town, of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. The Turks besieged it in 1552, but were obliged to raise the siege. The garrison consisted only of 2000 Hungarians; but the women displayed a great deal of courage on this occasion. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687; since which, it has continued under the dominion of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles N. E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 10. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

**AGRIGNAN**, one of the islands of the Ladrões, about 40 miles in compass. Lon. 146. 0. E. lat. 19. 40. N.

**AGUA DE PAO**, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25. 40. W. lat. 38. 0. N.

**AGUAS BELLAS**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

**AGUILA**, a town of the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, seated on the river Aguil. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

**AGUILAR**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 24 miles W. of Estella. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

**AGURANDI**, a small town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

**AHUS**, a strong town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S. E. of Christianstad. Lon. 14. 15. E. lat. 56. 15. N.

**AJACCIO**, or **AJAZZO**, a fine seaport town of Corsica, on the western side of the island. It is one of the nine districts of the department, and is very populous; the adjacent country beautiful and fertile. It is built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

**AJAZZO**, a seaport town of Naxos, in the province of Caramania, anciently Cilicia, seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles N. of Antioch, and 40 W. of Aleppo, where the city of Iffus anciently stood, and near which Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33. 10. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

**AICH**, a town of Bavaria, on the Rhine. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, and afterward reduced to ashes. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

**AICHSTAT**, a town of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name.

# AGR

**doostan Proper**, built at the foot of a very high mountain; on the top of which is a fortress of great strength. It is about 230 miles by the road W. from Agra; and yet the famous emperor Acbar, says major Rennell, made a pilgrimage on foot, to the tomb of a saint there, to implore the divine blessing on his family, which, at that time, consisted only of daughters: but after this pilgrimage, he had three sons added to it. Jehanguir, his son, occasionally kept his court here; and this occasioned the visits of Sir Thomas Roe to this place from Surat. Lon. 75. 20. E. lat. 26. 35. N.

**AGINCOURT**, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois. Near this place, Henry V. king of England, obtained a signal victory over the French, in 1415. It is seven miles N. of Hesdin. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

**AGMAT**, a town of Africa, on the river of the same name, in Morocco. It is seated on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the air is good, and the country fertile, 16 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 30. 56. N.

**AGMONDESHAM**. See **AMERSHAM**.

**AGNADELLOA**, a village of the Milanese, famous for two battles: the first, in 1509; the second, in 1705. It is seated on the canal between Adda and Serio, five miles S. E. of Cassana. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

**AGNANO**, a circular lake, in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains; and on its margin is situated the famous Grotta del Canc. See **CANE, GROTTA DEL**.

**AGOSTA**, a town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 37. 35. N.

**AGRA**, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is seated on the S. bank of the river Jumna, which is seldom fordable. This city appears to have been, during the last century, and in the beginning of the present, the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and, at this time, exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acharabad. It was then a small fortified town; but it soon sprung up to an extensive well-built city, regularly fortified according to the Indian method, and with a fine citadel of red freestone. Perhaps it has seldom happened that a city of such great extent and magnificence

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**AJACCIO**, or **AJAZZO**, a fine seaport town of Corsica, on the western side of the island. It is one of the nine districts of the department, and is very populous; the adjacent country beautiful and fertile. It is built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

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**AICH**, a town of Bavaria, on the Rhine. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, and afterward reduced to ashes. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

**AICHSTAT**, a town of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name.

is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is seated in a valley, on the river Altmühl, 30 miles S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 48. 57. N. The bishopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth: and the bishop is chancellor of the church of Mentz.

**AIELLO**, a small town in Abruzzo Ulteriore, in the kingdom of Naples, belonging to the hereditary prince of Medinaceli. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

\* **AIGLE**, a thriving little town, of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhone, about six miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of a white marble, found in the neighbourhood; and there is an appearance of ease and content here, which is apparent, indeed, all over Switzerland.

**AIGLE**, a little town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, where they carry on a trade in corn and hardware, particularly in pins. It is 47 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

\* **AIGNAN**, St. a small town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher and late province of Blaisois. It is in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the Cher, at the distance of 60 miles from Bourges.

**AIGUE-PERSE**, a small town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme and late province of Auvergne. It is 18 miles N. of Clermont, and 261 S. of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boilings. But the chymists can now imitate these cold fermentations by a mixture of ferruginous and vitriolic particles. The water of this spring is said to be fatal to the animals that drink it. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

**AGUIS-MORTES**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Languedoc. It is very strong, on account of its situation among the morasses, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbour, which is now choked up. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

**AILAH**, a small ancient town of Arabia Petrea, on the E. side of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

\* **AILESBURY**, the name of a rich vale

in Buckinghamshire, which occupies the centre of that county, and is one of the most fertile tracts in England.

**AILESBURY**, the largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It consists of several streets lying about the market-place, which is large, and in the middle of it is a very convenient hall, in which this town shares the assizes with Buckingham. It is also the centre of the business of the rich vale of Ailesbury. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, are in possession of the art of rearing early ducklings, which is carried to such an extent, that it is said 3000. have been received at Ailesbury, for the supply of the London market, in six weeks, usually terminating in March. This town sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 41. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 41. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

\* **AILSA**, a great insulated rock, to the S. of the Isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is about two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a wild series, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the N. E. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still seen; and within 30 yards of the latter, is a spring of fresh water. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits: and the lofty summits are the refuge of innumerable sea-fowl.

**AIME**, or **AXIMA**, a small town in Savoy, on the river Isère.

\* **AIN**, a department of France, lately the province of Bresse. It takes its name from a river which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhone above Lyons.

**AINSA**, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Ara.

**AIR**. See **AYR**.

**AIRE**, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

**AIRE**, a strong town in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

\* **AISNE**, a department of France, including the late provinces of Soissonnois and Vermandois. It takes its name from a river, which runs by Soissons, and falls into the Oise, near Compiègne.

**AIX**, a handsome and ancient city of France.

# AIX

inghamshire, which occupies the whole of that county, and is one of the most fertile tracts in England.

**AIX-LE-VIEUX**, the largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It consists of several villages lying about the market-place, which is in the middle of it is a very large hall, in which this town shares with Buckingham. It is also one of the business of the rich vale of Aylesbury. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, are in possession of the art of rearing early ducks, which is carried to such an extent, that 35000 have been received at Aylesbury, for the supply of the London market, in six weeks, usually terminating in March. This town sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 41 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

**AIXLA**, a great insulated rock, to the N. of the Isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its circumference is about two miles in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of steep cliffs, rising in a wild series, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, accessible only on the N. E. The top of a chapel, and of a castle, are still to be seen, and within 30 yards of the latter, is a spring of fresh water. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits; and the summits are the refuge of innumerable sea-fowl.

**AIXME**, or **AXIMA**, a small town in Saxony, on the river Elbe.

**AIX-VALE**, a department of France, lately the province of Breffé. It takes its name from a river which rises at the foot of the Jura, and falls into the Rhone near Lyons.

**AIX-VALE**, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Ara.

**AIX-VALE**. See **AVR**.

**AIX-VALE**, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, situated on the river Adour, on the N. of a mountain, 65 miles S. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

**AIX-VALE**, a strong town in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Flanders. It is situated on the river Lys, 12 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communicates with the sea, by a canal from the river Scheldt. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

**AIX-VALE**, a department of France, in the late province of Soissonnois and Flanders. It takes its name from a river, which runs by Soissons, and falls into the Oise, near Compiègne.

**AIX-VALE**, a handsome and ancient city of France.

# ALA

**ALANCON**, France. It was the capital of the late province of Provence, when it had a parliament. It has still a university; is now the metropolitan see of the department of the Mouths of the Rhone; and is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the little river Arc. It is 75 miles E. of Montpellier. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

**AIX**, an ancient town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is eight miles N. of Chambery. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

**AIX**, a small island on the coast of France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent. It is memorable for an unsuccessful expedition of the English in 1757, against Rochefort, when they returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rochefort. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 46. 5. N.

**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is a free imperial town, and the emperor Charlemagne was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword, his belt, and the Four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792: but they were driven from it by the Austrians, March 3, 1793. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 miles N. E. of Liege. Lon. 6. 3. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

**AKISSAT**, a town of Natolia, in Asia, built in a fine plain above 17 miles over, which is sown with corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermits, 50 miles S. E. of Pergamo. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 48. N.

**ALADULIA**, a province of Turkey in Asia, between Amasia and the Mediterranean, toward Mount Taurus. The country is rough, stony, and inaccessible, on account of the great number of mountains. But there are good pastures, and they breed excellent horses and camels.

**ALACOA**, a town in the isle of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

**ALAIS**, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow, at the foot of the Cévennes. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and was lately an episcopal see. It has a

# ALB

**ALBANY**, a citadel, built by Lewis XIV. It is 350 miles E. of Paris, and 37 N. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

**\*ALAND**, a cluster of islands, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Baltic Sea. The principal island, which gives name to the rest, is about 40 miles long, and from 12 to 15 broad. It contains 15 villages and 9000 inhabitants; and is included in the government of Swedish Finland. It is 75 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

**ALATAMAHA**, pronounced Ottamawhaw, a river of N. America, called also **ST. GEORGE'S RIVER**. It rises in the Alleghany mountains, and taking a southerly direction through Georgia, empties itself, by several mouths, into the Atlantic Ocean, about 60 miles S. W. of the river Savannah. The Altamaha is a noble river, formed by the junction of the Okonee and Okemulgee branches; but is of difficult entrance.

**ALATRI**, a town in the Campagna of Rome, on a hill, with a bishop's see; 40 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

**ALATYR**, a town of Russia, in Asia, on the river Suru, in the government of Kasan, and 40 miles E. of Kasan.

**ALAUTA**, a river of Turkey in Europe; it has its source in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transylvania, runs S. through Walachia, and discharges itself into the Danube, almost opposite Nicopolis.

**ALBA**, a town of Italy, in Montferat, with a bishop's see. It was ceded in 1631 to the duke of Savoy, and is seated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

**ALBA-JULIA**, a strong and considerable town of Transylvania, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompais, 25 miles W. of Hermantadt. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

**ALBANIA**, a province of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Venice; bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the E. by Thessalia and Macedonia, and on the N. by Bosnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; and the inhabitants are good horsemen, and great thieves. They are of the Greek church, and descended from the ancient Scythians. Durazzo is the capital. Lon. from 18. to 22. E. lat. 39. to 43. 30. N.

**ALBANO**, a town on a lake of the same name, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. The territory about it produces the best wine in all this country, and a great many noblemen have gardens here, where

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where they spend the summer. It is 15 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 41. 43. N. There is another town of the same name in the Basilicata of Naples, remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania. It is seated on the river Drin, 43 miles E. of Eleffio. Lon. 20. 12. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

ALBAN'S, ST. an ancient town of Herts, on the river Coln, so called from St. Alban, who was born here of Pagan parents, but having been converted to Christianity, was the first martyr in England, and was buried on a hill in the neighbourhood. Offa, king of the Mercians (to atone for the murder of Ethelbert, prince of the East Angles) erected a monastery here, and dedicated it to St. Alban. Edward VI. incorporated the town, which is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beside the ancient one that belonged to the monastery, which the inhabitants purchased of Edward VI. for 400l. and which is now a parish church. The shrine of St. Alban stood in the east part; and in the pavement are to be seen six holes, in which the supporters of it were fixed. Here also is the monument of Offa, and of Humphrey the good duke of Gloucester, whose leaden coffin was discovered in a vault, in 1703: the body was preserved almost intirely by a kind of pickle. Not a vestige, beside this church, remains of the abbey, except the gateway. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban's. In the centre of the town stood one of the magnificent crosses, erected by Edward I. in honour of his queen Eleanora. A building erected in its stead, in 1703, still retains the name of the Cross. On the river Ver is a curious mill, originally erected for the polishing of diamonds, but now employed in the cotton manufactory. Near the town, is a kind of fortification, supposed by some to be the camp of Ostorius, the Roman proprætor; but others imagine it to have been the site of the Saxon royal palace at Kingsbury. St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI. and for a victory which queen Margaret gained, in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. This town rose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, many vestiges of which are to be seen in the neighbourhood. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday. St Alban's is 21 miles N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat.

# A L B

51. 45. N. It sends two members to parliament.

ALBANY, a fort belonging to the English, on the S. W. of Hudon's Bay. Lon. 81. 20. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

ALBANY, a city of N. America, in the state of New York, situated on the W. side of Hudon's river, 160 miles N. of the city of New York. It contains 600 houses, and 4000 inhabitants, collected from almost all parts of the northern world. Adventurers are led here, by the advantages for trade, which this place affords; it being situated on one of the finest rivers in the world, and the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes. Lon. 75. 20. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

ALBANY, or BRADALBANE, a district of Scotland, in the shire of Perth. Albany gives the title of duke to his majesty's second son, Frederic duke of York.

ALBARAZIN, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. Its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 40. 30. N.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mongul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lon. 103. 30. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMALE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. From this town the English family of Képpel take the title of earl. Its serges are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles N. E. by N. of Rouen, and 70 N. N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

ALBENGUA, an ancient strong seaport town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. The place is surrounded with olive-trees: but the air is unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 37 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

ALBISOLA, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufactory, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded, in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

ALBOURG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is called Albourg, which signifies Eelstown, on account of the great number of eels taken here. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, and 30 N. of Wiburgh. It has an exchange for merchants, and a safe harbour. They have a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufactory of

# A L B

N. It sends two members to par-

ANY, a fort belonging to the Eng-  
the S. W. of Hudon's Bay.  
20. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

BANY, a city of N. America, in  
of New York, situated on the  
of Hudon's river, 160 miles N. of  
of New York. It contains 600  
and 4000 inhabitants, collected  
most all parts of the northern world.  
rivers are led here, by the advan-  
trade, which this place affords;  
situated on one of the finest rivers  
world, and the storehouse of the  
and from Canada and the Lakes.  
20. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

ANY, or BREADALBANE, a dif-  
Scotland, in the shire of Perth.  
gives the title of duke to his ma-  
second son, Frederic duke of York.  
ARAZIN, an ancient and strong  
Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's  
its wool is the best in Arragon. It  
on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E.  
drid. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 40.

BAZIN, a town of Great Tartary,  
strong fortress to defend it against  
Chinese and Mongul Tartars. It is on  
d from Moscow to Pekin. Lon.  
6. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

BEAUMARIE, or AUMALE, a town  
France, in the department of Lower  
and late province of Normandy.  
this town the English family of Kep-  
the title of earl. Its ferges are in  
steam. It is seated on the declivity  
ll, 34 miles N. E. by N. of Rouen,  
N. N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30.  
49. 50. N.

BENVUA, an ancient strong seaport  
of Italy, in the territory of Genoa,  
a bishop's see. The place is sur-  
round with olive-trees: but the air is  
unpleasant. It is seated on the Medi-  
terranean Sea, 37 miles S. W. of Genoa.  
3. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

BISOLA, a small town belonging to  
the republic of Genoa. Here is a porce-  
lain manufacture, and several country  
of the Genoese nobility. It was  
ceded, in 1745, by the English. Lon.  
E. lat. 44. 15. N.

BOURG, a town of Denmark, in  
Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is  
Albourg, which signifies Belt town.  
point of the great number of cels ta-  
re. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles  
the sea, and 30 N. of Wiburgh. It  
exchange for merchants, and a safe  
r. They have a considerable trade  
in furs and corn, and a manufactory of

# A L C

of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. Lon.  
9. 46. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

ALBERT, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Landes and late province of  
Gascony, 37 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lon.  
0. 30. W. lat. 44. 10. N.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in  
Estramadura, defended by a strong castle.  
It carries on a considerable trade in wool  
and cloth, and is 22 miles S. W. of Alcan-  
tara. Lon. 7. 3. W. lat. 38. 50. N.

ALBY, an ancient town of France, lately  
the capital of the territory of the Albigeois  
in Languedoc, and an archiepiscopal see.  
It is now the episcopal see of the depart-  
ment of Tarn, and contains 10,000 inha-  
bitants. In point of architecture and  
decorations, the principal church is one of  
the most curious in France: it is celebrated  
for an organ, which to the merit of con-  
struction and perspective unites a tone and  
a *vox humana* in the highest perfection.  
The inhabitants were called Albigenes:  
they were the first that disputed the au-  
thority of the pope, and they were con-  
demned by a council held here in 1176.  
The environs of Alby are charming: the  
magnificent walk, called *La Luce*, is a ter-  
race, commanding a great mall, which is  
so deep, that it serves the town for fosses.  
The adjacent territory produces all kinds  
of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saf-  
fron, aniseed, coriander, and wood. The  
fine pastures afford wool of a good quality,  
which is manufactured into knit stockings  
for the soldiers, ratteens of all colours, shal-  
loons, coarse woollens, &c. The wax  
candles of Alby are equal in whiteness to  
those of Mans. This town is 42 miles N.  
E. of Toulouse, and 335 S. of Paris.  
Lon. 2. 14. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

ALCALA-DE-GUADAIIRA, a town of  
Andalusia in Spain, on the river Guadaira,  
five miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 16.  
W. lat. 37. 28. N.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large  
handsome town of Spain, in New Castile,  
with a famous university, a fine library,  
and a castle. Without the walls there is  
so fine a spring, that the water is kept for  
the king's use. It is seated on the river  
Henarez, 14 miles E. N. E. of Madrid.  
Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain,  
in Andalusia, with a famous monastery;  
seated near the river Salado, six miles S. of  
Seville. Lon. 5. 12. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

ALCAMER, an ancient and handsome  
town of the United Provinces, in North  
Holland. In the environs, they make the  
best butter and cheese in Holland, and  
have the finest tulips. It is 17 miles N.

by W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 44. E.  
lat. 52. 40. N.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the val-  
ley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Boni-  
fati. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 38. 2. N.

ALCANTARA, a small but strong town  
of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief  
place of the knights of that name. It has  
a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built  
by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by  
the earl of Galway in 1706, and retaken  
by the French the same year. It is 42  
miles N. by W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 7. W.  
lat. 39. 20. N.

ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in An-  
dalusia: it stands pretty high, has a place  
where the Romans built a bridge over a  
morass, with a tower at each end.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La  
Mancha, defended by a strong castle. It  
has a remarkable ancient aqueduct, and is  
situated near the source of the river Gua-  
dalquivir, 135 miles S. S. E. of Madrid.  
Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 38. 28. N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in New  
Castile, on the river Guadama. It has  
a fortress on a high hill, and lies in a very  
fruitful country, 100 miles N. W. of Car-  
thagena. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 38. 15. N.

ALCAZAR LEGER, a town of Africa,  
in the kingdom of Fez. It was taken by  
Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468; but  
soon after abandoned. It is seated on the  
straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat.  
35. 0. N.

ALCAZAR-DE-SAL, a town of Portu-  
gal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckon-  
ed impregnable. They make fine white  
salt here, whence the town takes its name.  
It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles  
from the sea, and 35 S. E. of Lisbon.  
Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

ALCONCHOR, a castle of Spain, on the  
frontiers of Estramadura, seated on the  
river Alcaraque, that falls into the Gua-  
diana, 20 miles S. by W. of Badajoz.  
Lon. 6. 58. W. lat. 38. 12. N.

ALCOUTIM, a town of Portugal, in  
the province of Algarva. It is seated on  
the river Guadiana, and contains about  
1000 inhabitants. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 37.  
20. N.

ALCUDIA, a town in Majorca, consist-  
ing of about 1000 houses, between two  
large harbours. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 39.  
50. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a town in Suffolk,  
with a market on Wednesday and Satun-  
day. It is pleasantly seated in a dale, be-  
tween a high hill to the West and the sea  
to the East. A river runs on the S. W.  
and the old church stands on a hill. It is

# A L D

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40 miles E. of Bury, and 94 N. E. of London. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

**ALDBOROUGH**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, had formerly a market, and still sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles N. W. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 54. 8. N.

**ALDEA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 10 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 51. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

**ALDERBURY**, a village in Wiltshire, on a healthy hill, in a good sporting country, and near the Avon. It carries on a manufacture of fustians, and received considerable damage by a fire in Sept. 1777, when 300 houses were destroyed. It is two miles from Salisbury.

**ALDERWOLM**, a pleasant island of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Nordland. A considerable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.

**ALDERNEY**, an island in the British channel, separated from France by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful island, and fruitful in corn and pasture; but has only one church. The inhabitants live together in a town of the same name, the island being but eight miles in circumference. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

**ALEGRETTE**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is seven miles S. E. of Portalegra. Lon. 7. 25. W. lat. 39. 2. N.

**ALENTEJO**, a province of Portugal, between the Tajo and Guadiana: the soil is very fertile, and the inhabitants are industrious.

**ALENÇON**, a large and handsome town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. Near it are stone quarries, in which they find a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarthe, 20 miles N. of Mans, and 87 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

**ALEPPO**, the capital of Syria, in Asia. It was taken by the Arabs in 1637, and is inhabited by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop, a

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church, and the free exercise of their religion. The city and suburbs contain 234,000 persons. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable town in the Turkish empire. It stands on eight hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, and is of an oval figure. The castle stands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. As usual in the East, they consist of a large court, with a dead wall to the street, an arcade running round it, paved with marble, and a marble fountain in the middle. The city and suburbs are seven miles in compass. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. They have a great many stately mosques and caravanseras, with fountains and reservoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens well planted with most kinds of fruit. The water in all the wells in the city is brackish; but good water is brought from some springs about five miles off, by an aqueduct, said to have been built by the empress Helena. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camlets, and Turkey leather. Several European nations have factories here, and the English live in a quadrangle, resembling a college, having their chapel and chapel; and, at leisure hours, they divert themselves with hunting and fowling. Indeed, the European merchants live here in greater splendour and safety than in any other city in the Turkish empire; which is owing to particular capitulations with the Porte. Coaches or carriages are not used here, but persons of quality ride on horseback, with a number of servants before them, according to their rank. The English, French, and Dutch consuls, are much respected, and appear abroad, the English especially, with marks of distinction. The heat of the country makes it convenient for the inhabitants to sleep in the open air, in this city, over all Arabia, and in many other parts of the East; for which reason, their houses are flat on the top. This practice accounts for the early acquaintance of these nations with astronomy, and explains some parts of the holy scripture. As the Turks are very uniform in their way of living, this account of Aleppo may give an idea of other Turkish cities. Eighteen miles S. E. of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the Valley of Salt, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural basin, that retains the rain descending from the rocks, together with the water rising from a few springs, and cause the whole

## ALE

and the free exercise of their religion. The city and suburbs contain persons. Next to Constantinople, it is the most considerable town in the Turkish empire. It stands on eight the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain of an oval figure. The castle is on the highest hill, in the middle of the city; and the houses are better than in any other place in Turkey. As usual in the East, they consist of a large court, with a wall to the street, an arcade running round the court, paved with marble, and a marble fountain in the middle. The city and suburbs are seven miles in compass. The streets are narrow, but well paved with square stones, and kept very clean. There are a great many stately mosques, with minarets, with fountains and reservoirs, and vineyards and gardens planted with most kinds of fruit. The city is surrounded by all the wells in the city is brackish; and water is brought from some distance about five miles off, by an aqueduct, said to have been built by the emperors. The Christians have their houses in the suburbs, and carry on considerable trade in silks, camlets, and leather. Several European native factories here, and the English a quadrangle, resembling a college, with their chapel and chapel; and, at intervals, they divert themselves with gaming and fowling. Indeed, the European residents live here in greater splendour and security than in any other city in the Turkish empire; which is owing to parley capitulations with the Porte. Carriages or carriages are not used here; persons of quality ride on horseback, with a number of servants before them, according to their rank. The English, French, and Dutch consuls, are much respected, and appear abroad, the English consuls, with marks of distinction. The climate of the country makes it convenient for the inhabitants to sleep in the open air, in the city, over all Arabia, and in many parts of the East; for which reason, the houses are flat on the top. This accounts for the early acquaintance of the nations with astronomy, and some parts of the holy scripture. As the Turks are very uniform in their way of living, this account of Aleppo may give an idea of other Turkish cities. Eighteen miles S. E. of Aleppo, is a large plain, the Valley of Salt, bounded by low hills, which form a kind of natural dam that retains the rain descending from the mountains, together with the water rising from a few springs, and cause the whole

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to be overflowed in winter. The extent and unevenness of the surface prevents this water from being of any great depth; so that it is soon evaporated by the sun, when it leaves a cake of salt, in some places half an inch thick; and with this the whole enclosed plain is covered. The soil of this plain is a stiff clay strongly impregnated with salt. In April, people are employed to gather this salt, which is very good, and sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated on a small brook, 170 miles N. by E. of Damascus, and 60 from the sea. Lon. 37. 20. E. lat. 35. 45. N.

ALESHAM, a small neat town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is 15 miles N. of Norwich, and 121. N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

ALESSANO, a town of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 15 miles S. W. of the town of Otranto. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 40. 10. N.

ALESSIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania; it is a bishop's see, near the mouth of the Drino. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkey, in Dalmatia. It is a bishop's see, and seated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatro.

ALET, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an episcopal see, and is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it stands. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcassone. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROUN, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the seaport town of Aleppo. It is now, properly speaking, nothing but a village without walls, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houses. The road is subject to many great inconveniences; but the extreme unwholesomeness of the air is the worst. This annually carries off one third of the crews of the vessels which remain here during the summer; and ships have even frequently lost all their men in two months. On this account, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 23. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

ALEXANDRIA, a considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was

## ALF

taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the French in 1745; but it was retaken next year by the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 40 miles S. by E. of Milan. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, in N. America, on the south bank of the river Potomak. The situation is elevated and pleasant, but the water so bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to send nearly a mile for what is drinkable. The original settlers laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upward of 200 houses, many of which are handsome. Nine miles below the town, on the Virginia bank of the Potomak, where it is nearly two miles wide, is Mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of general Washington. Alexandria is 100 miles N. of Richmond. Lon. 77. 0. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, an ancient and once rich and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour, particularly Pompey's pillar, and two obelisks full of hieroglyphics. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now in ruins, or rather turned into a castle called Pharillon, used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city was first built by Alexander the Great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins; part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant; each of which would contain 200 soldiers, and had a cistern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the East Indies being deposited there; but since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great measure lost. The land on which the town stands is so low, that the seamen can hardly discover it till they are very near. The gates of the town are of Thebaic and granite marble, and Pompey's pillar is one entire piece of granite, 70 feet high, and 25 in circumference. This place is subject to the Grand Signior, who, however, has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 30. 21. N.

ALFACKS, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFEIZERAO, a small town of Estramadura, in Portugal, on the seafide. Lon. 9. 10. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishopric

# A L G

bishopric of Hildesheim, 14 miles S. 9. W. of Hildesheim. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

**ALFIDENA**, an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, and in Abruzzo Ceteriore. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 41. 41. N.

**ALFORD**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is situated on a small brook that runs through the town, and is six miles from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

**ALFRETON**, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday. It is pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N. of Derby, and 141 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

**ALGAGIOLA**, a small fortified seaport town in Corsica. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has been restored. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

**ALGARVA**, a province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. and S. by the sea, on the E. by the Guadiana, and on the N. by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; and the fishery brings in large sums.

**ALGEZIRA**, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors, after a long siege, in 1344. It is at present in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 miles N. W. by W. of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 36. 14. N.

**ALGHER**, or **ALGERI**, a town of the island of Sardinia, seated on the N. W. coast, with a bishop's see. It is six miles S. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

**ALGERS**, a country of Africa, bounded on the E. by Tunis, on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Mount Atlas, and on the W. by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E. to W. along the coast of Barbary. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N. fertile in corn. The valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemisan on the W. Titterie on the S. and Constantia on the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the Grand Signior, and it is governed by a sovereign, called the dey, who, however, can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but clothed by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. They have murdered four of their deys, and deposed two, within the space of 20 years. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the deys, or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

# A L G

**ALGIERS**, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the country of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inasmuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to consist of 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers has, for ages, braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army, in an unsuccessful expedition against it, in 1541. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1634, and in 1670. It was bombarded by the French

however, can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries, who live in tents, are a distinct community, governed by their own laws and customs, though the Turks interfere as they please. The day of Algiers is a solitary monarch, but elected by the soldiers, and frequently deposed, to death by them. They have killed four of their deys, and deposed within the space of 30 years. The revenues of the government arise from the taxes paid by the Moors and Arabs, a tenth of the army being sent into Provence every year to collect it; and sometimes they take at sea sometimes equal to the taxes they lay upon the natives. There are several thousand Moors in his army, both horse and foot; and the deys, lords of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a mixture of the Arabic. They have likewise a language composed of Italian, French, Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, that is understood by the common people and the Moors. The complexion of the natives is swarthy, and they are strong and active.

**ALGERS**, a large and strong town of Barbary, the capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the summit of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; in the middle, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are flat, for which reason they walk on them in the evening to take the air; and they are covered with earth, and form a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the excessive heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to consist of 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 10,000 Christian slaves. Their chief revenue is derived from their piracies, and they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The city about Algiers is adorned with many fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. Algiers has long braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. Emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet of ships, in an unsuccessful expedition against it, in 1541. The English burnt the vessels in the harbour in 1625, and in 1680. It was bombarded by the French in

1692. In 1795, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a very formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1794, they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great spirit and bravery. In 1767, the Algerines took the lead of the other piratical states of Barbary, in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte. Algiers is situated opposite Minorca, 380 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

**ALGONQUINS**, an Indian tribe of N. America, in Canada, who live a wandering life, near the Lake Ontario: their language is the most esteemed of any in North America.

**ALHAMA**, a handsome and large town of Granada, in Spain. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley surrounded by craggy mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 24. W. lat. 36. 56. N.

**ALICANT**, a small, but rich and strong town of Valencia, in Spain, remarkable for its harbour, which is defended by strong batteries; for its excellent wine, and the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rosemary of an extraordinary size. It has a great trade, and the English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls here. The castle, on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; however, it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock on which the castle stood was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 25 miles S. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 38. 16. N.

**ALIGATA**, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It is seated in a sort of peninsula near the sea, 22 miles S. E. of Gerganti. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 37. 11. N.

**ALLAHABAD**, a city of Oude, in Hindoostan Proper, situated at the point of the confluence of the two great rivers, the Ganges and Jumna. It was founded by the emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms. It belongs to the Nabob of Oude; but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field-piece. It is 470 miles N. W. of Calcutta. Lon. 82. 0. E. lat. 25. 45. N.

**ALLEGANY**, or **APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS**, the general name of a long range of mountains in N. America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and

the Lakes. They extend north-easterly and south-westerly, nearly parallel with the seacoast, about 600 miles in length, and from 80 to 100 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and N. Carolina, is the Blue Ridge, or South Mountain, from 120 to 200 miles from the sea, and about 4000 feet high from its base. Between this and the North Mountain, spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Alleghany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge called the Laurel Mountains; in a spur of which, in lat. 36° is a spring of water, 30 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatinny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The general name for these mountains seems not yet to have been determined. Mr. Evans, an American geographer, calls them the *Endless Mountains*; others have called them the *Appalachian*, from a tribe of Indians, who live on a river proceeding from this ridge, called the *Appalachicola*. But the most common, and, no doubt, the most proper name, is the *Alleghany Mountains*, so called from the principal ridge. These mountains are not confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as we proceed south, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarcely one acre in ten in this range is capable of culture: but this is not the case in all parts; for numerous tracts of fine arable and pasture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black soil. Indeed, some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

**ALLEGANY**, a river of North America, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, near the source of the Tyoga, in lat. 42°. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French Creek, it is 200 yards wide, and navigable for light batteaus. At Fort Pitt it joins the Monongahela, and then assumes the name of Ohio. See OHIO.

**ALLCHURCH**, a village of Warwickshire, once seven miles in circumference.

# A L M

The Roman Ickneld-street passes through it. This village was formerly a borough, and had a market, and several streets, the names of which are now lost. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is five miles from Bromsgrove, in the road to Leicester.

**ALLEGRAZZA**, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, lying to the N. of Graciosa, to the N. W. of Rocca, and to the E. of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

\* **ALLEN**, a small river of Flintshire, in N. Wales, which sinks under ground, near Mold, and is lost for a short space.

**ALLENDORE**, a small town in the land-gravate of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the Weser, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 59. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

**ALLERIA**, a decayed town in Corsica, a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed in 1736. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

\* **ALLIER**, a department of France, (lately the province of Bourbonnois) so called from a river which flows by Moulins, and falls into the Loire above Orleans.

**ALLOA**, a town of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, and in the shire of Clackmannan. It consists of one spacious street, well-paved, and shaded with rows of lime-trees. Here is a custom-house for the convenience of the shipping in this part of the north, and it is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. It has a glasshouse and some other manufactories. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 56. 10. N.

**ALMACARRON**, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, at the mouth of the river Guadaluante, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S. W. of Carthage. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 37. 28. N.

**ALMANZA**, a little town of New Castile, in Spain, remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707, when most of the English were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is 50 miles S. W. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 38. 54. N.

**ALMEDA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tago, opposite Lisbon. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 38. 33. N.

**ALMEIDA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, on the confines of Leon, where there was a very brisk action between the French and Portuguese in 1668, 17 miles N. W. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6. 15. W. lat. 40. 45. N.

# A L P

**ALMEIDA**, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa: it contains but one parish church, though near 2200 inhabitants. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 40. 38. N.

**ALMENDVALAIO**, a town of Estramadura, in Spain, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5. 6. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

**ALMERIA**, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Granada, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Almeria, on the Mediterranean, 62 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 36. 51. N.

**ALMISSA**, a small strong town, at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies. It is 10 miles E. of Spalatro. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

**ALMONDSBURY**, a village in Gloucestershire, where Alemond, father of Egbert, the first sole monarch of England, is said to have been buried. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the Severn. It is eight miles from Bristol.

**ALMUNECAR**, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles S. S. E. of Alhama. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

**ALNWICK**, the county town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the little river Aine, and is a populous well-built town, with a townhouse. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It was defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 30 miles N. of Newcastle, 26 S. of Berwick, and 305 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 55. 25. N.

**ALOST**, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

**ALPS**, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France toward the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and country of Nice; and they terminate at the gulf of Carnero, which is part of the gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow vallies between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12000 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access, which are the chief security of Piedmont against the attempts of France. Switzerland takes up a good part

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fortified town of Portugal, on the river of Beira, but one parish church, 100 inhabitants. Lon. 8. 38. N.

LAIO, a town of Estramadura, near the borders of Portugal. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

LAIO, a seaport of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a bishop's see, on the river Almería, on the 62 miles S. E. of Granada. lat. 36. 51. N.

LAIO, a small strong town, at the mouth of the river of Laetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its salt. It is 10 miles E. of Spalatro. lat. 44. 4. N.

LAUREY, a village in Gloucestershire, famous for the Eggleston family, father of Eggleston, monarch of England, is here buried. Here is a fortified town, with a double ditch, and an extensive view of the eight miles from Bristol.

LAUREY, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Castile, on the Mediterranean, a seaport, defended by a strong wall. S. S. E. of Alhama. Lon. 36. 30. N.

LAUREY, the county town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river, and is a populous well-built town, with a townhouse. It has a castle, which remains almost entire, and it was formerly surrounded by a wall, which was defended by an old stately tower, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired. It is 30 miles N. of Berwick, and 305 N. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat.

LAUREY, a town of Flanders, on the river of Scheldt, 15 miles N. W. of Brussels. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

LAUREY, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Spain. They begin on the side of the Mediterranean, between the kingdom of Genoa and county of Savoy, and they terminate at the gulf of Genoa, which is part of the gulf of the Tyrrhenian Sea. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with deep valleys between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two or three being piled upon each other, from 4000 to 12000 feet high. A few passes over them, and those are the chief accesses, which are the chief securities against the attempts of the French. Switzerland takes up a good part

# A L S

of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them, and for that reason is secure against the Germans and French. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

\* ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of the same name.

\* ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence.

ALPAXARES, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the Moriscos, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a bailiff, has one church, about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of linsey. It is 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 57 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

ALSACE, late a province of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Switzerland and Franche Comté, on the W. by Lorraine, and on the N. by the Palatinate of the Rhine. It is a fertile country, producing plenty of all sorts of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit-trees. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. Strasbourg is the capital. The language is the German, it having been part of that empire. It is now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

ALSEN, an island in Denmark, in the Lesser Belt, or entrance into the Baltic; between Sleswick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 miles W. of Copenhagen.

ALSFIELD, an ancient well-built town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles N. W. of Marburg. Its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

ALSHEDA, a parish of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, where a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Tyne, with a stone bridge over it, and near it is plenty of lead ore. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 303 N. N.

# A L T

W. of London. Lon. 2. 14. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

ALTAMONT, a handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Citeriore, 15 miles N. W. of Bagniano. Lon. 16. 22. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

ALTEA, a seaport of Valencia, in Spain. It was taken in 1705, for the archduke Charles; but lost, after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

ALTENA, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, commodiously seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. Being declared a free port, and the staple of the Danish East India company, and the merchants also enjoying liberty of conscience, great numbers flocked to Altena from all parts of the north, and even from Hamburg itself. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 53. 37. N.

ALTENBURG, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle; formerly an imperial town, but now belonging to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Pleisse, 20 miles S. of Leipzig. Lon. 12. 28. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transylvania, 18 miles S. of Weissfemburg. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

ALTENBURG, or OWAR, a strong town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 15 miles S. of Presburg, and 40 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 13. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

ALTENBURG, or OLDENBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in Holstein. See OLDENBURG.

ALTESON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, two miles E. of Laupenerie. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

ALTEZEY, a town and castle of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, capital of a territory of the same name, 15 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

ALTIN, a lake of Russia in Asia, 18 miles long, and 12 broad: the northern part is frozen over in the winter, but not the southern.

ALTIRICH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, on the river Ille, 45 miles S. S. W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

ALTMORE,

**ALTMORE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, seven miles N. W. of Dungannon. Lon. 6. 45. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

**ALTON**, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It has one church, a Presbyterian and a Quaker's meeting, a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serges de Nilmes, and round the town is a large plantation of hops. It is seated on the river Wey, 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 48 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

**ALTORF**, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is subject to the house of Brandenburg, and lies 10 miles S. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 22. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

**ALTORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 20 miles N. E. of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

**ALTORF**, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, on the lake of Lucern, near the spot where it receives the river Reuss, 20 miles S. E. of Lucern. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

**ALTRINGHAM**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 10 miles E. of Warrington, and 180 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

**ALVA-DE-TORMES**, a considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, seated on the river Tormes, 12 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

**ALVESTON**, a village of Gloucestershire. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up. It is eight miles from Bristol.

**ALZIRA**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S. of the town of Valencia. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

**AMADAN**, or **FIAMADAN**, a handsome town of Persia, 200 miles N. E. of Bagdad. Lon. 47. 4. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

**AMADIA**, a trading town of Asia, in Kurdistan, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles S. E. of Gezira. Lon. 41. 6. E. lat. 36. 5. N.

**AMAK**, an island of Denmark, on which that part of Copenhagen, called Christian-Shafen, is built. This island is about four miles long and two broad, and is chiefly peopled by the descendants of a colony from E. Frisland, to whom the island was assigned by Christian II. at the request of his queen, for the purpose of supplying her with vegetables, cheese,

and butter. From the intermarriages of these colonists with the Danes, the present inhabitants are chiefly descended; but as they wear their own dress, and enjoy peculiar privileges, they appear a distinct race. The island contains six villages, and between three and four thousand souls. It has two churches, in which the ministers preach occasionally in Dutch and Danish. The inhabitants have their own inferior tribunals, but, for capital offences, are amenable to the court of justice at Copenhagen. The old national habit, brought by the original colonists when they first migrated to the island, is still in use among them. It resembles the habit of the ancient quakers, as represented in the pictures of the Dutch painters. The men wear broad-brimmed hats, black jackets, full-glazed breeches of the same colour, loose at the knee; and tied round the waist. The women are chiefly dressed in black jackets and red petticoats, with a piece of blue glazed cloth bound on their heads. The island is laid out in gardens and pastures; and still, according to the original design, supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

**AMAL**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour on the lake Wenner, 175 miles S. W. of Upsal. It carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

**AMALFI**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century, was a native of this town. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulf of Salerno, 13 miles S. W. of Salerno. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

**AMAND**, ST. a town of France, in the department of Cher and late territory of Bourbonnois. It is seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

**AMAND**, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North and in the late French Flanders. It had lately a celebrated abbey. When the combined forces of Prussia and Austria invaded France in 1792, it was taken by them, but evacuated afterward on their memorable retreat. It is seated on the river Scarpe, seven miles N. of Valenciennes. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

**AMANTEA**, a seaport of Naples, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 miles S. W. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

**AMAPALLA**, a seaport of N. America,

in Guiana, name, Guiana, 37. N. AM. in Nat. Strabo, of a bal vinee, fruits in river C. Lon. 37. AM. South Peru, no ming E. the equi 3000 mi the worl It receiv rivers, m or 600 le to the I miles fr thoms de flows its country. by M. C parts to n AM. rica, bou and Gu Ocean an and on th long, and in 1580, b ing from Amazon panies of called the of the Am zon to the called M a fiction, f no such and fertil are verde rivers an diles, al Their ba tribes of reigns, d by coron Spaniards settle this distaters l signs abor between the Amaz some sect AM. of the U a strong

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From the intermarriages of the Danes, the present are chiefly descended; but in their own dress, and enjoy privileges, they appear a distinct land contains six villages, and 1000 and four thousand souls. Churches, in which the ministrations are performed occasionally in Dutch and Danish, the inhabitants have their own laws, but, for capital offences, are sent to the court of justice at Copenhagen. The old national habit, the original colonists when they first came to the island, is still in use. It resembles the habit of the Danes, as represented in the Dutch painters. The men wear long, black jackets, breeches of the same colour, and tied round the waist. The women are chiefly dressed in black, with a piece of red cloth bound on their heads. The soil is laid out in gardens and pastures, according to the original plan of Copenhagen with milk, and vegetables.

A town of Sweden, in the province of Smolnd, with a good harbour on the coast. It is 175 miles S. W. of Stockholm, and carries on a great trade in timber and tar. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

ANAGAP, an ancient town of Italy, in the province of Naples, and an archbishopric. It is said to have been founded by Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the middle of the 14th century, was a bishopric. It is situated in a country, on the western coast of the Gulf of Salerno, 17 miles S. W. of Salerno. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

ANAGAP, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late territory of Bourges. It is situated on the river Cher, 10 miles S. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 46. 45. N.

ANAGAP, a town of France, in the department of the North and in the late territory of the Netherlands. It had lately a celebrated hospital. When the combined forces of France and Austria invaded France in 1793, it was taken by them, but evacuated on their memorable retreat. It is situated on the river Scarpe, seven miles from Valenciennes. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

ANAGAP, a seaport of Naples, near the mouth of the Volturno, 20 miles S. W. of Naples. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

ANAGAP, a seaport of N. America,

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in Guatemala, seated on a gulf of the same name, 220 miles S. E. of the town of Guatemala. Lon. 86. 40. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Natolia, remarkable for the birth of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a pasha, and gives its name to a province, where there are the best wines and fruits in Natolia. It is seated near the river Cafalmack, 36 miles N. of Tocat. Lon. 36. 0. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

AMAZON, or ORELLANA, a river of South America, which has its source in Peru, not far from the South Sea, and running E. falls into the ocean directly under the equinoctial line. Its course is at least 3000 miles, and it is the greatest river in the world. Its mouth is 150 miles broad. It receives, in its progress, near 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 5 or 600 leagues, some of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile; and, 1500 miles from its mouth, it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep. In the rainy season it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent country. We have an accurate map of it by M. Condamine, who went into those parts to measure a degree of the meridian.

AMAZONIA, a country in S. America, bounded on the N. by Terra Firma and Guiana; on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and Brazil; on the S. by Paragua; and on the W. by Peru. It is 1200 miles long, and 950 broad. It was discovered, in 1500, by Francisco Orellana, who, coming from Peru, sailed down the river Amazon to the ocean. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, or the Land of the Amazons, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maragon. But this was probably a fiction, for M. Condamine could perceive no such women. The soil is very rich and fertile: the trees, fields, and plants, are verdant all the year round. The rivers and lakes are infested by crocodiles, alligators, and water-serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by ornaments of beautiful feathers. The Spaniards have made many attempts to settle this country; but difficulties and disasters have hitherto rendered their designs abortive. On that part of the coast between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese, indeed, have some settlements.

AMBERG, a town of Germany, capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has a strong castle, and is seated on the river

# A M B

Elbe, 40 miles E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

AMBERT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. It is seated in a beautiful valley, on the river Orc. There are no less than 60 papermakers in its vicinity, who manufacture paper for printing cards, and engraving. It has also a trade in coarse laces, camblets, ferrets, &c. It is 21 miles E. of Issoire, and 300 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3.50. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

AMBLESIDE, a town of Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, seated on Winander-Mere, 13 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 271 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

AMBLETEUSE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy. It is eight miles N. of Boulogne. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated at the confluence of the Loire and Maisee. The staircase of the castle, being without steps, may be ascended to the very top. Here Lewis XI. instituted the order of St. Michael; and here, in the year 1560, was formed the famous conspiracy against the Guises, known by the name of Amboise. It is 12 miles E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 54. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English by force, and tortured and put to death many of them. Since this they have possessed the entire dominion of the Spice Islands, and excluded the rest of the world from trading there. The natives wear large whiflers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman Catholics among them. The women are extremely fond of the Europeans, and when they are forsaken by their gallants, give them a dose of poison. Lon. 127. 0. E. lat. 4. 0. S.

AMBRYM, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168. 12. E. lat. 16. 10. N.

AMBY, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the E. side of the Meuse, opposite

opposite Maestricht. Lon. 5. 43. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

\* **AMEDABAD**, a considerable city, the capital of Guzerat, in Hindoostan Proper. It is one of the best fortified places in India, and made a good defence when taken by general Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. Travellers have dwelt much on the beauty and convenient situation of this city, which is in a level country, on the banks of a small navigable river that falls into the gulf of Cambay. It is 321 miles N. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 37. E. lat. 22. 58. N.

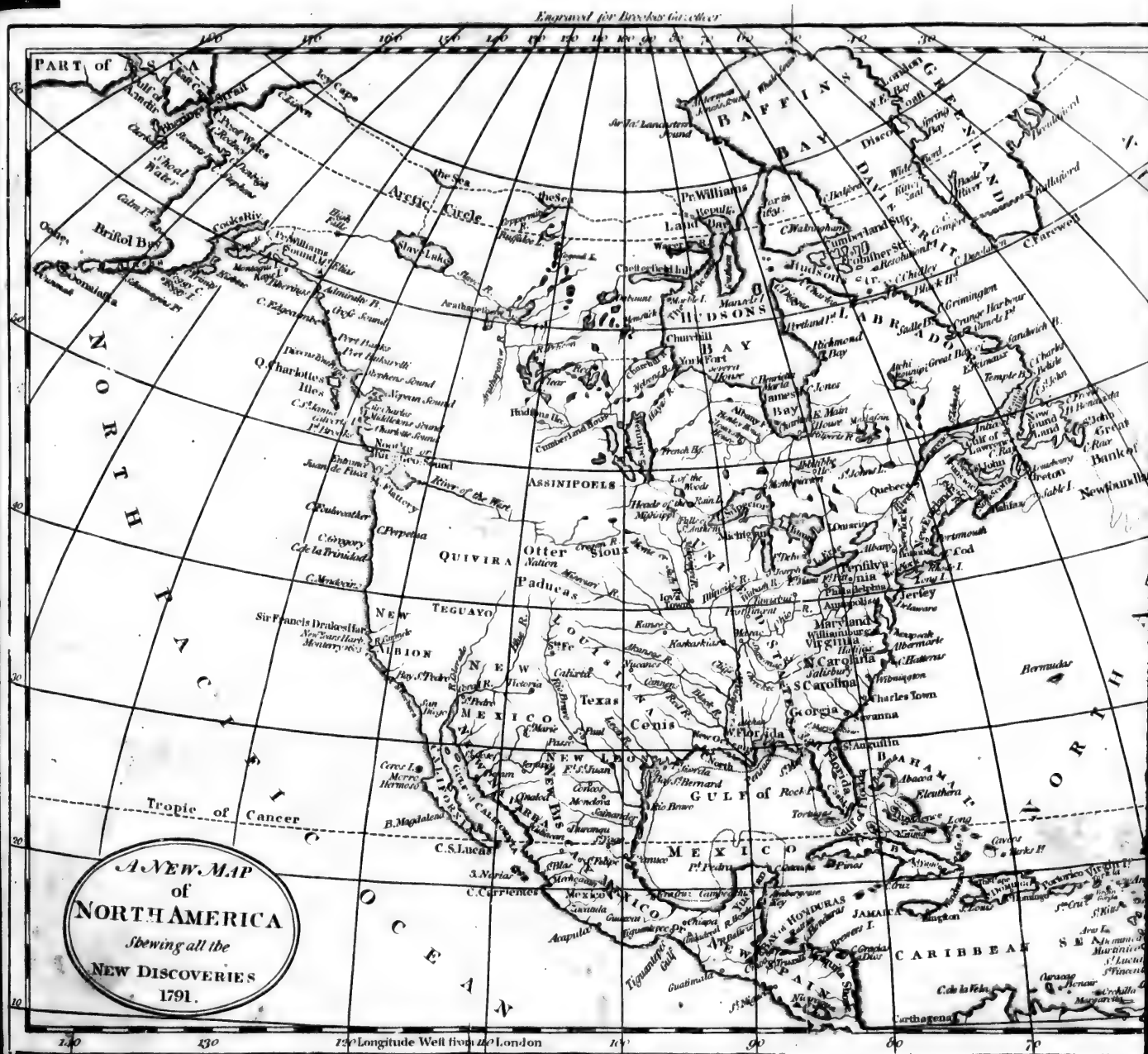
\* **AMEDNAGUR**, a city of Hindoostan, in the Deccan; once the capital of the soubah of the same name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. It is 181 miles, by Poonah, from Bombay. Lon. 75. 0. E. lat. 19. 10. N.

**AMELIA**, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spolero, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, between the Tiber and Nira, in a fertile country, 20 miles S. W. of Spolero, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 42. 33. N.

**AMERICA**, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries; it being formerly supposed to join to the north-east part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, an enterprising Spanish adventurer, to America, and drawn up an amusing history of his voyage, published it, and it was read with admiration. In his narrative, he had insinuated, that the glory of having first discovered the continent of the new world belonged to him. This was in part believed; the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer; and the unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. Some call it the New World, and with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ in some respects from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees, shrubs, and plants, that grew nowhere else, before they were transplanted to other places. All the men, except the Eskimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same original; for they agree in every particular, from the straits of Magellan, in the S. to Hudson's Bay, in the N. Their skins, unless daubed

with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized of the Aborigines seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in the greatest plenty. This vast continent is divided into N. and S. America, which are joined by the Isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains in the world, such as those that form the immense chain called the Andes; and the most stupendous river, such as the river Amazon, ("the mighty Orellana") the "sea-like Plata", the Oronoko, the Mississippi, the Illinois, the Misissipi, the Ohio, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehannah, the Potomac, &c. Beside the Aborigines, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess some of the finest provinces, that formerly belonged to Great Britain, the different European powers have rich and flourishing colonies here. The American States are fifteen in number, each having a separate local government; but they are formed into one federal republic. These states long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies, a civil war ensued; a congress was formed, which, in 1776, disclaimed all dependence on the mother country; the French king entered into an alliance with them in 1778; the colonies, powerfully assisted by France, were successful; and Great Britain, in 1782, acknowledged their independence in preliminary articles of peace, finally ratified by the definitive treaty in 1783. The Americans have since formed a new federal constitution, which seems to be admirably calculated for the country; and the union is now governed by a congress, consisting of a president, vice-president, senate, and house of representatives. The representatives are elected

or oil, are of a red copper color. They have no beards or hair on part of their bodies, except the face. It is black, straight, and many are the conjectures about the origin of this vast continent, and almost as their authors. America, that it takes in not only all the cold, but also the Temperate and the Frigid Zones. It is hard to many different languages there, America, a vast number being the different people in different parts. As to religion, there is no tolerable account of it in general. Some of the most civilized nations seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the settlement in so many colonies is the thirst of gold; and indeed the Portuguese are possessed of parts where it is found in the greatest plenty. This vast continent is divided into N. and S. America, which are separated by the Isthmus of Darien. It is the loftiest mountains in the world, the Andes; and the most stupendous, such as the river Amazon, the Orinoco, the Mississippi, the Mifaur, the Ohio, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Potomac, &c. Before the settlement of the United States of America, some of the finest provinces, which formerly belonged to Great Britain, were possessed by the French. The American states are fifteen in number, each a separate local government; but they are formed into one federal republic. These states long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament refused to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies. A civil war ensued; a congress was called, which, in 1776, disclaimed all dependence on the mother country; the king entered into an alliance with France, the colonies, powerfully assisted by France, were successful; and Britain, in 1782, acknowledged their independence in preliminary articles, finally ratified by the definitive treaty in 1783. The Americans have formed a new federal constitution, which seems to be admirably calculated for the country; and the union is now governed by a congress, consisting of a president, senate, and house of representatives. The representatives are elected





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ed every second year; the senators are chosen for six years, and the president and vice-president for four. The illustrious George Washington, their general, throughout the whole war, was elected the first president, and re-elected in 1792. The fifteen states are, New Hampshire (including the province of Maine), Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut, in New England; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Kentucky; and all the country to the N. of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania on the E. the Lakes on the N. and the Mississippi on the W. is intended, by Congress, to be divided into ten new states, to be called Washington, Meropotamia, Peshilippi, Michigania, Illinois, Chertonefus, Saratoga, Sylvania, Assenipi, and Polypotamia. The American states extend 1250 miles in length, from East Florida to the N. W. angle of Nova Scotia; being situated between 31° and 46° N. lat. The countries still possessed by Great Britain on this continent are, Labrador or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In N. America, Spain possesses E. and W. Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, California, and Old Mexico or New Spain: in S. America, they have Terra Firma or Castile, el Oro, Peru, Chili, and Paragua or La Plata. In South America, the Portuguese have Brasil; the French, Cayenne; and the Dutch, Surinam, both in Guiana. See INDIANS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

**AMERSFORT**, a considerable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht; seated in a fertile country on the river Ems, 12 miles E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

**AMERSHAM**, or **AGMONDESHAM**, a town of Bucks, with a market on Tuesday. The townhall, or markethouse, is a brick building, supported by arched pillars. Amersham sends two members to parliament, chosen by the lord's tenants of the borough, who pay scot and lot, about 130 in number. It is 26 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 29 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

**AMID**, a town of Turkey in Asia, 40 miles from Amasi, and 60 from Tocat. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

**AMIENS**, a handsome, large, and ancient town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It is the episcopal town of the department. The nave of the cathedral church is a finished piece of building, and the whole structure stately; beside which, there are

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10 parish churches, one in the suburbs, and an academy of belles lettres. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It was taken by the Spaniards, in 1597, by the following stratagem: soldiers, disguised like peasants, conducted a cart loaded with walnuts, and let a bag of them fall just as the gate was opened; and while the guard was busy in gathering up the nuts, the Spaniards entered, and became masters of the town. It was retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, established by Colbert, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is in the road from Calais to Paris, 10 miles S. E. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

\* **AMMERCOT**, a fort in Hindoostan Proper, in a very extensive sandy desert between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moulton, and the Puddar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of the emperor Humaion, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Acbar. It is 190 miles N. by E. of Tatta.

**AMOL**, a town of Asia, in the country of the Utbecs, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W. of Bokhara. Lon. 64. 30. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

**AMORGUS**, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. It is well-cultivated, and the inhabitants are affable, and generally of the Greek church. The best parts belong to a monastery. The greatest inconvenience which the inhabitants of this island experience is the want of fuel. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N. of Candia. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

**AMOUR**, a river of Asia, which rises in Siberia, runs E. through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea.

**AMOY**, an island on the S. W. coast of China. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it, on account of the impositions of the inhabitants.

**AMPHIPOLIS**, a town of Turkey in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, on the river Strymon, 70 miles N. E. of Salonichi. Lon. 24. 16. E. lat. 41. 38. N.

\* **AMPLEPUIS**, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for its wines, and is 16 miles E. of Roanne.

**AMPHILL**, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil. It is noted for having been the residence of Catharine of Arragon, queen

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of Henry VIII. during the time that her unjust divorce was in agitation. This event is commemorated by an elegant poetical inscription, by Mr. Fitzpatrick, on a column where the old castle stood. It is six miles S. of Bedford, and 43 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

AMPURIAS, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the river Fluviá, 60 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

AMRAS, a strong castle, in Germany, agreeably seated in the Tirol, two miles S. E. of Inspruck. It is remarkable for a rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 47. 9. N.

AMBERSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday, six miles N. of Salisbury, and 78 W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, handsome city, capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high, and well-fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amstel, and is one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well-kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all ages, religions, and countries. One great cause of the populousness of Amsterdam is their tolerating all religions, who have the use of churches and bells; though the established religion is the Calvinist. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The houses are brick and stone, the streets spacious and well-paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is computed to be about half as big as London, and none of the inhabitants are idle. It is governed by a college of 30 senators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgomasters, four of whom are always sitting. It surrendered to the king of Prussia, on the 10th of Oct. 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights and honours. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wyc, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. by E. of Paris, and

# A N C

260 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 52. 27. N.

ANWELL, a village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New River, which supplies London with water. One part is called Anwell-Magna, and the other Anwell Parva, at which is the head of the river.

ANADIR, a considerable river of Siberia, that falls into the Eastern Ocean.

ANAGNI, a small town of Italy, in Campania, and in the territory of the church; it is a bishop's see, 32 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

\* ANACOFIR, the capital of the nation of the Abkhas, in Asia, on the river Makai, which falls below it into the Black Sea.

ANATTON, one of the islands called the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 170. 9. E. lat. 20. 10. S.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, five miles N. of Ascoli, and 81. N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

ANCASTER, a village in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S. of Lincoln.

ANCIENS, a town of France, seated on the river Loire, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, 20 miles E. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

ANCIAM, a strong town of Germany, in Pomerania, remarkable for excellent pastures. It is seated on the river Pene, 20 miles S. of Gripswald. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with fine lofty trees, affording a very agreeable shade. On the western bank is a populous village.

ANCONA, a marquisate in Italy, belonging to the ecclesiastical state. A sort of shellfish called balani, is found here, among the stones taken out of the harbour of Ancona, in high esteem at Rome.

ANCONA, an ancient town of Italy, on the gulf of Venice, and in the marquisate of Ancona. It was originally built upon a hill; but the houses have been gradually extended down the side of the eminence, toward the sea. The cathedral stands on the highest part; whence there is a fine view of the town, the country, and the sea. The commerce of Ancona has rapidly increased of late years; for which it is indebted to pope Clement XII. who made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the harbour safe. It is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by the emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet

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E. of Rome. Lon. 13.  
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## A N D

in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in  
depth from the surface of the sea. Near  
this stands the Triumphal Arch of Tra-  
jan, which, next the Maison Quarée at  
Nîmes, is the most beautiful and entire  
monument of Roman magnificence existing.  
Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto,  
which advances a little way into the sea,  
in the form of a pentagon, and is a noble  
as well as useful edifice. Great numbers  
of Jews are established in this city. They  
have a synagogue here; and, although all  
religions are tolerated, theirs is the only  
foreign worship allowed to be publicly  
exercised. "In a word," says a late tra-  
veller, "the popes who first thought of  
making Ancona a free port, of encourag-  
ing manufactures, and of building a mole,  
to render the harbour more safe, have in-  
jured Venice in a more sensible manner,  
than those who thundered bulls against  
that republic; but it is much to be ques-  
tioned whether the popes, by their en-  
couragements to commerce, have aug-  
mented their own spiritual importance in  
the same proportion they have the temporal  
riches of their subjects." Ancona is 116  
miles N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 35.  
E. lat. 43. 38. N.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, 250  
miles in length and 150 in breadth. It is  
bounded on the S. by Granada, on the  
W. by Algarve and the sea, on the N.  
by Estramadura, and on the E. by Mur-  
cia. The Guadquivir runs through its  
whole length; and it is the most fertile,  
rich, agreeable, and trading country in  
Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, on the E. side  
of the entrance into the bay of Bengal.  
The inhabitants are a harmless inoffensive  
people, living chiefly on rice, fruits, and  
herbs, with which they furnish ships that  
come that way.

ANDAYE, a fortified town of France,  
in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.  
It is very famous for its brandy, and is  
situated at the mouth of the river Bidassoa,  
opposite Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles  
from Bayonne. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

ANDELY, a town of France, in the  
department of Eure and late province of  
Normandy, divided by a paved road into  
two little towns called Great and Little  
Andely, a mile from each other. Great  
Andely is in a valley, on the little river  
Gambons. It has a fountain, which bears  
the name of St. Clotilda, and to which pil-  
grims resort on the festival of that saint.  
Little Andely is on the Seine. The cloths  
manufactured here are said to be equal  
to those of England. Andely is the birth-  
place of Nicholas Poussin, the Raphael of

## A N D

France. It is 30 miles S. E. of Rouen,  
and 60 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E.  
lat. 49. 20. N.

ANDERNACH, a town of Germany,  
in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the  
Rhine, 10 miles N. W. of Coblenz.  
Lon. 7. 22. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

ANDERO, St. a seaport town of Spain,  
in the province of Biscay, where the Spa-  
niards build and lay up some of their men  
of war. It is 60 miles W. of Bilbao.  
Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 43. 25. N.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a chain  
of mountains in S. America, running from  
N. to S. along the coast of the Pacific  
Ocean. They exceed in length any chain  
of mountains in the other parts of the  
globe; extending from the isthmus of  
Darien to the Straits of Magellan, divid-  
ing the whole southern part of America,  
and running a length of 4300 miles. Dr.  
Robertson, after observing, that the moun-  
tains in America are much superior in  
height to those of the other divisions of the  
globe, says: "Even the plain of Quito,  
which may be considered as the base of  
the Andes, is elevated farther above the  
sea than the top of the Pyrenees. This  
stupendous ridge of the Andes, no less re-  
markable for extent than elevation, rises,  
in different places, more than one third  
above the Pike of Teneriff, once thought  
to be the highest land in the ancient hem-  
isphere. The Andes may literally be  
said to hide their heads in the clouds; the  
storms often roll, and the thunder bursts  
below their summits, which, though ex-  
posed to the rays of the sun, in the centre  
of the torrid zone, are covered with ever-  
lasting snows." From experiments made  
with a barometer on the mountain of Co-  
topaxi, it appeared that its summit was  
elevated 6252 yards above the surface of the  
sea, something more than three geographical  
miles. In these mountains are many volcanos.

ANDOVER, a large town of Hamp-  
shire, with a market on Saturday. It  
sends two members to parliament, and is  
a great thoroughfare on the western road,  
10 miles N. by W. of Winchester, and  
65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 20.  
W. lat. 51. 14. N.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in  
Gothland, three miles S. of Christian-  
stad; here is the greatest alum-work  
in the kingdom.

ANDREW, St. a town of Germany,  
in the duchy of Carinthia, with a bishop's  
see; seated on the river Levant, 95 miles  
S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 10. E.  
lat. 46. 52. N.

ANDREW'S, St. a town of Scotland,  
in the county of Fife, with a university;  
it

# ANG

It was formerly the see of an archbishop. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending east and west, having an open prospect of the German Ocean. The university, which was founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, consists of three colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus (which is more ancient and entire than the cathedral) the church of St. Salvador, and the priory, have been noble Gothic structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and the punishment of cardinal Beaton: the window is still shown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures here to support the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a good condition. It is 30 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 56. 18. N.

**ANDRIA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 4 miles S. of Barletta. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

**ANDROS**, an island and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields are pleasant and fertile, being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. It lies to the N. of Candia. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

**ANDUXAR**, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, defended by a strong castle, and seated on the Guadalquivir, 35 miles E. of Corduba. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 37. 55. N.

**ANEGADA**, one of the English Caribbean Islands. Lon. 64. 7. W. lat. 18. 40. N.

**ANGELO**, ST. a small but strong town of Italy, in the Capitanata, five miles N. of Manfredonia, and two from the sea. Lon. 16. 13. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

**ANGELOS**, a populous town of North America, in Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 22. W. lat. 19. 30. N.

**ANGERBURG**, a handsome town in the kingdom of Prussia, defended by a strong castle, and seated on a lake of the same name.

**ANGERS**, an ancient town of France, in the late province of Anjou, and the episcopal town of the department of Maine and Loire. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarthe and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the western, extending into the plain, and the eastern, which rises on the acclivity of a hill. Its environs present a pleasing view of numerous country houses, upward of a hundred windmills, well-cultivated kitchen-gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The cathedral is an elegant structure: the exquisite nearness of the wainscot of the choir, the width of the nave, and the principal gate, surmounted by three steeples (of which the centre one has no support but the bases of the other two) are particularly admired. In this cathedral is the tomb of René, king of Sicily, and several bishops, in white marble; and here is shown an urn, which is pretended to have been used at the wedding of Cana. The principal gate of the church of St. Maumbeuf, distinguished for its noble simplicity, is a valuable monument of the sixteenth century. Before the late dissolution of convents, monks of every order were to be seen at Angers; and out of four abbeys that belonged to the Benedictines, three were particularly beautiful. Here is an academy of belles lettres, established in 1695. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. In this city is a considerable manufactory of handkerchiefs and sail-cloth. The produce of the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Breffigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce. This slate is so common, that the most paltry hovel in the suburbs is covered with it; on which account Angers has been called the Black City. The castle, flanked by 18 great round towers, is remarkable only for its advantageous situation on a rock, and the width of its ditches. In this castle is an iron cage called the cage of the queen of Sicily. In Angers is a very spacious square; and there are four beautiful public walks. It is 20 miles E. of Nantes, and 175 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 47. 30. N.

**ANGHERA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the east side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

**ANGLESEY**, THE ISLE OF, the most western county of North Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends one member to parliament. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow strait called the Menai. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods. Rude mounds, and heaps of stones, said to be Druidical remains, are

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are still to be seen. But a little way  
 within, the whole appears a naked tract,  
 without trees or hedges, watered by nu-  
 merous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and  
 abounding in cattle; several thousand head  
 of which, beside multitudes of sheep and  
 hogs, annually cross the ferry of the  
 Menai to the main land. Its fertility, in-  
 deed, is such, that it had long ago obtained  
 the title of the nursing mother of Wales.  
 Vast quantities of copper are procured  
 from a famous mine on Parys mountain.  
 In the N. W. part of the island is a  
 quarry of green marble, intermixed with  
 that curious substance called asbestos.

ANGOL, a town of South America, in  
 Chili, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lon. 72.  
 59. W. lat. 37. 36. S.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, be-  
 tween the rivers Dande and Coanza,  
 bounded on the N. by Congo Proper, on  
 the E. by Malemba, on the S. by Ben-  
 guela, on the W. by the ocean. It pro-  
 duces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons,  
 and several other fruits. The inhabitants  
 are very lazy, generally idolaters, and  
 take as many wives as they think fit.  
 The country is divided among several  
 petty princes, and the Portuguese have  
 several settlements on the coast. How-  
 ever, the English and Dutch traffic with  
 the natives, and purchase a great number  
 of slaves. These are the most lazy and  
 ungovernable of any on the coast of Gu-  
 inea, because they are generally brought  
 from inland countries, where they have not  
 the least knowledge of the rest of the  
 world. They go almost naked, and are  
 very fond of dog's flesh, though they have  
 plenty of other provisions. All the males  
 are circumcised; but for what reason they  
 cannot tell.

ANGOULESME, or, as pronounced,  
 ANGOULEME, a town of France, in the  
 department of Charente and late province  
 of Angoumois, seated on a mountain sur-  
 rounded by rocks. The river Charente  
 runs at the foot of it; and there are some  
 fine paper manufactories in its environs.  
 It is 20 miles W. of Limoges, and 250  
 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat.  
 45. 39. N.

ANGOUMOIS, late a province of France,  
 bounded on the N. by Poitou, on the E.  
 by Limosin and Marche, on the S. by  
 Perigord, and on the W. by Saintonge.  
 It is now included in the department of  
 Charente.

ANGORA, a town of Turkey in Asia,  
 formerly called Ancyra. It is a Greek  
 archbishop's see, and remarkable for some  
 remains of antiquity. There is nothing  
 to be seen in the streets but pieces of pil-

lars and old marble; among which is a  
 species of reddish porphyry, marked with  
 white, and red and white jasper. Though  
 the houses are all of clay, yet there are a  
 great many pieces of very fine marble  
 mixed among it, as well as in the walls of  
 the town. The castle has a triple inclo-  
 sure, and the walls are of white marble  
 and stone, resembling porphyry. Here  
 are bred the finest goats in the world;  
 and the hair is of a fine white, almost like  
 silk, which they work into the finest stuffs,  
 particularly cambrics. It is 212 miles S.  
 E. of Constantinople. Lon. 32. 5. E.  
 lat. 39. 30. N.

ANGRA, a seaport, capital of the island  
 of Terceira, with a bishop's see. Lon. 27.  
 7. W. lat. 38. 39. N.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont,  
 seven miles W. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 15.  
 E. lat. 45. 0. N.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, a  
 long and narrow tract, winding somewhat  
 in the manner of a snake, whence it re-  
 ceived its name. It is woody, but per-  
 fectly level; and is the most northerly of  
 the English Caribbee islands, in the W.  
 Indies, 60 miles N. W. of St. Christopher.  
 The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to  
 the feeding of cattle, the planting of Indian  
 corn, and other parts of husbandry. This  
 island is fertile, and has the same climate  
 with Jamaica. Lon. 62. 35. W. lat. 18.  
 15. N.

ANGUILLABA, a town of Italy, in the  
 Patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles N. W. of  
 Rome.

ANGUSSHIRE, a county of Scotland,  
 (sometimes called FORFAR, from the name  
 of the county-town), bounded on the N. by  
 Aberdeenshire, on the N. E. by Kincardine-  
 shire, on the E. by the German Ocean, on  
 the S. by the frith of Tay, and on the  
 W. by Perthshire. Its length and breadth  
 are nearly equal, about 35 miles. It has  
 many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in  
 corn and pastures. The principal rivers  
 are the North and South Esk.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany,  
 in the circle of Upper Saxony, 42 miles  
 in length, and eight in breadth; bounded  
 on the S. by Mansfeldt, on the W. by Hal-  
 berstadt, on the E. by Saxony, and on the  
 N. by Magdeburg. It abounds in corn,  
 and is watered by the Saale and the  
 Mulda.

ANHALT, an island of Denmark, in  
 N. Jutland, lying in the Categat, eight  
 miles from the coast of Jutland, and 10  
 from Zealand. It is dangerous for sea-  
 men, for which reason there is a light-  
 house.

ANIAN, a country lying on the E.  
 coast

# ANN

coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, of which we have little knowledge.

**ANJENGO**, a small town and factory on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the East India company. Their merchandise consists chiefly in pepper and calicoes. Lon. 76. 1. E. lat. 7. 0. N.

**ANJOU**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Maine, on the W. by Bretagne, on the S. by Poitou, and on the E. by Touraine. It formerly belonged to the sovereigns of England. It now forms, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, the four departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarthe.

**ANNA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, on the western bank of the Euphrates, and the pleasantest place in these parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are sown with cotton; and the corn grows extremely high. It is 130 miles W. of Bagdad, and 120 S. S. W. of Moussol. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 33. 55. N.

**ANNAMOOKA**, an island in the South Sea, discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by captain Cook in 1774 and 1777. It is well-cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains. Many of them are extensive, and inclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives; and the other parts of the island, especially toward the sea, are covered with trees and bushes of a luxuriant growth. The inhabitants are a friendly people, but much addicted to stealing the property of European visitors. This is one of the Friendly Islands, situated about 187 E. lon. and 20 S. lat.

**ANNAN**, a borough of Annandale, a district of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, on the river Annan, about three miles N. of Solway Frith, and 60 S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

\* **ANNAN**, a river of Scotland, which rising in the Moffat Hills, and flowing, in a southerly direction, through Annandale, empties itself into Solway Frith.

\* **ANNANDALE**, a district of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, so called from the river Annan. The mountains in the northern part of this district, sometimes named Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S. of Scotland. From these descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

**ANNANO**, a strong fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles S. of Casal. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

# ANN

**ANNAPOLIS**, the capital of Maryland, one of the United States of North America, situated at the mouth of Severn river. Although a place of little note in the commercial world, it is one of the wealthiest towns of its size in America. The houses, about 200 in number, are generally large and elegant. The design of those who planned the city was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the streets, like radii, beginning at the centre, where the stadthouse stands, and thence diverging in every direction. The principal part of the buildings are arranged according to this plan. The stadthouse is the noblest building of the kind in America. Annapolis is 30 miles S. of Baltimore. Lon. 77. 20. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

**ANNAPOLIS**, a fortified town of Nova Scotia, in British America. It stands on the east side of the bay of Fundy, and has one of the finest harbours in the world. Lon. 64. 2. W. lat. 44. 52. N.

**ANNECY**, a town of Savoy, seated on the river Sier, and on a lake of the same name, about 10 miles long, and four broad. It is 75 miles S. of Geneva, and 22 N. E. of Chambery. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

**ANNOBONA**, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called, because it was found out on New-year's day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; with hogs, goats, sheep, and chicken, which are all extremely cheap. The inhabitants are mostly black, and of villanous dispositions; and the women are all common, and yet most of them very ugly. The governor is a Portuguese. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 1. 50. S.

**ANNONAY**, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 miles S. W. of Vienne. Very fine paper is manufactured here; and it was in this place that the two brothers Montgolfier, papermakers, discovered, in 1782, the use of rarefied air in floating balloons, by a fire-place suspended under them; and in one of these machines, absolutely left to itself, the marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilatre Rosier (who, in the sequel, unfortunately lost his life in one of these adventurous attempts) made the first aerial voyage at Paris, ascending to the height of 3000 feet on the 21st of November 1783. These machines were called *Montgolfiers*, in honour of the inventors, and to distinguish them from balloons filled with inflammable

the capital of Maryland, states of North America, mouth of Severn river, little note in the commerce of the wealthiest in America. The number, are genteel. The design of the city was to have a circle, with the beginning at the centre, the lands, and thence direction. The principal buildings are arranged in a plan. The staidhouse of the kind in America, 30 miles S. of Baltimore. W. lat. 39. 0. N. A fortified town of Nova America. It stands on the bay of Fundy, and has harbours in the world. 44. 52. N.

A town of Savoy, seated on a lake of the same name, long, and four broad. of Geneva, and 22 N. y. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat.

An island of Africa, on the sea, so called, because it is New-year's day. It is a fertile island, and the soil is better than in other islands. It abounds with palm-trees, lemons, bananas, figs, with hogs, goats, and sheep, which are all extremely tame. The inhabitants are mostly of the African race, and are of the most common, and yet most gentle. The governor is a Frenchman. 5. 10. E. lat. 1. 50. S. A town of France, in the department of the late province of Languedoc, seated on the confluence of the Garonne and Deume, 12 miles from Nîmes. Very fine paper is made here; and it was in this town that two brothers Montgolfier, discovered, in 1782, the use of floating balloons, by a fire under them; and in one of the balloons, left to itself, Arlandes and M. Pilatre de Rozier, unfortunately one of these adventurous men, made the first aerial voyage at Paris, to the height of 3000 feet, on November 1783. They were called *Montgolfiers*, in honor of the inventors, and to distinguish them from the balloons filled with inflammable

air, in which, likewise, many perilous voyages were performed; particularly on the 7th of January 1785, when Dr. Jefferies and M. Blanchard crossed the straits from Dover Castle to Calais. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

ANG-CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

ANSLOE, or OPSLOE, one of the three divisions of the city of Christiania, in Norway. It stands on the site of the old city, which was burnt in 1624, and contains the episcopal palace and 400 houses. See CHRISTIANIA.

ANSBACH, a handsome town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of Ansbach. The present prince lately abdicated his dominions, in consideration of a stipulated revenue, in favour of the king of Prussia, who is of the same family; and having married Elisabeth dowager lady Craven, in 1791, his serene highness has since settled in England, having purchased the villa of the late lord Melcombe Regis at Hammerfrith, to which he has given the name of Brandenburg-House. The palace at Ansbach, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ANSTRUTHER, a borough of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the shire of Fife, 25 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

ANTEQUERA, a handsome town of Spain, in Granada, divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle: the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 37. 1. N.

ANTEQUERA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, 75 miles S. E. of Guaxaca.

ANTIBES, a seaport of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it stands opposite Nice, on the Mediterranean, nine miles W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

ANTICOSTE, a barren island, in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, in N. America. Lon. 64. 16. W. lat. from 49. to 52. N.

ANTIGUA, one of the Caribbee Islands

in the W. Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth. The inhabitants are in great want of water, and are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns, and to fetch it from other islands. The island contains about 70,000 acres, 6000 whites, and 3600 negroes. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually makes 10,000 hogheads. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. The capital is St. John's. It is 60 miles E. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 62. 5. W. lat. 17. 5. N.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee islands, discovered by Columbus, in 1492. See INDIES, WEST.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, near which is a harbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCA, or ANTIOCH, an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majesty, by the French, in February 1793, but evacuated soon after.

ANTIOCH, now ANTHAKIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, in Asia, of which it was formerly the capital; but it is now almost come to nothing; however, the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Asi, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 40 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 45. E. lat. 35. 17. N.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Carmania, with a bishop's see, opposite the island of Cyprus. Lon. 32. 15. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Olios, an island of the Archipelago, two miles W. of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet, in some parts, is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which, perhaps, is one of the greatest curiosities in nature, and is said to prove an important truth in natural philosophy, the vegetation of stones. This grotto appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad: the roof forms a pretty good arch, which, in every part, entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures, of a white transparent crystalline substance, very naturally resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid. Lon. 25. 44. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

ANTIVARI, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 10 miles N. of Dubcigno. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 42. 19. N.

ANTOINE, St. a small town of France, in the department of Here and late province of Dauphiny. Here was lately a monastery, the church of which is magnificent.

# ANT

ficent. It was the principal seat of an order of Hospitallers, united to that of Malta in 1777, and whose origin may be traced to an hospital, built (near a chapel, the depository of the relics of St. Anthony) by Gaston and his son Girin, in 1095, for the relief of devotees, suffering under a disorder, since called Saint Anthony's Fire.

ANTONIO, St. one of the Cape de Verd islands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25. o. W. lat. 17. o. N.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Londonderry; on the N. by the ocean, and on the S. E. by the county of Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful. It contains 56 parishes; and sends 10. members to parliament, two for the county, and two each for Lisburn, Bally, Antrim, and Randalstown.

ANTRIM, the capital of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, at the N. end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is a poor place, but sends two members to parliament. It is 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

ANTWERP, a large handsome city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but the civil wars that were the consequence of the tyranny of Philip II. diminished that commerce, which was effectually annihilated in 1648, when, by the treaty of Munster between Spain and the United Provinces, the navigation of the Scheld, to large ships, was shut. See SCHELD. It is in the shape of a bow, and the river represents the string. The harbour is commodious, the water being 22 feet deep, and 400 yards wide; so that large vessels may come up to the quay. The cathedral is a fine structure, upward of 500 feet long, 230 broad, and 360 high; its spire is 466 feet in height; the cross at the top 131; the diameter of the clock 70 feet; and its circumference 90. In this cathedral is an assemblage of paintings by the greatest masters of the Flemish school, particularly Rubens and Quintin Matsys. Ruben's descent from the cross is esteemed his masterpiece. On a picture of the fallen angels, by the father-in-law of Matsys, appears a hornet on one of the thighs. Concerning this it is related, that Matsys, who was originally a blacksmith, falling in love with

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the painter's daughter, and applying to the father for his consent, was refused, as no one, he said, should have her, but a painter. On this, Matsys went to Italy to study the art, and, in a few years, returned a great master himself; and this hornet he painted on the thigh of the falling angel. The painter perceiving it, some time after, attempted to beat it off. Astonished at the exquisite deception, he inquired who had done it, and thus discovering his superior skill, he immediately consented to the marriage. This is alluded to in the epigraph of Matsys at the entrance of the cathedral: "*Connubialis amor de mulcibre fecit Apellem*---Connubial love transformed a blacksmith into a painter." There are many fine paintings in the other churches. The assumption of the Virgin, in the late Jesuits church, by Rubens, was the favourite piece of that great master. The convents are very numerous here; and that of St. Michael, of the order of the Premonasterians, is a very noble and rich foundation; and the paintings, in the fine refectory of the monks, deserve particular attention. The Exchange, once so thronged, and from which Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of that for London, is now the abode of solitude and silence; and serves no other purpose than the accommodation of an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The townhouse, in the great market-place, is a noble structure. Here is still seen a house, built in 1568, for the accommodation of the merchants of the Hanse Towns; and hence they went to the Exchange, in procession, preceded by a band of music. In the principal street, called the Mere-street, is a crucifix of bronze, 33 feet high, on a marble pedestal. This was made from a demolished statue of the cruel duke of Alva, which he himself had set up in the citadel. On this occasion, it was a common observation: "*D'un diable on a fait un Dieu*---Of a devil we have made a God." The citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries. It was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585. It was seized by the French in 1700, but surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Ramillies in 1706. It was taken by the French in 1746; but restored to the house of Austria. It was again taken by the French in 1792, but was retaken the year after. It is seated on the river Scheld, 22 miles N. of Brussels, 22 N. E. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

ANZERMA, a town and province of Popayan, in S. America, where there are mines

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mines

## A P P

mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 75. 25. W. lat. 4. 58. N.

**AOUSTA**, a town of Piedmont, capital of a duchy of the same name; and a bishop's see. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 miles N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 48. N.

**AOUSTA**, a territory of Piedmont. It is a valley 30 miles in length, and abounds in pastures, and all sorts of fruits.

**APAMEA**, now called **AFAMEA**, a town of Syria, in Asia, seated on the river Asli, 35 miles S. of Antioch. Lon. 36. 56. E. lat. 34. 32. N.

**APANOMIA**, a town of Santorin, an island in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbour, in the form of a half-moon; but so deep, that ships cannot anchor there. Lon. 25. 59. E. lat. 36. 18. N.

**APEE**, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Sea, near Mallicoli. Lon. 168. 32. E. lat. 16. 46. S.

**APENRADE**, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, or South Jutland, with a citadel. It has been plundered several times, and is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic Sea, 27 miles N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

**APHIOM KARAHISSART**, a town of Natolia, called Aphiom, because it produces a great deal of opium, called aphium by the Turks. Lon. 31. 48. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

**APPALACHIAN**. See **ALLEGANY**.

\* **APPALACHIKOLA**, a river of N. America, formed by the junction of the rivers Chatahouchee and Flint, which have their source in the Appalachian Mountains, and running nearly parallel in a southerly direction, flow united into the gulf of Mexico, opposite St. George's Island.

**APPENNINES**, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which water Italy.

**APPENZEL**, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, which is divided into twelve communities; six called the interior, are Roman Catholics; the six exterior, are Protestants. It is 40 miles E. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 47. 21. N.

**APPLEBY**, the county-town of Westmorland, with a good corn market on Monday. It has gone greatly to decay, being only one broad street of mean houses. At the upper part is the castle; at the lower end is the church; and here is also a townhouse. The town is almost encircled by the river Eden: it sends two mem-

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bers to parliament; and is 10 miles S. E. of Penrith, and 266 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 54. 34. N.

**APT**, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. Its commerce consists in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery, for which last there is a great demand. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the river Calaron, 20 miles N. of Aix, and 25 S. E. of Orange. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

**APULIA**, the E. side of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It is divided into three territories, whose modern names are the Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Otranto.

**APURIMA**, or **APORAMIA**, a rapid river of S. America, in Peru, 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

**AQUA-NEGRA**, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiefa, 12 miles W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

**AQUILA**, a large handsome town of the kingdom of Naples, capital of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed, and 1000 hurt. It is seated on the river Pescara, 35 miles from the sea, and 52 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

**AQUILEIA**, formerly a flourishing trading town of Italy, now gone to decay. However, it has a patriarch, who resides at Udino. It is seated on the Triuli, near the sea, 57 miles N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

**AQUINO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro; a bishop's see, but ruined by the emperor Conrad; consisting only of about 35 houses. It was the birthplace of Juvenal, and of Thomas Aquinas. It lies 30 miles N. W. of Capua. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

**ARABIA**, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez; on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbek, or Diarbekar, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E. by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; and on the S. by the Indian Ocean. It lies between 35 and 65 degrees E. lon. and 12 and 30 N. lat. extending 1430 miles in length and 1200 in breadth. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix, or the Happy. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and toward the N. is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petra; its ancient capital, now destroyed.

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It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand. However, there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert there are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. The Arabs in the desert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert from Buflarah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and more especially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The Arabs, who live in the desert, have no houses, but tents. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came.

**ARACAN**, or **RECCAN**, a country of Asia, bounded on the N. by Rothaan, on the E. by Burmah, on the S. by the coast of Ava, and on the W. by the gulf of Bengal. It is a fertile, but not populous country, governed by 12 princes, subject to the chief king, who resides in his capital. His palace is very large, and contains, it is said, seven idols, cast in gold of two inches thick, each of a man's height, and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. They have only two seasons; the rainy season, which continues from April to October, and the fair season, which includes all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women tolerably fair; but the largest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are timber, lead, tin, and elephants teeth; and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

**ARAL**, a lake of Asia, to the E. of the Caspian Sea, from which it is distant above 200 miles. It is but lately discovered, though above 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. Several rivers, which were formerly thought to run into the Caspian Sea, are now found to run into this lake. It lies between 58° and 62° of E. lon. and between 45° and 47° of N.

# A R B

lat. in the country of the independent Tartars.

**ARANDE-DE-DOUERO**, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, on the Douero, 42 miles E. of Valladolid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

**ARANJUEZ**, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, on the Tago, 25 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

**ARARAT**, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, said to be the same mentioned in Genesis viii. 4.

**ARASSI**, a maritime, populous, and trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles W. of Albanguay. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

**ARAVA**, a fortress of Upper Hungary, in a county, and on a river of the same name, 72 miles N. W. of Cassovia. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

**ARAUCO**, a fortress and town of Chili, in S. America; situated in a fine valley, on a river of the same name. The natives are so brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 37. 30. S.

**ARAW**, a large and handsome town of Switzerland, in Argow, on the river Aar. It is remarkable for its church, its fountain, and the fertility of the soil. It is 27 miles W. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

**ARAXES**, or **ARAS**, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and running S. E. across Armenia, and part of Persia, falls into the river Kur.

**ARBE**, an episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is but five miles distant.

**ARBEA**, a town of Asia, in Curdistian, where Alexander fought the last battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles S. E. of Mousfel. Lon. 42. 25. E. lat. 35. 5. N.

**ARBURG**, a town of Switzerland, in the canon of Bern, on the river Aar. It stands on a rock, defended by a good fort cut out of the rock; and is 10 miles N. W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

**ARBORS**, a populous town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comté. It is famous for its white wines. It is 22 miles S. W. of Besançon. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

**ARBON**, an ancient town in Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, in Turgow, with a castle built by the Romans. It is under the bishop of Constance; but the Protestants have the free exercise of their religion. It is 12 miles S. E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

**AREOATM**. See **ABERBROTHWICK**.  
**ARBURY**,

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DOURO, a town of Old  
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Lon. 3. 30. W. lat.

a palace of the king of  
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high mountain of Asia, in  
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maritime, populous, and  
Italy, in the territory of  
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Zurich. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat.

or ARAS, a river of Asia,  
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episcopal town of the repub-  
in an island of the same  
coast of Dalmatia, from which  
miles distant.

a town of Asia, in Kurdistan,  
under fought the last battle  
It is about 60 miles S. E.

Lon. 42. 20. E. lat. 35. 5. N.

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is 12 miles S. E. of Constance.  
E. lat. 47. 30. N.

TH. Sec. ABERBROTHWICK.  
ARBURY,

ARBURY, a village of Cambridgeshire,  
where are the remains of a camp, and  
where many coins have been found. It is  
one mile N. of Cambridge.

ARCADIA, a town of the Morea, near  
the gulf of the same name, and in the pro-  
vince of Belvedere, 22 miles N. of Na-  
varin. Lon. 21. 42. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three  
miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aque-  
duct, which is thought to equal the works  
of the ancient Romans. It was built in  
1624, by Mary de Medicis: its water is  
distributed into the different parts of  
Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport of Russia, ca-  
pital of the government of the same name.  
It was the only seaport town of Russia for  
many years, and was first resorted to by  
the English in 1553. The trade is great-  
ly diminished since the building of Peter-  
burg. It is seated on the river Dwina,  
four miles from the White Sea, and 400  
miles N. E. of Petersburg. Lon. 39. 0.  
E. lat. 64. 34. N.

ARCHIPELAGO, a considerable part of  
the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania  
on the N. Natolia on the E. Macedonia,  
Livadia, and the Morea, on the W. and  
the isle of Candia on the S. It is partly  
in Europe, and partly in Asia, contain-  
ing the islands of Rhodes, Negropont,  
Lemnos, Tenedos, Sciros, Metelen,  
Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos,  
Cerigo, Santorin, Andros, Tina, Naxia,  
Milo, Delos, Argentiera, &c.

\* ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN, four  
principal groups of islands, between the E.  
coast of Kamtschatka and the W. coast of  
America. The first, called Salignan,  
contains five islands; the second, called  
Khao, includes eight islands; and both  
these groups together are styled the Aleu-  
thian Islands. The third group is called  
the Andreanoffki Ostrova, and comprises  
16 islands. The fourth group is the Lyf-  
fic Ostrova, or the Fox Islands, sixteen in  
number.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a small town of  
France, in the department of Aube and  
late province of Champagne. It is seated  
on the river Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes.  
Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

ARCO, a strong town and castle in the  
Trentin. It was taken by the French in  
1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands  
on the river Sarca, 15 miles S. W. of  
Trent. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

ARCOS, a strong town of Spain, in  
Andalusia, on a craggy rock, at the foot  
of which runs the Guadalquivir, 28 miles  
N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 46. W. lat. 36.  
52. N.

\* ARCOT, a large city, the capital of  
the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoo-  
stan. Its citadel is esteemed a place of  
some strength, for an Indian fortress.  
The defence which it made, under capt.  
Clive, in 1751, established the military  
fame of that great officer. It is 73 miles  
W. by S. of Madras, and 217 E. by N. of  
Serlingapatam. Lon. 79. 0. E. lat. 12. 30. N.

ARDEBIL, a famous and ancient town  
in Persia, the residence and burial-place of  
many kings; particularly of Shiek Sefsi,  
the author of the Persian Sect. Pilgrims  
resort to this place from all parts of Persia.  
It is 25 miles E. of Tauris. Lon. 48. 20.  
E. lat. 38. 15. N.

\* ARDECHE, a department of France,  
part of the late province of Dauphiny. It  
takes its name from a river.

ARDENBURG, a town of Dutch Flan-  
ders, 10 miles N. E. of Bruges. Lon. 3.  
30. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

\* ARDENNES, a department of France,  
part of the late province of Champagne,  
so named from a famous forest, lying on  
the river Meuse, extending, in Cesar's  
time, far into Germany. What remains  
of it at present lies between Thionville  
and Liege.

ARDRAH, a small kingdom of Africa,  
in Guinea. It lies at the bottom of the  
gulf of St. Thomas, and has a town called  
Ardrah. The inhabitants are licentious,  
and have no place for religious worship.  
However, they are very courageous, and  
their king was absolute, till the king of  
Dahomy reduced the country, and burnt  
the towns. The air is very unwholesome  
to Europeans; yet the natives live to a  
great age; but the smallpox makes great  
destruction among them. This country is  
fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants,  
and fruits, which last all the year; and  
they make a great deal of salt. Lon. 3.  
5. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

ARDRES, a small town of France, in  
the department of the Straits of Calais and  
late province of Picardy. Here was an in-  
terview between Francis I. of France, and  
Henry VIII. of England, in 1520, where  
the two kings, and their attendants, dis-  
played their magnificence with such emu-  
lation, that the place of interview (an open  
plain, between the town and Guisnes) was  
named the Field of the Cloth of Gold.  
Ardres is seated in a morass, eight miles  
S. of Calais. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 50.  
50. N.

AREBO, or AREBON, a town on the  
Slave coast of Guinea, at the mouth of  
the river Formoso. The English had once  
a factory here, as the Dutch have still.  
Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

D

AREKEA,

**AREKEA**, a seaport of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suvaen.

**ARENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a river, 22 miles S. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

**ARENSBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on a hill, in the county of the same name, by the river Rocr, 60 miles N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

**ARENSBURG**, an episcopal and seaport town of the Russian government of Riga or Livonia, in the isle of Oesel, on the Baltic Sea. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 58. 15. N.

**ARENSHARD**, a tract of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart, built by the Danish king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons and Slavi. It extends across the country, about nine miles in length.

**ARENSWALDE**, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, on the lake Slavin, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 53. 13. N.

**AREQUIPA**, an episcopal town of S. America, in Peru. The air is very temperate. Near it is a dreadful volcano. It is seated on a river, in a fertile country, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. Lon. 75. 30. W. lat. 16. 40. S.

**AREZZO**, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk was born here in the 11th century, the inventor of the musical notes, ut, re, mi, &c. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles W. of Citta-di-Castello. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 43. 27. N.

**ARGENCES**, a town of France, on the river Meauce, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, 20 miles E. of Caen. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 49. 12. N.

**ARGENTAN**, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne, and carries on a considerable trade in lace. It is 12 miles N. W. of Sees, and 110 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

**ARGENTEUIL**, a town of the isle of France, on the river Seine, five miles N. W. of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard. In the late Benedictine priory, they pretended to have the seamless coat of Christ. In the environs are quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. 2. 22. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

**ARGENTIERA**, a barren island of the

Archipelago. Its name is taken from the silver mines in it. They have no water but what is kept in cisterns. The inhabitants are Greeks, and very licentious. There is but one village in the island. Lon. 23. 10. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

**ARGENTIERE**, a town of France, in the late province of Provence, now a district of the department of Ardeche. It is five miles S. W. of Aubenas, and 17 W. of Viviers. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

**ARGENTON**, a town of France, in the late province of Berry, divided into two by the river Creuse. It is now a district of the department of Indre, and is 37 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

**ARGOS**, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, on a bay, 25 miles S. of Corinth. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

**ARGOSTOL**, a seaport of the isle of Cefalonia, over-against Albania. It is the best harbour in all the island, and the provicitor resides in the fortress, which is five miles distant.

**ARGUIN**, an island of Africa, on the western coast of Negroland, with a fort of the same name. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in 1638; afterward the French took it from the Dutch. It is 30 miles S. E. of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17. 20. W. lat. 20. 30. N.

**ARGUN**, a river of Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire. **ARGUN**, a town of Eastern Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103. 56. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

**ARGYLESIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Invernesshire, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is not quite 100 miles long from the Mull of Cantyre to its N. E. extremity: its breadth is unequal; about 30 miles where greatest, and, in some parts, only one or two. To the N. W. is a peninsula, detached from the rest of the county. It contains the districts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar; the two last remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive. The peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowall are likewise very large. The soil of Argyleshire, in the high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture.

**ARHUSEN**, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It is advantageously seated

on the coast of the river and it is game. It 9. 50. E.

**ARIAD**, a town of the island of Rhodes, with a bishop's see. Lon.

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**ARIC**, a town of the island of Rhodes, with a bishop's see. Lon.

name is taken from the  
t. They have no water  
in cisterns. The inha-  
bents, and very licentious.  
The village in the island.  
lat. 36. 50. N.

ARDECHE, a town of France, in  
the department of Ardeche. It  
is W. of Aubenas, and 17  
miles. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 44.

ARDECHE, a town of France, in the  
department of Berry, divided into two  
parishes. It is now a district  
town of Indre, and is 37  
miles from Bourges. Lon. 1. 38. E.

ARDECHE, a seaport of Turkey in Eu-  
phrates, on a bay, 25 miles S.  
Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.  
It is a seaport of the island of  
Cyprus against Albania. It is  
situated in all the island, and the  
defences in the fortresses, which is  
antient.

ARDECHE, an island of Africa, on the  
coast of Negroland, with a fort of  
the same name. It was taken by the  
Portuguese in 1638; after-  
wards the French took it from the  
Dutch. It is 30 miles S. E. of Cape  
Agulhas. Lon. 17. 20. W. lat. 30. N.

ARDECHE, a river of Asia, which divides  
the Chinese empire.  
ARDECHE, a town of Eastern Tartary,  
in the Chinese empire. It is  
situated on the river Ar-  
gishire, 56. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

ARDECHE, a county of Scotland,  
the N. by Invernesshire, on  
the counties of Perth and Dum-  
friesshire. It is broken into islands  
which it is not quite 100 miles  
long. The Mull of Cantyre to its N.  
its breadth is unequal;  
miles where greatest, and, in  
only one or two. To the N.

ARDECHE, a handsome town of  
Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basil,  
where the canons of that city reside.  
ARDECHE, an ancient town of the Ne-  
therlands, but now dismantled. It be-  
longed to the house of Austria, and is  
situated on a mountain, 10 miles N. W. of  
Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, 32  
miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bound-  
ed on the E. by Down, on the W. by  
Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N. by  
Lough Neagh, and on the S. by Louth.

on the coast of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth  
of the river Guda, which runs through it,  
and it is surrounded by forests full of  
game. It is 25 miles S. of Wiburg. Lon.  
9. 50. E. lat. 56. 5. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the king-  
dom of Naples, in the Further Principa-  
to, with a bishop's see. It is fifteen miles  
E. of Benevento, and 10 N. W. of Tre-  
viso. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Fer-  
rara, on a branch of the river Po, 22  
miles N. E. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 8. E.  
lat. 45. 0. N.

ARICA, a seaport of Peru, almost de-  
stroyed by an earthquake in 1605. It  
never rains here; and there are many  
farms employed in the cultivation of  
Guinea pepper, in which they have a  
great trade to Lima. They have a great  
quantity of the dung of a bird called gana,  
which renders the soil so fertile, that one  
corn will produce 500. It is 550 miles  
S. E. of Lima. Here they ship the trea-  
sure which is brought from Potosi. Lon.  
71. 6. W. lat. 18. 27. S.

ARIPO, a town on the west coast of  
the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of the  
river Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch;  
and to the E. of it is a pearl fishery. Lon.  
80. 45. E. lat. 8. 42. N.

ARKLOW, a seaport of Ireland, in the  
county of Wicklow, 13 miles S. of Wick-  
low. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

ARLES, a large, handsome, and ancient  
city of France, in the department of the  
Mouths of the Rhone and late province  
of Provence. It was lately an archiepisc-  
opal see. The country about it is very  
pleasant, and produces good wine, ver-  
million, manna, oil, and fruits. There are  
a great number of antiquities, of which  
the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most  
remarkable; and the emperor Constantine  
took great delight in it. The en-  
vironments of Arles are charming, and the air  
is excellent; nevertheless, this city is not  
populous. It is situated on the Rhone, 12  
miles S. E. of Nîmes. Lon. 4. 43. E.  
lat. 43. 41. N.

ARLESHEM, a handsome town of  
Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basil,  
where the canons of that city reside.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Ne-  
therlands, but now dismantled. It be-  
longed to the house of Austria, and is  
situated on a mountain, 10 miles N. W. of  
Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, 32  
miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bound-  
ed on the E. by Down, on the W. by  
Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N. by  
Lough Neagh, and on the S. by Louth.

It contains forty-nine parishes, and sends  
six members to parliament; namely, two  
for the county, two for Armagh, and two  
for Charlemont.

ARMAGH, once a considerable town,  
now a small village, the see of an archbi-  
shop, who is primate of all Ireland. It  
is 45 miles S. E. of Londonderry. Lon.  
6. 34. W. lat. 54. 27. N.

ARMAGNAC, late a province of  
Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length,  
and 40 in breadth. It is fertile in corn  
and wine, and carries on a considerable  
trade in brandy, wool, and bon-chretien  
pears, which are excellent. It now forms  
part of the department of Gers.

ARMENIA, a large country, bounded  
on the W. by the Euphrates, on the  
S. by Diarbeker, Curdistan, and Ader-  
bijan, on the E. by Schirvan, and on the  
N. by Georgia. It is one of the finest  
countries in Asia, being watered by sever-  
al large rivers. It had its own kings,  
but could not keep them long. Part of  
it belongs to the Persians, and part to the  
Turks. The inhabitants are much at-  
tached to commerce, and undertake long  
journeys to carry it on. They are Chris-  
tians, and have a patriarch and an arch-  
bishop.

ARMENTIERS, a small handsome town  
of France, in the department of the North  
and late French Flanders, seated on the  
river Lis, eight miles N. W. of Lille.  
Lon. 3. 3. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

ARMIERS, a town of France, in the  
department of the North and late French  
Hainault, seated on the river Sambre, 10 miles  
S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, on  
the gulf of Velo, 30 miles S. E. of La-  
rissa. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

ARMUYDEN, a seaport of the United  
Provinces, in the island of Valcheren, now  
inconsiderable, the sea having stooped up the  
harbour. The salt-works are its chief  
resource. It is three miles E. of Middle-  
burg. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

ARNA, a town of Andros, an island  
of the Archipelago, with a good harbour.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France,  
in the department of Côte d'Or and late  
province of Burgundy. It has a good  
trade, and is seated in a valley, near the  
river Arroux. It is 25 miles N. W. of  
Baume. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 47. 7. N.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in  
Brandenburg, on the Elbe, between An-  
germund and Werben, three miles from  
each.

ARNEDO, a seaport of Peru, 25 miles  
N. of Lima.

ARNHEM, a town of the United  
Provinces,

Provinces, the capital of Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, eight miles N. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

ARNO, a large river in Tuscany. It has its source in the Apennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the sea a little below the latter.

ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles from Crutzenach.

ARNSTADT, a town in Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles S. W. of Erfurt. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a strong castle, on the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Spain, on the river Caro, five miles S. E. of Portalegra. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 39. 3. N.

AROOD, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Kiow, seated on the river Oeca, 200 miles S. of Moscow. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

AROSRAY, a town of the island of Madura, near Java. Lon. 114. 30. E. lat. 6. 30. S.

ARFINO, a town of the Terra-di-Lavora, in Naples, eight miles N. of Aquino. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

ARQUA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, a territory of Venice, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is 10 miles S. of Padua. Lon. 11. 58. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

ARQUES, a town of France, seated on a small river of the same name, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It is famous for the victory gained here by Henry IV. over the duke of Mayenne, general of the League, in 1589. It has an ancient castle, and is four miles S. E. of Dieppe. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, on the W. by Navarre and the Two Castiles, on the S. by Valencia, and on the E. by a part of Valencia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholesome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, to the S. W. of the isle of Bute. It is about 23 miles long from N. to S. and twelve broad. Ridges of rugged mountains extend across the island. The sides of the island, sloping toward the shore, are more fertile. It abounds

with cattle, goats, black game, and grouse. Partridges are even seen here; a proof that agriculture has made some advancement. The streams are stored with fish, especially with salmon. The climate is severe but healthful; and invalids annually resort hither to drink the whey of goats milk. Among the rocks are found iron ore, spar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many spacious and wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. They were once the retreats, perhaps the habitations, of ancient heroes. Tradition still preserves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce certainly took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress.

ARRAN, a town of Switzerland, on the Aar, 25 miles S. W. of Baden.

ARRAS, a large, ancient, and handsome town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, containing 22,000 inhabitants. It was lately an episcopal see, and has a very fine church, and well-furnished library. It was captured by Lewis XIII. in 1640. A great part of the fortifications were erected by Vauban. It is divided into two towns, one named the *city*, which is the most ancient; and the other the *town*, which is modern, and seated on the river Scarpe, 12 miles S. W. of Douay, and 22 N. W. of Cambrai. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

\* ARRIZOE, a department of France; containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix. It is so named from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and passing by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne, near Toulouse. Gold dust is found among its sands.

ARROZ, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, to the N. of the island of Dulcen. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 55. 10. N.

ARROZ-DE-ST.-SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, eight miles S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 38. 56. N.

ARSAMAS, a town of the Russian empire, seated on the river Mokcha-reca, on the road to Astracan, 300 miles S. by E. of Moscow, and 500 N. by W. of Astracan.

ARTA, a considerable and ancient seaport in Europe, in Lower Albania; a Greek archbishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Aidhas, 70 miles N. N. W. of Lepanto. Lon. 21. 20. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

ARTOIS, a late province of the French Netherlands; bounded on the N. and partly on the E. by Flanders; and by Hain-

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; black game, and grouse. even seen here; a proof has made some advances. eams are stored with fish, salmon. The climate is thful; and invalids another to drink the whey of among the rocks are found a great variety of beau- On the coast are many spa- ciful caverns, which often o smugglers. They were oes, perhaps the habitations, Tradition still pre- mory of Fingal; and Ro- tainly took refuge in this the time of his greatest

town of Switzerland, on iles S. W. of Baden. rge, ancient, and handsome e, in the department of the is and late province of Ar- g 22,000 inhabitants. It piscopal see, and has a very and well-furnished library. ed by Lewis XIII. in 1640. of the fortifications were uban. It is divided into two med the city, which is the and the other the town, rn, and seated on the river les S. W. of Douay, and 22 nbray. Lon. 1. 31. E. lat.

E, a department of France; late provinces of Couserans is so named from a river, n the Pyrenees, and passing Pamiers, falls into the Ga- Couloué. Gold dust is found ds.

a small island of Denmark, in e, to the N. of the island of n. 10. 20. E. lat. 55. 10. N. DE-ST.-SERVAN, a town Bstramadura, eight miles S. and 25. E. of Badajoz. Lon. 1. 38. 36. N. ) a town of the Russian em- on the river Mokcha-reca, on Astracan, 300 miles S. by E. and 500 N. by W. of Astrac-

considerable and ancient sea- rope, in Lower Albania; a bishop's see. It carries on a trade, and is seated on the e, 70 miles N. N. W. of Le- 21. 20. E. lat. 39. 28. N. a late province of the French; bounded on the N. and the E. by Flanders; and by Hain-

Hainault, Cambresis, and Picardy, on the S. and W. It is now included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

ARUBA, an island near Terra Firma, in S. America; subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67. 35. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

ARUN, a river which rises in the western border of Suffex, and falls into the sea, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

ARUNDEL, a town in Suffex, with a good market on Wednesday, and a small one on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Arun, which is here navigable for barges only. The castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the summit of the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. The possession of this castle confers an earldom on its proprietor; and, by this right the duke of Norfolk is earl of Arundel. It is eight miles E. of Chichester, and 68 S. W. by S. of London; is governed by a mayor and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

ARZILLA, an ancient and handsome seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in the possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it. It is 50 miles S. S. W. of Tangier. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 35. 30. N.

ARZINA, a river of Russian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two English vessels, which had penetrated as high as the 72d degree of latitude to the coast of Spitzbergen, were forced by stress of weather; and the crews of both were frozen to death.

ASAD-ABAD, a handsome town of Persia, 68 miles N. E. of Amadon. Lon. 48. 25. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

ASAPH, St. an episcopal city of Flintshire, in North Wales, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd; and over both is a bridge. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. It has a small market on Saturday. It is 14 miles W. of Chester, and 109 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

ASCENSION, a barren, uninhabited island, in the Southern Ocean, about 600 miles N. W. of St. Helena, in 7. 40. S. lat. and 14. 18. W. lon. It has a safe harbour, at which the East-India ships often touch, to furnish themselves with turtles, which are here plentiful and large.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, subject to the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here, in which George II. took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. It is 40 miles E. of Mentz. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

ASCHERLEBEN, a town of Germany,

in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the river Elbe.

ASCOLI, a large and populous town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, and territory of the Church. It is a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Fronto; 80 miles N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

ASCOLI-DI-SATRIANO, an episcopal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain 70 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

ASCOT HEATH, a famous race-ground, four miles from Windsor, in the road from the Great Park to Reading. Here the king's stag-hounds are kept.

ASER, or ASERGUR, a strong fortress of the soubah of Candesh, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 20 miles N. E. of Burhanpour. Lon. 76. 0. E. lat. 21. 35. N.

ASHEBORN, a large town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles N. E. of Uttoxeter, and 139 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 53. 3. N.

ASHEBURTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn only, and on Saturday for provisions. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the four stannary towns. It is seated among the hills, which are remarkable for tin and copper; and has a very handsome church. It stands near the river Dart, 19 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, some ruins of which are still standing. It has also a good free-school, and is 13 miles S. of Derby, and 115 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is 24 miles S. E. of Maidstone, and 57 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

ASHTED, a village of Surry, situated near Epsom, on one of the most delightful spots in England.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, a village of Lancashire, 7 miles E. of Manchester. It has a manufactory of cotton, and an iron foundry, both very considerable.

ASHWELL, a village of Hertfordshire, in Doom'sday Book called a borough, having 14 burgesses and a mayor. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, inclosed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is situated near Caldicot, on the borders of Cambridgeshire.

## ASO

**ASIA**, one of the four great parts of the world, situated between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $180^{\circ}$  E. lon. and between the equator and  $80^{\circ}$  N. lat. It is 4,740 miles in length from the Dardanelles on the W. to the E. shore of Tartary; and 4,380 miles in breadth, from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the W. by the Red Sea (which divides it from Africa) and by the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Don, and the Oby, which divide it from Europe. On the E. it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, which divides it from America; and, on the S. by the Indian Ocean. The principal countries in this continent, are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Burmah, Persia, part of Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, Diarbekar, Irac, Turcomania, Georgia, Curdistan, &c. The various particulars of government, religion, soil, climate, and production, may be found under the names of the respective countries. It is here sufficient to observe, that this quarter of the globe derives particular consideration, from having been the scene of the most important transactions respecting the human race, as recorded in the holy scriptures; as the creation of man, the establishment of the Hebrew nation and religion, the promulgation of Christianity, &c.

**ASIA THE LESS.** See NATOLIA.

**ASITO**, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, 66 miles N. of Rome. Lon.  $12. 40. E.$  lat.  $43. 0. N.$

**ASINARA**, an island in the Mediterranean, on the N. W. coast of Sardinia, 17 miles from Sassari. It is 28 miles in compass. Lon.  $8. 30. E.$  lat.  $41. 0. N.$

**ASKEATON**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon. It sends two members to parliament.

**ASKEIG**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire. It has a market on Thursday, and is six miles S. by E. of York, and 443 N. of London. Lon.  $1. 0. W.$   $53. 55. N.$

**ASNE.** See ESNE.

**ASOLA**, a town of Brisciano, in Italy, belonging to Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Brescia. Lon.  $10. 30. E.$  lat.  $45. 48. N.$

**ASOLO**, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, on a mountain 17 miles N. W. of Treviso. Lon.  $11. 36. E.$  lat.  $45. 59. N.$

**ASOPH**, a sea which was anciently called the Palus Meotis, between Europe

## ASS

and Asia, to the N. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the sea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from S. W. to N. E. and is about 600 miles in circumference. It was worshipped as a deity by the Massagetae, a people of Scythia. Lon. from  $35. to 42. E.$  lat. from  $45. to 47. N.$

**ASOPH**, a district of the Russian empire in the government of Catharinensklaf. Beside the fortresses of Afoph, Taganroec, and Petrosklaf, it includes a large tract of territory to the E. and W. of Afoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and since that period, several new towns have been built by the victorious Catharine; one of which, Catharinensklaf (that is, "the glory of Catharine") is now the capital.

**ASOPH**, the late capital of a district of the same name, in Asia, between the rivers Don and Cuban. It is seated near the mouth of the Don, a little to the E. of the sea of Afoph. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians: but, in 1739, it was agreed that the fortifications should be demolished, and the town subject to the latter. It is no longer of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the Great; the branch of the Don, upon which it stands, being now so choked with sand, as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel. The merchandise, therefore, is usually deposited at Taganroec or Petrosklaf; and the frigates and merchant-ships, which were formerly constructed at Afoph, are now built either at St. Demetri or Rostof, and pass down the Don into the sea of Afoph, through another branch of that river. Lon.  $41. 30. E.$  lat.  $47. 18. N.$

**ASPRANSA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, within the bishop's see, on the coast of the Archipelago, 21 miles S. E. of Nicopoli. Lon.  $24. 50. E.$  lat.  $40. 58. N.$

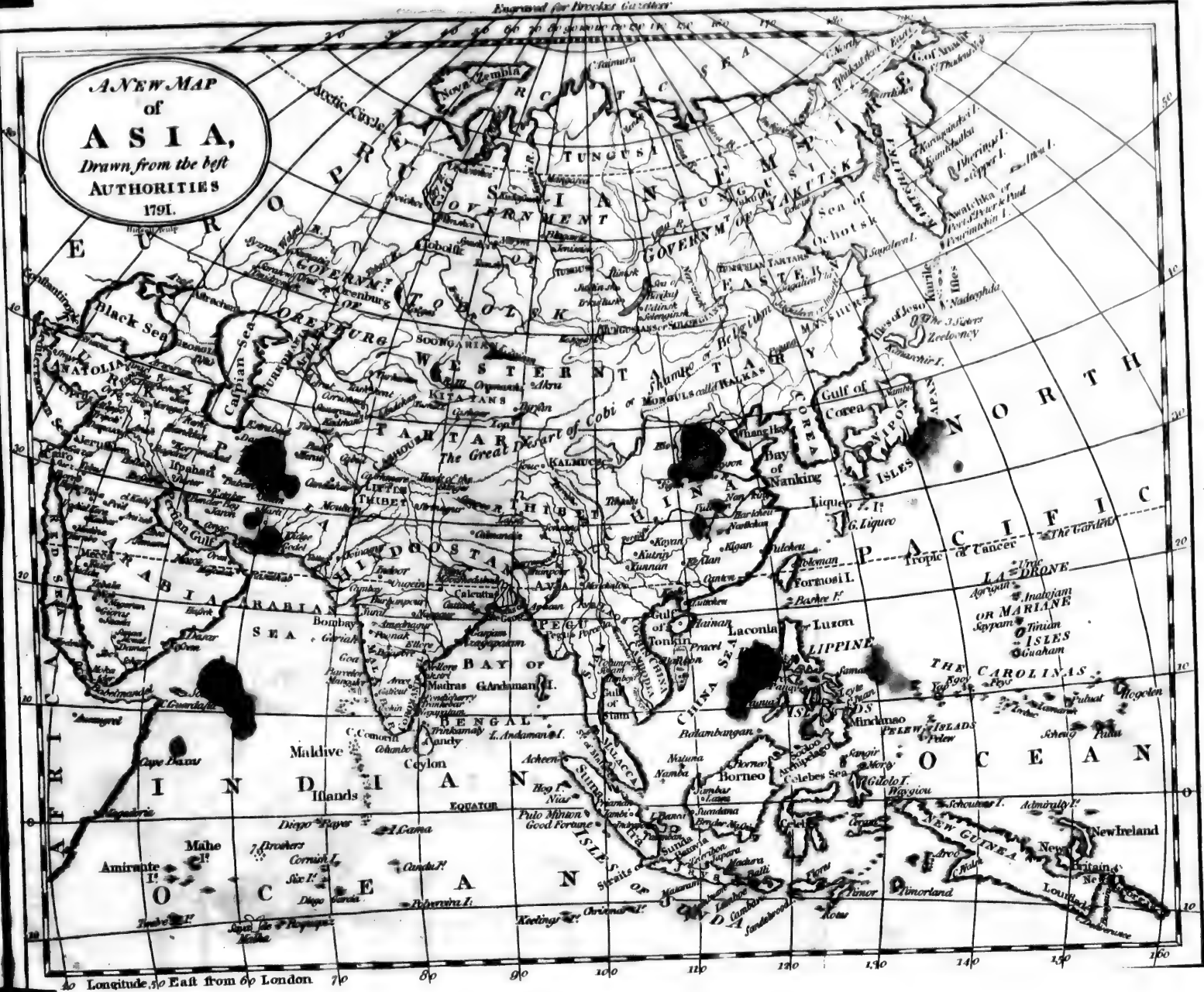
**ASSAM**, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Booran, on the N. by the mountains of Thibet, and on the S. E. and S. by Meckley. The river Burrampooteer flows through the whole length of it. Its capital is Ohergon. The natives prefer the flesh of dogs to any other kind of animal food. They pay no taxes, the king being the sole proprietor of all the gold, silver, and other metals, found in his kingdom. They live comfortably; almost each housekeeper having an elephant, for the convenience of his wives. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It is certain that gunpowder



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Engraved for Druckers Warehouse

A NEW MAP  
of  
**ASIA,**  
Drawn from the best  
AUTHORITIES  
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powder was known in China and Hindoostan, far beyond all periods of investigation; and, in the code of Goutoo laws, is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms. Affam lies between  $91^{\circ}$  and  $96^{\circ}$  E. lon. and  $35^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  N. lat.

**ASSANCALE**, a strong town of Armenia, on the river Arax, 12 miles E. of Erzerum. There are hot baths much frequented. Lon.  $41. 10$ . E. lat.  $39. 46$ . N.

**ASSANCHIV**, a town of Asia, in Diarbek, seated on the river Tigris, 40 miles S. E. of Diarbekar. Lon.  $40. 20$ . E. lat.  $37. 30$ . N.

**ASSENS**, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles S. W. of Odensey. Lon.  $10. 2$ . E. lat.  $55. 17$ . N.

**ASSIATO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the side of a very high mountain. The cathedral is magnificent, and composed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 miles N. of Rome. Lon.  $72. 18$ . E. lat.  $43. 0$ . N.

**ASSOS**, a seaport town of Natolia, seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S. E. of Troas, subject to the Turks. Lon.  $26. 36$ . E. lat.  $39. 32$ . N.

**ASSUMPTION**, an episcopal city, capital of Paraguay, in S. America. It is populous, and stands in a fertile country. The air is wholesome and temperate; the trees always green. It is seated on the river Paraguay. Lon.  $57. 40$ . E. lat.  $26. 0$ . S.

**ASSYNT**, a district in the western part of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland. It exhibits an assemblage of shattered mountains, heaped, as it were, upon each other; and seemingly torn and convulsed in a truly tremendous manner. Toward the rugged peninsula of Affynt, there are several vast conic hills, the highest of which is distinguished by the name of the Sugar Loaf.

**ASSYRIA**, a country celebrated in ancient history, and which comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbek, Curdistan, and Irac.

**ASTABAT**, a very handsome town of Asia, in Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Nakhivan. This is the only country that produces ronas, a rose which dyes a beautiful red. Lon.  $35. 30$ . E. lat.  $38. 28$ . N.

**ASTI**, a handsome and ancient town of Montferrat, in Italy. It is a bishop's see, and was taken by the French in 1745; but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. It is seated on the Tanaro, 22 miles E. of Turin. Lon.  $8. 8$ . E. lat.  $43. 3$ . N.

**ASTORGA**, an episcopal town of Leon, in Spain, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 miles S. W. of Leon. Lon.  $5. 32$ . W. lat.  $42. 22$ . N.

**ASTRABAD**, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, on the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon.  $55. 35$ . E. lat.  $36. 50$ . N.

**ASTRACAN**, an episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is large and populous, and has a good harbour, where the Europeans embark for Persia. It is surrounded by strong walls, and is famous for excellent fish. It seldom rains here; but the river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astracan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian Sea, are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. This city is supposed to have been, in very early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. In the 14th century, when the Venetians were in possession of the trade of the Black Sea, they drew from this port, to their staple at Tanais, the Asiatic productions with which they supplied the southern parts of Europe; while the articles designed for the N. were conveyed to the Russian town of Ladoga, on the Volkhow, whence they were transported to the town of Wisby on the Isle of Gothland. The destructive expeditions of Tamerlane had indeed forcibly diverted the trade of Asia from this channel to that of Smyrna and Aleppo; but, although the new road is the most convenient for the productions of Arabia, the situation of Astracan appears to be better calculated for the trade of Persia and northern India. The recovery of this place, therefore, gave rise to many splendid speculations; the project of re-establishing its commerce was formed by several succeeding sovereigns; was nearly perfected by Peter the Great; and is not yet entirely relinquished. Astracan is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles N. W. of the Caspian Sea. Lon.  $47. 40$ . E. lat.  $46. 22$ . N.

**ASTROP-WELLS**, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, much resorted to on account of the virtues of their waters.

**ASTURIAS**, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Biscay, on the S. by Old Castile and Leon, on the W. by Galicia, and on the N. by the ocean. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This province

# A T H

# A T T

is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain.

**ATACAMA**, a harbour of S. America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name, and a chain of mountains which separate Peru from Quito. On the mountains the cold is so violent, that passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lon. 80. 20. W. lat. 6. 22. S.

**ATALAUA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on an eminence, with a fort, five miles S. of Tomer, and as near the Tajo. Lon. 7. 56. W. lat. 39. 25. N.

**ATENA**, a town of Italy, in Naples, near the river Negro, 22 miles N. of Policastro. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

**ATH**, a small, handsome, and strong town in Hainault. It was taken by the French in 1745, but restored to the Austrians. It is seated on the Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 44. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

\* **ATHELNEY**, a river-island of Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter, amid its inaccessible morasses, to the illustrious king Alfred. Here he collected some of his retainers, on which account, he called it *Aethelney*, or the Isle of Nobles; and hence he made frequent and unexpected sallies upon the Danes.

**ATHENS**, a town of Greece, celebrated for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called *Setines*, and is an archbishop's see; though at present inconsiderable. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, who are of the Greek church, and speak a corrupt sort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1464 and 1687; but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel, formerly called *Acropolis*, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrance but on the W. side. There are still many magnificent ruins, which sufficiently testify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and situated on the gulf of Engia, 100 miles N. E. of Lacedaemon, and 320 S. by W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 57. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

**ATHERSTON**, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Anker, ten miles N. of Coventry, and 104 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

**ATHLONE**, a strong town of Ireland,

in the county of Westmeath, seated on the river Shannon, 60 miles W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 41. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

**ATHOL**, a district of Perthshire, in Scotland. It is a wild and mountainous country; and contains some fine lakes.

**ATHOS**, or **MONTE-SANTO**, a high mountain of Greece, in a peninsula to the S. of the gulf of Contessa. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it. Here they cultivate the olive and vineyards; and are carpenters, masons, &c. leading a very austere life, and living to a great age. It is 70 miles E. of Salomichi. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

**ATHY**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S. of Kildare. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 52. 58. N.

**ATLAS**, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. These are the mountains whence the Atlantic Ocean takes its name.

**ATOOI**, one of the Sandwich Islands, discovered by capt. Cook in his last voyage. It is ten leagues in length, and has a supply of fish and fowl sufficient for its inhabitants, whom capt. Cook supposed to amount to 30,000. The land does not resemble, in its general appearance, any of the islands discovered within the tropic of Capricorn. Though it presents not to the view the delightful borders of Oraheite, or the luxuriant plains of Tongataboo, covered with trees, which at once afford a shelter from the scorching rays of the sun, a beautiful prospect to the eye, and food for the natives; yet its possessing a great portion of gently rising land renders it, in some degree, superior to the before-mentioned favourite island. The natives are cannibals; for capt. Cook had sufficient proof of their eating the flesh of their enemies. For the situation of this place, see **SANDWICH ISLANDS**.

**ATRI**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on a craggy mountain, four miles from the gulf of Venice, and 10 S. E. of Teramo. Lon. 13. 48. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

**ATTLEBURY**, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 miles N. E. of Thetford, and 93 of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

\* **ATTOCK**, a city and fortress of Hindoostan Proper, on the E. bank of the Indus, supposed to stand on the site of the

the Taxila that river Acbar, W. of L. 27. N.

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## AUB

the Taxila of Alexander, where he croffed  
that river. It was built by the emperor  
Acbar, in 1581; and is 180 miles N.  
W. of Lahore. Lon. 70. 36. E. lat. 32.  
27. N.

\* **ATTOCK**, a river, which rifes in  
the Tartarian Mountains, N. of Hindoo-  
ftan, and paffing by Cabul, flows into the  
Indus, above Attock.

\* **AVA**, a large river of Affia, which  
rifes in Thibet, and croffing the king-  
doms of Burmah and Pegu, falls into the  
bay of Bengal, by feveral mouths.

\* **AVA**, a large city in Affia, the ca-  
pital of the kingdom of Burmah. It is  
feated on the river Ava. The ftreets  
are very ftraight, and the houfes are built  
with teek planks and bamboos. The  
royal palace is a mean ftructure, although  
very large, and built with ftone. The  
inhabitants are well-fhaped, have good  
features, and an olive complexion; but  
the women, who are fmall, are whiter  
than the men: their black hair is tied be-  
hind; and when they go abroad, they  
wear a piece of cotton cloth loofe on the  
top of their heads. Ava is 1150 miles  
N. E. of Calcutta. Lon. 96. 30. E. lat.  
21. 0. N.

\* **AVA**, a long tract of coaft in  
on the E. fide of the gulf of Bengal,  
extending from the fouthern extremity  
Aracca to Cape Negrais, and dif-  
from Pegu on the E. by the river  
The whole kingdom of Burmah is  
noufly called Ava, from its capital fo  
named.

**AVALON**, an ancient town of France,  
in the department of Yonne and late pro-  
vince of Burgundy. It carries on a great  
trade, and is fufounded by hills, covered  
by fine vineyards. It is 20 miles S. E. of  
Auxerre. Lon. 3. 52. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

\* **AUBE**, a department of France, con-  
taining part of the late province of Cham-  
pagne. It takes its name from the Aube  
river, which paffing by Troyes, near  
Aube, and Arcis, falls into the Seine near  
Nogent.

**AUBENAS**, a town of France, in the  
department of Ardeche and late province  
of Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of  
cloths of Spanifh wool, and of red cotton,  
in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs.  
Beside corn and wine, its diftrict produ-  
ces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, chefnuts  
(which are fent to Paris) and walnuts.  
The mulberry-tree fucceeds perfectly  
well here. They wind the filk by a ma-  
chine invented by M. de Vaucoufon,  
which confifts of three wheels, turned  
by a canal brought from the Ardeche:  
thefe wheels move 36 looms, each confift-

## AUC

ing of fix double rows of fpindles in the  
length of 15 feet. Aubenas is feated on  
the river Ardeche, at the foot of the  
Cevennes, one mile and a half from the  
mineral waters of Valz, and 15 miles N.  
W. of Viviers. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 44.  
40. N.

**AUBIGNY**, a fmall town of France, in  
the department of Cher and late province  
of Berry. It has a caftle, and is feated in  
a fine plain, on the river Nerre. In 1442,  
Charles VII. granted the eftate of Aubigny  
to John Stuart, conftable of Scotland, in  
recompence for the fervice he had ren-  
dered him in France, to hold to him and  
his heirs male, in direct line, with remain-  
der to the crown, on failure of iffue male  
as aforefaid. The reverfionary claufe  
took effect in the 16th century, by the  
death of Charles Stuart without iffue.  
Lewis XIV. made a new grant of the  
eftate, in favour of Charles II. king of  
England, the defendant of John Stuart,  
the firft donee, to hold to him and his heirs  
male for ever. He alfo made this eftate  
a duchy, with a peerage annexed to it, in  
favour of Charles Lenox, duke of Rich-  
mond (natural fon of Charles II. by  
Louifa de Querouaille, duchefs of Port-  
mouth) from whom it defcended to his  
grandfon the prefent duke. The right  
of peerage to this eftate was guaranteed  
by the treaty of Utrecht.

**AUBIN**, a town of the ifland of Jerfey.  
It has a good harbour defended by a fort.

**AUBIN DU CORMIER**, a town of  
France, in the department of Ille and  
Vilaine and late province of Bretagne;  
famous for a battle between vifcount  
Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, af-  
terward Lewis XII. in 1488, when the  
latter was made prifoner. It is ten miles  
E. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 48.  
15. N.

**AUBONE**, a town of Swifferland, in  
the canton of Bern, on a river of the fame  
name, 20 miles W. of Laufanne. Lon.  
6. 30. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

**AUBURN**, a town of Wiltfhire, with  
a market on Tuesday, on a branch of the  
Kennet, eight miles N. E. of Marlbo-  
rough, and 81 W. of London. Lon. 1.  
32. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

**AUBUSSON**, a town of France, in the  
department of Creufe and late territory  
of Marche. It has a manufactory of ta-  
pestry, which renders it a populous trading  
place; and is feated on the river Creufe,  
37 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lon. 2. 15.  
E. lat. 45. 58. N.

**AUCAUGREL**, a town of Africa, ca-  
pital of the kingdom of Adel, feated on a  
mountain. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 9. 10. N.

**AUCH**,

# AVE

# AUG

**AUCH**, a town of France, in the department of Gers, lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. The greatest part of it is seated on the summit and declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000. The cathedral, of which Clovis is supposed to be the founder, is one of the finest in France. Beside 29 ecclesiastical canons in the late chapter, there were five lay canons, of whom one was the king of France, and these had a share in the revenues, on assisting in the choir. A few years ago Auch was very ill-built, but it has been adorned lately with many modern structures. They have manufactories of velvet, ferges, crapes, hats, and leather. Auch is 37 miles W. of Toulouse. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

**AUCKLAND, BISHOP'S**, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its castle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago; for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious; and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 251 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

**AUDE**, a department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan and Limoux, falls into the Mediterranean below Narbonne.

**AVEIRO**, a town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga: it has a good harbour, 30 miles S. of Oporto. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

**AVEIRON**, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river, which rises near Severac-le-Chateau, and flowing by Rhodéz and Villefranche, falls into the Garonne, below Montauban.

**AVELLINO**, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples, almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is 25 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

**AVENCHE**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Swisserland, but now greatly decayed. It is 15 miles W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

**AVERNO**, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, in a narrow valley, two miles long, and one broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad, that birds dropt dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon

it. A little to the W. of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumæan Sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

**AVERSA**, a town in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine plain, eight miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

**AVES**, or the Island of Birds, one of the Caribbees, 450 miles S. of Porto Rico, with a good harbour for the careening of ships. It is so called from the great number of birds that frequent it. There is another of the same name lying to the N. of this, lat. 16. 5. N. and a third near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5. N.

**AVESNES**, a small town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E. of Cambray, and 100 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

**AUGSBURG**, a handsome, large, and ancient town of Suabia, in Germany, a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the townsmen and the representatives of the nobles, who are half Protestants and half Papists. The churches, townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is surrounded by beautiful plains, and large forests full of all sorts of game. In the bishop's palace here, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles, in the year 1550, hence called the confession of Augsburg; which occasioned a civil war between the Protestants and Papists. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but was abandoned in the year 1705, after the battle of Blenheim. It lies between the river Werdach and Danube, 20 miles N. W. of Munich. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

**AUGUSTA**, the capital of the state of Georgia in N. America, situated on the S. W. bank of the river Savannah, 134 miles from the sea, and 117 from the town of Savannah. The town does not consist of quite 200 houses; but as it is seated on a fine plain, and enjoys the best soil, with the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower counties, it is rising into importance. Lon. 82. 0. W. lat. 33. 20. N.

**AUGUSTE**, or **AUSTA**, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 42. 55. N.

**AUGUSTINE**, a town in the kingdom of Spain, on the frontiers of Portugal, but restored to Spain by the Spaniards in 1783. It is seated on the foot of a plain, and is surrounded by trees; but it is approached by a steep ascent of twelve feet, and no means well fortified. It is the chief town of the province of Beira. Lon. 10. 10. W.

**AUGUSTINE**, a town in the kingdom of Brazil, 300 miles from the city of Saints. Lon. 10. 10. W.

**AUGUSTINE**, a town in the kingdom of Poland, seated on the river of Bielik. Lon. 10. 10. W.

**AVIGLIA**, a town in the kingdom of Piedmont. Lon. 7. 38. E.

**AVIGNON**, a town of France, famous for its pope, with a university. It is the pope's residence, Rome. There was a great number of Jews reduced to poverty here, but Spain and France allowed to have tagously seized on the city, and lately declared it a free port. Lon. 4. 53. E.

**AVILA**, a town in Spain, in the province of Castile, and a manseared in mountains vineyards. Lon. 4. 35. E.

**AVILES**, a city of Spain, 25 miles N. of Avila. Lon. 4. 27. E.

**AVIS**, a town in the kingdom of Alentejo, near the castle, near the military of their name. Lon. 7. 40. E.

**AULCK**, a town in the kingdom of Prussia, with a manseared in mountains vineyards. Lon. 7. 40. E.

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**AUGUST**

# AUL

# AUR

**AUGUSTIN**, St. a town of N. America, on the E. coast of Florida. It lies on the frontiers of Georgia, and was ceded by the Spaniards to the English in 1763, but restored to the Spaniards by the peace of 1783. The town is situated at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but the coast is two shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than twelve feet water; so that this place is by no means well situated for trade; through it is the chief town of East Florida. Lon. 81. 10. W. lat. 30. 10. N.

**AUGUSTINE**, a cape of S. America, in Brazil, 300 miles N. E. of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35. 40. W. lat. 8. 30. S.

**AUGUSTOW**, a small but strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, seated on the river Narieu, 44 miles N. of Bielisk. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

**AVIGLIANO**, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

**AVIGNON**, a handsome and large town of France, capital of a territory of the same name, which depended lately on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. The churches are handsome, and there was a famous bridge of 19 arches, now reduced to three. An inquisition was established here, but not so rigorous as those of Spain and Portugal, the Jews being allowed to have a synagogue. It is advantageously seated on the river Rhone, 20 miles E. of Nismes. The French have lately declared it united to their republic. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

**AVILA**, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university, and a manufacture of fine cloth; and is seated in a large plain, surrounded by mountains covered with fruit trees and vineyards, 40 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

**AVILES**, a town of Spain, in the principality of Asturias, on the bay of Biscay, 25 miles N. of Oviedo. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 43. 27. N.

**AVIS**, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 38. 46. N.

**AULCESTER**, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is a very ancient town and fortification, and was undoubtedly a Roman station, as appears from the coins of gold, silver, and brass, from the bricks often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman way, called Ick-

neild-street, passing through it. It is seven miles W. of Stratford upon Avon, and 102 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

**AULPS**, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

**AUMALE**. See **ALBEMARLE**.

**AUNIS**, lately a small territory of France, in Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

**AVON**, a river which rises in Wiltshire, coats the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English Channel at Christchurch Bay in Hampshire.

**AVON**, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and running S. W. by Warwick, continues its course by Evesham, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury.

**AVON**, LOWER, a river that rises in Wiltshire, and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn N. W. of that city.

**AURACH**, a fortified town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermit, 15 miles E. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 22. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

**AVRANCHES**, an ancient and pretty town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy; seated on a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river See, one mile and a half from the English Channel, and 30 E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

**AURAY**, a seaport of France, on the gulf of Morbihan, in the department of that name and late province of Bretagne, eight miles W. of Vannes. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

**AURICK**, a town of Westphalia, in E. Friesland, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a plain surrounded by forests full of game, 12 miles N. E. of Embden. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

**AURILLAC**, a populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles S. W. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 22. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

**AURORA ISLAND**, an island in the South Sea, 12 leagues long and five broad. The middle of it is in 15. 8. S. lat. and 168. 24. E. lon. It is one of the New Hebrides.

**AURUNGABAD**, a considerable city of Asia, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is but a modern city; owing its rise, from a small town, to the capital of Dowla-

# AWE

Dowlatabad, so the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 160 miles N. E. of Bombay. Lon. 76. 2. E. lat. 19. 45. N.

AUSTRIA, one of the nine circles of the German empire, bounded on the W. by Switzerland; on the N. by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E. by Hungary; and on the S. by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria, the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Goritia, the county of Tirol, and the bishoprics of Brixen and Trent.

AUSTRIA, an archduchy, in the circle of the same name. The river Ens divides it into the Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Linz the capital of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the saffron better than that of the East Indies.

AUTUN, an ancient town of France, the episcopal see of the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; seated on the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains. It contains a great number of Roman antiquities, and those in better preservation than in any other city of France; particularly the temples of Janus and Cybele. They have manufactories of tapestry from cows hair and thread, carpets, and coverlets. Their delf ware is degenerated into earthen, although, with little industry, their argil would be very proper for porcelain. The variety and polish of the marbles in St. Martin's church merit attention; and here is the tomb of the cruel Brunehaud, whom Gregory of Tours mentions as the monster of the sixth century: she was accused of having poisoned her son Childbert, and of having procured the death of 10 kings: by the order of her grandson Clovis II. she was tied to the tail of a wild mare, and thus miserably perished. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the seminary, are likewise worthy of notice. Autun is 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers, and 162 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 13. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

AUVERGNE, a late province of France, about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnois, on the E. by Forez and Velay, on the W. by Limosin, Querci, and La Marche, and on the S. by Rouergue and the Cevennes. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome.

\* AWE, LOCH, one of the most beau-

# AXI

tiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire, about 30 miles long, and, in some parts, above two broad. It contains many fine little islands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is discharged into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, late an episcopal see of Burgundy, and seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000. The principal church is very beautiful; and there are many fountains and squares in Auxerre, which is 25 miles S. of Sens. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

AUXONNE, a small town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Saone, with a castle, an arsenal, handsome barracks, a foundry for cannon, and a school for the artillery. Over the Saone is a bridge of 23 arches, to facilitate the running off of the waters, after the overflowing of the river. At the end of the bridge is a causeway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 29. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

AWATSKA-BAY, a harbour of Kamtschatka, said to be the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one, in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. The entrance into it is in 54. 51. N. lat. 158. 48. E. lon.

AWLAN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W. of Oeting. Lon. 10. 13. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Ax, directly under the famous Mendip Hills. It is a mayortown, consisting of one principal street, which is long but narrow, 10 miles N. W. of Wells, and 132 W. of London. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

AXEL, a town of Dutch Flanders, in a morass, 10 miles N. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

\* AXHOLM, a river-island, in the N. W. part of the district of Lindsey, in Lincolnshire, formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle. It is a rich low tract, in which much flax is cultivated.

AXIM, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea, containing two or three villages on the seashore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing, and in tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious

digions quantity of rice, which is changed to Indian corn. The Dutch call it St.

AXIM, on the river. It was the Saxon day. It has one row of cloth. It is 18 miles W. of L.

AXUS, been once ruins are cities of public houses are forty any hieroglyph of one piece that which is 125 miles 4. E. lat. 1.

AYAMO, Andalusia, at the mouth of the Castro of Cadiz.

AYMOU, Berwickshire, a garrison of six miles N.

AYR, a shire, situated on both sides of the sea, which is a chief trade every being in New Town. Ruins of a by Alexander from the Chapel, for Bruce. Common in of several is now sea is 65 miles 4. 39. E. lat.

\* AYRS, bounded on frith of Clyde. E. by the fries; and shires of exhibits the to the N. vast bay at

and, in Argyleshire, and, in some parts, contains many fine with trees. The of this lake, is dis- ve, at the village of

ent town of France, Yonne, late an epis- y, and seated on the e foot of which The inhabitants are 50. The principal iful; and there are squares in Auxerre, of Se. Lon. 3. 39.

all town of France, Côte d'Or and late y, seated on the Saone, enal, handsome bar- cannon, and a school Over the Saone is a to facilitate the run- ers, after the over- . At the end of the ay 2250 paces long. Dijon. Lon. 5. 29. E.

a harbour of Kamf- e safest and most ex- en discovered, and the art of the world, that a considerable burden. it is in 54. 51. N. lat.

all imperial town of ecle of Suabia, on the miles W. of Oeting. 48. 56. N.

town in Somersetshire, Thursday. It is seated directly under the fa- lls. It is a mayor- one principal street, narrow, 10 miles N. and 135 W. of London. 51. 17. N.

of Dutch Flanders, in N. of Ghent. Lon. 3. N.

river-island, in the N. district of Lindsey, in ed by the Trent, Dun, rich low tract, in which ated.

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## A Y R

digious quantity of rice, which they ex- change to other places on the coast, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, on the river Ax, with a market on Satur- day. It was a place of note in the time of the Saxons, and is governed by a portreeve. It has one church, and about 200 houses. Here is a manufactory of broad and nar- row cloths, and a famous one for carpets. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

AXUM a village, supposed to have been once the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, but, like the cities of ancient times, consist altogether of public buildings. In one square there are forty obelisks, none of which have any hieroglyphics on them. They are all of one piece of granite, and on the top of that which is standing, is a *patera* exceed- ingly well carved in the Greek taste. It is 125 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lon. 36. 4. E. lat. 14. 6. N.

AYAMONTE, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle built on a rock, at the mouth of the river Guadiana, oppo- site Castro Marina, 80 miles N. W. of Cadiz. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 37. 12. N.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, once fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick, from which it is six miles N. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 56. 11. N.

AYR, a borough and seaport of Ayr- shire, situated on a sandy plain, and built on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of four arches. Its chief trade is in coal and grain; the fish- ery being in a manner given up. In the New Town are many good houses, and the ruins of a Dominican monastery, founded by Alexander II. in 1230. *Ayr* N. from the town, is a house called King's Chapel, founded for lepers by Robert Bruce. The leprosy was a disease so common in those days, as to be the subject of several parliamentary statutes; but it is now scarcely known in Europe. Ayr is 65 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 39. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

\* AYRSHERE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the West, N. W. and N. by the frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire; on the E. by the counties of Lanerk and Dum- fries; and on the S. E. and S. by the shires of Kirkcudbright and Wigton. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the N. W. and S. W. and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde.

## B A C

Between its extreme points, it measures about 50 miles; its greatest breadth is not quite 27. Its most northerly division is Cunningham, the N. W. angle of which, though mountainous, is rich in pasture.

AZAMOR, a seaport of Africa, in Mo- rocco; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

AZEM. See ASSAM.

AZOP. See ASOPH.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a group of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25. and 32. degrees of W. lon. and between 37. and 40. N. lat. 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of New- foundland. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fyal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were first discovered in 1439, by John Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who, in a voyage to Lisbon, was driven to these islands by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, and took possession of them. They have been ever since subject to the Portuguese (who called them the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them) to whom they now belong. The two westernmost were named Flores, and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are all fertile, and subject to a go- vernor-general, who resides at Angra, in Tercera. No poisonous or obnoxious ani- mal, it is said, is to be found in the Azo- res, and if carried thither it will ex- pire in a few hours. All of them enjoy a salubrious air, but are exposed to violent earthquakes, from which they have fre- quently suffered.

## B.

BABELMANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the ocean. Near it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 12. 40. N.

BABENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtem- berg; five miles N. of Tübingen. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or BABO- LITZA, a town of Slavonia, seated near the river Drave, between Poßega and Zy- geth.

BABYLON. See IRAQ-ARABIA.

BACA, or BAZA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada; 15 miles N. E. of

# B A D

of Guadix. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 37. 13. N.

**BACANO**, a village of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter; on a small lake, near a river of the same name, well known on account of the defeat of the Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.

**BACASERAY**, a town in the peninsula of the Crimea, where the late khans of the Crim Tartars generally resided. It is 70 miles S. of Precop. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

**BACCARACH**, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, formerly imperial, and famous for its wines, seated on the Rhine, 20 miles W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

**BACHIAN**, one of the Molucca islands, in the East Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125. 5. E. lat. 0. 25. S.

**BADAJOS**, a large and strong town of Spain, capital of Estremadura, a bishop's see, and famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the river Guadiana. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It is seated on the Guadiana, 175 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

**BADELONA**, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean, 10 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

**BADEN**, a handsome town of Germany, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, four miles S. of Raftadt. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

**BADEN**, the margravate of, in the circle of Suabia, bounded on the N. by the Palatinate and the bishopric of Spire, on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemberg and principality of Furstenburg, on the S. by the Brisgaw, and on the W. by the Rhine. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower.

**BADEN**, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland, in the county of the same name; and remarkable for its baths (from which it derives its name, and which are mentioned by the ancients under the names of *Aquæ* and *Thermæ Helveticæ*) and the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It was taken by the cantons of Bern and Zurich, in 1712. It is seated on the river Limmat, 10 miles N. W. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

**BADEN**, a town of Germany, in the

# B A G

archduchy of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Suechat, 15 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 25. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

**BADENWEILER**, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

**BADGEWORTH**, a village of Gloucestershire, noted for a spring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, nearly the same in property as those of Cheltenham. From the hill above Crickly, is a very extensive prospect. It is three miles from Cheltenham.

**BADIS**, a fortress of Livonia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 36. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

**BAEZA**, a large and handsome episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles N. E. of Jaen. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 37. 45. N.

**BAFFIN'S-BAY**, a bay in N. America, discovered by Mr. Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a N. W. passage that way to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees of latitude.

**BAFFO**, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort built near the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly the broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32. 30. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

**BAGDAD**, a large and populous city, the capital of Irac-Arabia (the ancient Chaldea) a province of Turkey in Asia. It is seated on the Tigris, and is inhabited by Christians, Turks, and other religions. It has a strong castle, on the banks of the river; and over-against it, on the other side, are the suburbs. It has a considerable trade, being annually visited by the Smyrna, Aleppo, and Western caravans. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century: since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Persians; and last of all by the Turks, in 1638. Kouli Khan besieged this place, but in vain. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Busfarah. Lon. 43. 52. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

**BAGLANA**, or **BOCKLANA**, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan. That celebrated ridge of mountains, the Gaus, when it approaches the Surat river from the S. does not terminate in a point or promontory, but departing from its meridional course, bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel to that river, and afterward lost among the hills in the neighbourhood of Burhanpour. Baglana, which extends the whole way from the Surat river to

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Poonah, is the country inclosed by this  
bend of the Gauts. It is bounded on the  
N. by Candeh, on the S. W. by Visha-  
pour, and on the S. E. by Dowlatabad.

BAGNARA, a seaport of the kingdom  
of Naples, eight miles S. of Palmi. In  
this town 3017 persons perished, by the  
dreadful earthquake in 1783. Lon. 16.  
8. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

BAGNAREA, an episcopal town of Italy,  
in the Patrimony of St. Peter, five miles  
S. of Orvieto. Lon. 12. 28. E. lat. 42.  
36. N.

BAGNERES, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of the Upper Pyrenees and  
late province of Bigorre; seated at the  
foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Adour;  
and much frequented, on account of its  
hot mineral waters. It is 10 miles S.  
E. of Tarb. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 43.  
3. N.

BAGNIALACK, a town of Turkey in  
Europe, in Bosnia, 30 miles N. E. of Spa-  
latro. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

BAGNOLS, a town of France, in the  
department of Herault and late province  
of Languedoc, near the river Ceste (in  
the bed of which some gold sand is found)  
8 miles S. W. of Pont St. Esprit. Lon. 4.  
43. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

BAHAMA, or LUCAYA ISLANDS, si-  
tuated to the S. of Carolina, between 22°  
and 27° N. lat. and 73° and 81° W. lon.  
They extend along the coast of Florida to  
Cuba, and are said to be 300 in number,  
some of them mere rocks, but 12 of them  
large and fertile. They are all, however,  
uninhabited, except Providence. One of  
these islands was the first land descried  
by Columbus, Oct. 12, 1492, on which  
he landed, and which he called San Sal-  
vador. They were not known to the  
English till 1667, when capt. Seyle being  
driven among them in his passage to Ca-  
rolina, gave his name to one of them, and,  
being a second time driven upon it, called  
it Providence. The cotton seed has been  
recently introduced into these islands from  
Georgia, and is found to be well adapted  
to the soil and climate: the quantity of  
cotton they exported in 1792 was 5047  
bales, weighing 1,162,822 pounds.

\* BAHAR, a country of Hindoostan  
Proper, bounded on the W. by Allaha-  
bad and Oude, on the N. by Napaul, on  
the E. by Bengal, and on the S. by Orissa.  
It is subject to the English E. India Com-  
pany; and most of the saltpetre they ex-  
port is manufactured in this province, of  
which Patna is the capital.

BAHEREN ISLAND, in the gulf of  
Persia, once famous for its pearl fishery.  
Lon. 49. 5. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

BAHUS, a town of Sweden, capital of a  
government of the same name, on a rock,  
in an island 10 miles N. of Gottenburg.  
Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 57. 52. N.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary,  
on the Danube, 35 miles N. W. of Esseck.  
Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coast of  
Africa, S. of the Canary Islands. Lon.  
14. 22. W. lat. 26. 12. N.

BAIA, an inconsiderable town of the  
kingdom of Naples; but famous, in the  
time of the ancient Romans, for its hot  
baths and elegant palaces, of which there  
are some ruins remaining. It is seated on  
the seacoast, in the Terra di Lavoro, 12  
miles W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat.  
40. 51. N.

BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, on  
the road from Muscovy to China. There  
are a great many seals in it of a blackish  
colour, and sturgeons of a monstrous size.  
The river Angara runs out of this lake to  
the N. N. W.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the  
department of the North and late French  
Flanders, 9 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon.  
2. 55. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

\* BAIN GONGA, or BAIN RIVER, a  
large river of Hindoostan, which rises near  
the S. bank of the Nerbudda, runs four-  
ward through the heart of Berar, and,  
after a course of near 400 miles, unites  
with the Godavery, within the hills that  
bound the British Northern Circars.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyshire,  
with a market on Monday. It is seated  
on the river Wye, among the hills, 20  
miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 151 from  
London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

BAKU, a town of Persia, in the pro-  
vince of Schirvan, the most commodious  
haven of the Caspian Sea, on the west coast  
of which it is situated. The entrance, in  
some places, is difficult and dangerous, on  
account of the number of shoals and  
islands. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by  
high brick walls, 300 miles S. of Astrac-  
an. Lon. 49. 15. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

BALA, a town of Merionethshire, with  
a market on Saturday. It is seated on the  
lake of Bala, or Pembremer, which is  
13 miles in length, and six in breadth, and  
abounds with a fish called a guinard, re-  
sembling a salmon in shape, and its taste is  
like a trout. The river Dec runs through  
this lake. This town is noted for a great  
trade in knit woollen stockings. It is 50  
miles S. E. by E. of Holyhead, and 195  
N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat.  
52. 50. N.

\* BALAGAT, a province in the Dec-  
can of Hindoostan, consisting of a vast ex-  
tent



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trade in fish. It is  
ston, and 37 N.N.W.  
5. W. lat. 52. 2. N.  
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E. lat. 7. 10. S.

wn of Ireland, in the  
miles S. of Sligo.  
53. 56. N.

a town of Ireland, in  
11 miles N. E. of  
W. lat. 54. 10. N.

a borough of Ireland,  
18 miles N. W. of  
5. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

, a large town of Ire-  
of Donegal, with a  
les N. W. of Dublin.  
54. 33. N.

, LITTLE, a country  
per, bordering on the  
approaching within 24  
is 80 or 90 miles long,  
broad. Within this

ed by the Balloges, or  
country adjoins to the  
lus, opposite Moulton.  
ed as a very savage and  
territory is full of ra-  
difficult of access. It

successively tributary  
Jats, and the late Nud-  
ward it borders on the

sea in the N. of Eu-  
mark and Sweden to  
ny, Poland, and Rus-  
contains the gulfs of

as Sweden on the E.  
Finland, Riga, and  
altic neither ebbs nor  
always sets through  
ocean. It is generally  
winter. Yellow amber

own of Ireland, in the  
on a headland which  
nine miles N. E. of  
9. 14. W. lat. 51.

a town of Maryland,  
and the fifth in trade, in  
of America, seated on  
runs into the bay of  
ided into "the Town  
a creek, over which  
At Fell's Point, the  
water

water is deep enough for ships of burden;  
but small vessels only go up to the town.  
The houses were numbered in 1737,  
and found to be 1955. There are nine  
churches, which respectively belong to  
German Calvinists and Lutherans, Episco-  
pals, Presbyterians, Papists, Baptists,  
Methodists, Quakers, and Nicolites or  
New Quakers. The number of inha-  
bitants is upward of 10,000. Baltimore  
is 45 miles N. E. of Annapolis. Lon. 76.  
25. W. lat. 39. 45. N.

BAMBERG, a large and handsome town  
of Germany, in Franconia, capital of a  
bishopric of the same name. It was for-  
merly imperial, but now subject to the bi-  
shop. The country about it is very fer-  
tile; and it has a university. It is seated  
at the confluence of the Maine and Red-  
nitz, 35 miles N. of Nuremberg. Lon.  
11. 7. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, at the  
foot of a mountain, 30 miles S. of Glaz.  
Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

BAMFF. See BANFF.

BAMPTON, a large town in Oxford-  
shire, with a small market on Monday. It  
is seated near the Thames, 12 miles W.  
of Oxford, and 70 W. by N. of London.  
Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with  
a market on Saturday. It is seated in a  
bottom surrounded by hills. It is 14 miles  
N. N. E. of Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of  
London. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire,  
with a market on Thursday. It is a  
large town, the second for beauty in the  
county, and seated on the river Charwell.  
It sends one member to parliament; is  
noted for its cakes and cheese; and is 75  
miles N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W.  
lat. 52. 4. N.

BANCA, an island of Asia, on the E.  
coast of Sumatra, with a town and strait of  
the same name. Lon. 106. 50. E. lat. 2.  
35. S.

BANCALIS, a seaport on the E. coast of  
Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settle-  
ment. It is 130 miles W. of Malacca.  
Lon. 100. 7. E. lat. 1. 15. N.

BANCOCK, a town of Asia, in the  
kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in the  
possession of the French, who were driven  
thence in 1688. The houses are made of  
canes, and covered with palm-leaves. The  
inhabitants are almost naked, and having  
no furniture in their houses, sit on the  
floor. It is 17 miles N. of the sea, and  
40 S. of Siam. Lon. 101. 5. E. lat. 13.  
35. N.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda, or  
Spice Islands, in the Indian Ocean. They

lie between 127° and 128° E. lon. and 4°  
and 5° S. lat. comprehending the isles of  
Lantor, Poleron, Rolinging, Pooleway,  
and Gonapi. The nutmeg, covered with  
mace, grows on these islands only; and  
they have been entirely subject to the  
Dutch, ever since 1609, when they ex-  
pelled both the English and the natives.  
In several islands that lie near Banda and  
Amboyna, the nutmeg and clove would  
grow, because, as naturalists assert, birds,  
especially doves and pigeons, swallow the  
nutmeg and clove whole, and void them in  
the same state; which is one of the rea-  
sons why the Dutch make war against  
both these birds. These islands are all  
very small, the largest being scarcely 10  
miles in length. They are subject to  
earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles S. E. of  
Amboyna. Lon. 128. 5. E. lat. 4. 50. S.

BANDER CONGO, a small seaport of  
Asia, in Persia, on the gulf of Persia, 80  
miles W. of Gombroon. Lon. 55. 8. E.  
lat. 27. 10. N.

BANDORA, the capital of the island of  
Salsette, separated from the island of  
Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72.  
40. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

BANFF, a seaport, and the county-town  
of Banffshire, in Scotland, on the declivity  
of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron,  
which here flows into the British Ocean.  
It has many good streets, and the town-  
house is adorned with a handsome spire.  
Here is a manufactory of thread, and an-  
other of stockings; and the children attend  
the manufactory and school alternately, at  
stated hours; so that education and indus-  
try are happily united. In the middle of  
the town is Banff Castle, with its gardens,  
belonging to the Findlater family. The  
harbour is defended by a neat pier and a  
battery. At the foot of the hill, is Duff  
House, the elegant seat of the earl of Fife,  
close to whose garden is a handsome bridge,  
of seven arches, erected by government  
over the Deveron. Banff is 32 miles N.  
W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat.  
57. 35. N.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland,  
bounded on the N. by the Murray Frith,  
on the S. E. by Aberdeenshire, and on  
the N. W. by the county of Murray.  
From N. E. to S. W. its greatest length  
is 50 miles, and its extent along the coast  
nearly 30.

\* BANGALORE, a strong fortress of  
Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan.  
It is a place of great political importance,  
being, from its situation, the bulwark of  
the Mysore country, toward Arcot. It  
was taken by the English in 1791; but  
restored by the treaty of peace, in 1792.  
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## B A P

It is 74 miles from Seringaparam, the capital of Mysore. Lon. 77. 37. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

BANCHIR, a town in Ireland, in King's County, on the Shannon, 14 miles S. of Athlone. Lon. 7. 41. W. lat. 53. 7. N.

BANGOR, a city of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once so considerable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a strong castle. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is 36 miles W. of St. Asaph, and 251 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

BANGOR, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the S. shore of the bay of Carrickfergus. Lon. 5. 42. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, in the Indian Ocean, in the mouth of which is a town where the English E. India Company have a factory.

BANSTEAD, a village of Surrey, noted for an abundance of walnut-trees; but more for its neighbouring downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which make the mutton of this spot very sweet, though small. It has several seats around it, and a prospect of several counties, including Windsor, Hampton Court, and London. These downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. On that part of them near Banstead is a noted four-miles course. Banstead is 13 miles S. S. W. of London.

BANTAM, a town of Asia, on the N. W. coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. It is divided into two towns, separated by a river. The English and Dutch had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export vast quantities, they being the only Europeans that have footing here; and are so powerful, that they have deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor and wretched place. Lon. 105. 26. E. lat. 6. 27. S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay, to which it gives name, in the S. W. part of the kingdom. Lon. 9. 24. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

BAPAUMI, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Arras, 12 miles S. E. of Arras. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

## BAR

BAR, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles N. W. of Bracklaw. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

BAR, a narrow pass of Italy, in the valley of Aosta, which commands the passage out of that valley into Piedmont.

BAR, or the BARROIS, a late duchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorraine and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

BAR-DE-DUC, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, capital of the late duchy of Bar, with a handsome castle. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the latter is watered by the rivulet Orney, in which are very fine trout. The wine is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W. of Toul, and 138 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne. It is famous for its wines, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles S. W. of Joinville. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 20 miles S. W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Lon. 4. 32. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

\*BARA, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S. of S. Uist. It is 5 miles long and 3 broad. At low water, it almost communicates with Benbecula; on which account, both islands are sometimes called the Long Island. The W. coast of Bara is low and flat; the soil, fine shell sand, in many parts very fertile; but the ground rises to the E. coast, where it is barren, and breaks off abruptly, irregular, and steep. In some parts, where the soil is rocky and uneven, it admits not of being ploughed; it is cultivated, therefore, by a kind of crooked spade, called here *caschrom*. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

BARACOA, a seaport in the N. E. of Cuba, 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 76. 10. W. lat. 21. 0. N.

BARANCO DE MALAMBO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagena. Lon. 75. 30. W. lat. 11. 40. N.

BARANWAHR, a small town of Lower Hungary, taken from the Turks in 1644. It is seated on the rivulet Croffo, near the Danube, 90 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 50. W. lat. 45. 55. N.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in the W. Indies. It is in

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of Poland, in Podolia, on 5 miles N. W. of Brack-  
10. E. lat. 49. 14. N.  
row pass of Italy, in the  
which commands the pass  
valley into Piedmont.  
BARROIS, a late duchy of  
on both sides the Meuse,  
in and Champagne. It  
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C, a town of France, in  
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Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 48.

AUBE, an ancient town of  
e department of Aube and  
of Champagne. It is famous  
and is seated at the foot of  
8 miles S. W. of Joinville.  
lat. 48. 15. N.

SEINE, a town of France,  
ment of Aube and late pro-  
mpagne, 20 miles S. W. of  
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Benbecula; on which account,  
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de, called here *cafebrom*. Lon.  
lat. 56. 55. N.

A, a seaport in the N. E.  
0 miles N. E. of St. Jago de  
n. 76. 10. W. lat. 21. 0. N.

CO DE MALAMBO, a town of  
in Terra Firma, with a bi-  
and a good harbour. It is  
e river Magdalen, 75 miles N.  
ena. Lon. 75. 30. W. lat. 11.

WAHR, a small town of Lower  
taken from the Turks in 1684.  
on the rivulet Crofso, near the  
0 miles N. W. of Belgrade.  
50. W. lat. 45. 55. N.

DOES, the easternmost of the  
d Islands, in the W. Indies. It is  
in

In general, a level country, 2 miles in length,  
and 12 in breadth. It had once a good  
deal of wood, which is now almost all con-  
sumed by the sugar-works. Their ex-  
ports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and  
ginger; and they have most of the fruits  
common to the climate. A college was  
built here by col. Codrington, and other  
benefactors; but it has not answered the  
intention of the founders. The number  
of the whites is about 20,000, who have  
100,000 slaves. The sugar that is brought  
to England hence is whiter and finer than  
that of any other plantation; and they  
have one particular production, called Bar-  
badoes tar, which rises out of the earth,  
and swims upon the surface of the water.  
It is of great use in the dry bellyach,  
and in diseases of the breast. This island  
has suffered much from hurricanes; par-  
ticularly, from a dreadful one, Oct. 10, 1780.  
It is 70 miles E. of St. Vincent. The  
capital is Bridgetown.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, in-  
cluded between the Atlantic Ocean, the  
Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, and con-  
taining the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli,  
Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It  
is near 2000 miles in length, and, in some  
places, 750 in breadth. It was known to  
the ancients by the names of Mauritania,  
Numidia, Proper Africa, and Libya. It  
is the best country in all Africa, except  
Egypt; and fertile in corn, maize, wine,  
citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives,  
dates, and melons. Their chief trade  
consists in their fruits, in the horses called  
barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich-feathers,  
indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The estab-  
lished religion is the Mahometan, and  
there are some Jews; but no Christians,  
except the slaves.

BARRE, St. a town of New Biscay,  
in Mexico, near which are rich silver  
mines. It is 600 miles N. W. of Mexico.  
Lon. 107. 5. W. lat. 26. 0. N.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in Tus-  
cany, at the foot of the Appennine moun-  
tains, on the River Sieva, 12 miles N. of  
Florence. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

BARBEZIEUX, a town of France, in  
the department of Charente and late pro-  
vince of Angoumois. It has a mineral  
spring called Fontrouilleuse, and a manu-  
facture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles N.  
E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 45.  
30. N.

BARBUDA, one of the Leeward Islands,  
in the W. Indies, subject to the English,  
about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The  
inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly em-  
ployed in raising corn, and breeding cat-  
tle, for the use of the neighbouring islands.

It is the property of the Codrington fam-  
ily, and is near 20 miles N. E. of St.  
Christopher. Lon. 61. 50. W. lat. 18.  
30. N.

BARCA, a country of Africa, on the  
S. coast of the Mediterranean, between  
Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren desert,  
inhabited by none but wandering Arabs.  
Here was seated the famous temple of  
Jupiter Ammon, so difficult of access on  
account of the burning sands.

BARCELONA, a handsome, large, and  
rich city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which  
it is the capital, with a bishop's see, and  
a good harbour, on the Mediterranean  
Sea. It is of an oblong form, containing  
about 15,000 houses, and is defended by  
a fort, called Mont Joy, which stands on  
a rocky mountain, a mile to the W. of  
the town. It has double walls on the N.  
and E. and the sea on the S. with a mole  
running out for the security of ships. It  
is divided into the new and old town, se-  
parated from each other by a wall and a  
ditch. There are several beautiful streets  
and squares, which are very clean, and  
paved with large flag-stones. It has a  
fine university, beside an infirmary. It  
is adorned with several handsome struc-  
tures; the cathedral has two lofty towers;  
the palace of the viceroy is much admired;  
and the arsenal contains arms for several  
thousand men. There is an exchange,  
and docks for the building of gallees. It  
is a place of great trade, and they make  
curious works in glass. The knives are  
likewise in great reputation, as well as  
the blankets. The inhabitants are indus-  
trious and polite, and the women hand-  
some, lively, and free in their conversation.  
In 1705, Barcelona was taken by the earl of  
Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks.  
In 1706, Philip V. invested it with a nu-  
merous army; but Sir John Leake obliged  
him to raise the siege. In 1714, it was  
taken by the French and Spaniards, when  
it was deprived of all its privileges, and  
the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is  
250 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 13. E.  
lat. 41. 26. N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France,  
in the department of the Lower Alps and  
late province of Dauphiny, 12 miles S. E.  
of Embrun. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 44. 23. N.

BARCELORE, a town of the peninsula of  
Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar: it is  
a Dutch factory, 130 miles S. of Goa. Lon.  
74. 15. E. lat. 13. 25. N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, on the  
river Sourilla, 20 miles N. of Oporto. Lon.  
8. 20. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of  
Lüne-  
E 3

# BAR

Lunenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

\* **BARDON HILLS**, in Leicestershire: these hills, which are to the N. W. part of the country, rise to a considerable height.

**BARDT**, a strong and rich town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 12 miles W. by N. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

**BAREGES**, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre. It is much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name (which contains the little town of Luz and 17 villages) 12 miles S. of Bagnères.

**BARKEITH**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, belonging to the margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith. It is 15 miles S. E. of Culembach. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

**BARFLEUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E. of Cherbourg, and near it, part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English, in 1692. It is 175 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 49. 40. N.

**BARI**, a handsome town of the kingdom of Naples, the capital of Terra-di-Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, and had once a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E. of Trani. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

**BARI**, or **TERRA-DI-BARI**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

**BARJOLS**, a small town in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 19 miles from Riez. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 43. 33. N.

**BARKING**, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Roding, near the Thames. It was celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, founded in 675. It stood on the N. side of the churchyard; and a gateway and part of the walls are still visible. Barking is seven miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

**BARKLEY**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a branch of the Severn, and was of some note for a nunnery. It is 18 miles

# BAR

S. W. of Gloucester, and 114 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

**BARLETTA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles W. S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

**BARNARD-CASTLE**, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It has a manufacture of stockings, and is seated on the river Tees, 30 miles S. W. of Durham, and 244 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

**BARNAVELDT**, an island of America, to the S. of Tierra del Fuego. Lon. 66. 58. W. lat. 55. 49. S.

**BARNET**, a town partly in Middlesex and partly in Herts, with a market on Monday. It is situated on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from a market granted here, by Henry II. to the monks of St. Alban's. It is a hamlet to the parish of East Barnet, and has a chapel of ease. Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle between the rival houses of York and Lancaster; and on a green spot, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads, is a stone column, with an inscription, to commemorate this great event. Barnet is 11 miles N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

\* **BARNET, EAST**, a village near the town of Barnet, once much frequented on account of a medicinal spring.

**BARNESLEY**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the side of a hill, and has a manufacture of linen and wire. It is 174 miles N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

**BARNESLEY**, a village of Gloucestershire, noted for large quarries of excellent freestone. It is four miles from Cirencester.

**BARNSTAPLE**, a seaport and borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Tau, 38 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 191 W. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

**BAROACH**, a town of Hindoostan, in the N. W. of the Deccan, and on the S. bank of the river Nerbudda, 40 miles N. of Surat. Lon. 72. 55. E. lat. 21. 25. N.

**BARRAUX**, a fortress of Dauphiny, at the entrance of the valley of Gressivaudan, built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, who have kept it ever since. It is seated on the river Isere, six miles S. of Chambery. Lon. 5. 52. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

BAR-

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2. 30. W. lat. 51.

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ep's see, seated on the  
5 miles W. S. W. of  
E. lat. 41. 30. N.

STLE, a town in the  
m, with a market on  
has a manufacture of  
seated on the river Tees,  
Durham, and 244 N.  
n. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat.

er, an island of America,  
era del Fuego. Lon. 66.  
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situated on the top of a  
called High Barnet, and  
Barnet, from a market  
Henry II. to the monks  
It is a hamlet to the pa-  
net, and has a chapel of  
s place was fought, in  
e battle between the rival  
and Lancaster; and on a  
tle before the meeting of  
s and Hatfield roads, is a  
with an inscription, to com-  
great event. Barnet is 11  
of London. Lon. 0. 5.  
N.

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ever since. It is seated on  
re, six miles S. of Chamberry.  
E. lat. 45. 29. N.

BAR.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, a small island,  
one of the New Hebrides, lying in Bon-  
guenville's Passage, between Mallicola and  
the Tierra del Espíritu Santo of Quiros.  
Lon. 167. 24. E. lat. 16. 42. S.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Ca-  
ribbee islands, in the W. Indies, 30 miles N.  
of St. Christopher's. It is 20 miles in cir-  
cumference, and has a good harbour. The  
French ceded this island to the Swedes in  
1784. Lon. 63. 10. W. lat. 17. 46. N.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with  
a market on Monday. It is seated on the  
Humber, where there is a ferry into York-  
shire, of considerable advantage to the  
town, which is 35 miles N. of Lincoln,  
and 166 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W.  
lat. 53. 42. N.

BARUTH, an ancient town of Asia, in  
Syria, with a Christian church. It is now  
an inconsiderable place, 20 miles N. E. of  
Sevda. Lon. 36. 30. E. lat. 34. 10. N.

BASARTSCHICK, a well-built town of  
Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia. It has  
a great trade, and is seated on the river  
Meritz. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 42. 19. N.

BASIL, BASLE, or BALE, the capital  
of the canton of Basle, in Switzerland, with  
a bishop's see, and a famous university.  
It is divided into two parts by the Rhine;  
the largest of which is on the side of Swis-  
serland, and the least on that of Germany;  
but they are joined by a handsome bridge.  
The larger has five gates, six suburbs, 200  
streets, six large squares, and 46 fountains,  
and is partly seated on a hill. The other  
stands on a plain, and has but two gates,  
with several streets and fountains. The  
cathedral is an elegant Gothic building,  
but disfigured by a daubing of rose-  
coloured paint, spread over the whole  
edifice. Under a marble tomb in it, is in-  
terred the great Erasmus. The town-  
house, and fine paintings in fresco, parti-  
cularly the picture, by Holbein, of the  
Passion, are much admired. The univer-  
sity has had the glory of possessing such il-  
lustrious names as Oecolampadius, Buxtorf,  
Wetstein, Euler, the Bernoullis, &c. The  
library contains a prodigious number of  
books and manuscripts; and there is a rich  
collection of medals, among which are fe-  
veral exceedingly scarce. The clocks al-  
ways go an hour too fast, because they did  
so on the day appointed to murder the  
magistrates, by which the conspiracy was  
discovered. This town is surrounded by  
thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions.  
The art of making paper is said to have  
been invented here. They have several  
manufactories, particularly of ribands  
and cottons, and carry on an extensive  
trade. The bishops of Basle once pos-  
sessed the sovereignty over the city and

canton; but, in 1407, when the canton  
joined the Helvetic confederacy, they re-  
tired to Friourgh, in Brigaw, and after-  
ward fixed their residence at Porentru,  
still retaining the title, with the dignity of  
princes of the empire. The sumptuary  
laws are very strict at Basle; and no per-  
son is allowed to have a servant behind his  
carriage. In general, the burghers' sons  
receive an excellent education; and it is  
not uncommon, even for the lower sort of  
tradesmen, to employ their leisure hours  
in reading Horace, Virgil, and Plutarch.  
Basle is the largest, and seems to have  
been once one of the most populous towns  
in Switzerland; it is capable of containing  
100,000 inhabitants; whereas their num-  
ber is scarcely more than 14000. It is  
175 miles N. by E. of Geneva, and 250  
E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat.  
47. 31. N.

BASILICATA, a territory of Italy, in  
the kingdom of Naples, abounding in corn,  
wine, oil, cotton, honey, and lacquer. Ci-  
renzia is the capital.

BASILIPOTAMO, a river of Turkey  
in Europe, in the Mæon, which falls into  
the gulf of Calcedonia. It was called Eu-  
rotes by the ancients.

BASILUZZO, one of the Lipari islands,  
in the Mediterranean, two miles in cir-  
cumference, and uninhabited.

BASINGSTOKE, a town in Hampshire,  
with a market on Wednesday. It is a  
corporation, 30 miles E. by N. of Salis-  
bury, and 47 W. by S. of London. Lon.  
1. 4. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

BASQUES, a small territory of France,  
toward the Pyrenees. It included Lower  
Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now  
forms, with Bearn, the department of the  
Lower Pyrenees. The suppleness of  
the limbs, and the agility of the inha-  
bitants, are proverbial. It is not easy to  
imagine more grace and expression than  
they display in their motions. Even when  
engaged in the labours of husbandry, or  
carrying a burden, it would soon be per-  
ceived with what spirit and activity they  
can dance.

BASO, a great insulated rock in the Bri-  
tish Ocean, one mile from the coast of Had-  
dington, between the towns of North  
Berwick and Dunbar, in Scotland. On  
the S. side it is almost conic; on the other  
it overhangs the sea in a tremendous man-  
ner. It is steep and inaccessible on all  
sides, except in the S. W. and there it is  
with great difficulty that a single man can  
climb up with the help of a rope or ladder.  
It is supplied with water by a spring at  
the top, and in May and June is quite co-  
vered with the nests, eggs, and young  
birds of the gannets, or solan geese; so

## B A S

that it is scarce possible to walk without treading on them. The flocks of birds, in flight, are so prodigious, as to darken the air, like clouds; and their noise is such, that people, close by each other, hear what is spoken with difficulty. These birds come hither to breed. The rock is one mile in circumference. A ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice, facing the little village of Caistleton. The garrison here, in 1694, surrendered to King William, after a long resistance; and the fortifications were demolished. A cavern run through the rock, from N. W. to S. E. quite dark in the centre, where, it is said, there is a deep pool of fresh water. The rock has a rabbit warren, and pasture for a few sheep. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

**BASSANO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country productive of excellent wine. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

**BASSE**, or **BASS**, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, well known by the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is 18 miles S. W. of Lille. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

\* **BASSEEN**, a city and fortress of note, in the Decan of Hindoostan, opposite the N. end of Sallerte. It was taken by the English in 1780, but restored to the Mah-rattas in 1783. It is 27 miles N. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 10. E. lat. 19. 19. N.

\* **BASSENTHWAITE WATER**, a fine lake in Cumberland, 3 miles N. W. of Keswick. It is 4 miles long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields, and the skirts of Skiddaw.

**BASSETTERE**, the capital of St. Christopher, a fine town, built by the French, when this part of the island was in their possession, before it was ceded to the English in 1713. The houses are of brick, freestone, and timber; and, among other buildings, are a townhouse, an hospital, and a large church.

\* **BASSETTERE**, the principal town of Guadeloupe, in a district of the same name, in the W. part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications.

**BASTIA**, a seaport of Albania, in European Turkey, opposite the island of Corsica, at the mouth of the river Calamus. Lon. 20. 20. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

**BASTIA**, the capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It is 110 miles S. by E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

## B A T

**BASTIMENTOS**, small islands near Terra Firma, in S. America, at the entrance of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. In one of these is an excellent spring; the country is inhabited by the American natives tributary to Porto-Bello.

**BASTOGNE**, a small town of the duchy of Luxemburg, 25 miles N. W. of Luxemburg, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

**BATACOLA**, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, between Onore and Barcelore. Here are the remains of a once considerable city, on the banks of a small river, four miles from the sea. The country round it produces a great quantity of pepper; and the English had a factory here till 1670, when a bull-dog belonging to the factory, having unfortunately seized and killed a sacred cow, the natives rose and massacred them all.

**BATASEOK**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

**BATAVIA**, a handsome, large, and strong town of A64, in the island of Java, the capital of all the Dutch settlements in the E. Indies. The fort is built at a distance from the town of stone brought from Europe. They have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every nation and country in these parts. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, who continues but three years, and is replaced by another from Europe. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E. Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to the places of their destination. There is always a fleet here, sufficient to maintain their power in these parts. The air is very unwholesome; and this place is represented, by captain Cook, as the grave of European navigators. Its harbour is excellent, and seated on the N. E. part of the island. Lon. 106. 51. E. lat. 6. 10. S.

**BATH**, a city of Somersetshire, with two markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It has been famous from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, the most remarkable in England, and inferior to few in Europe. They are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine; and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and a variety of other cases. The reputation of these waters has so much increased, that Bath is become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and

s, small islands near Terra America, at the entrance of the bay de Dios, with a fort, and a town. In one of these is a small town of the duchy of Luxembourg, 25 miles N. W. of Luxembourg, to the house of Austria.

a small town of the duchy of Luxembourg, 25 miles N. W. of Luxembourg, to the house of Austria.

a seaport on the coast of the bay of Onore and Barelore. It contains the remains of a once considerable city, the banks of a small river, and the sea. The country is fertile, and a great quantity of pepper is raised here. A bull-dog belonging to the king of England was unfortunately seized and killed here, and the natives rose and killed it.

a town of Lower Hungary, 70 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 46. 13. N.

a handsome, large, and fertile island, in the bay of Java, all the Dutch settlements in the bay are here. The fort is built at a distance of 10 miles from the town.

a town of stone brought from the island of Java, and on each side with evergreen trees. It contains a prodigious number of every nation and country in the world. It is the residence of the governor of all the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, and continues but three years, and is then renewed by another from Europe. It contains a hospital and arsenal; goods brought from other parts of the world are laid up here, till they are sent to the places of their destination. It is always a fleet here, full of ships, and their power in the East Indies is very unwholesome; it is represented, by captain Cook, as a place of European navigators, and is excellent, and seated on the island. Lon. 106. 51. S.

a city of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous from the time of the Romans for its hot springs, the most re-nowned in England, and inferior to few in the world. They are not only used as a medicine; and its waters are derived from them in a variety of ways, and a variety of diseases are cured by them. The reputation of these waters much increased, that Bath is now the principal resort, next to the city of London, for the nobility and gentry, and

and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. In splendour and elegance of buildings, it exceeds every town in England; being constructed of a white stone, of which the soil around is chiefly composed. Bath is seated on the river Avon, in a valley, and, from the reflection of the sun's rays from the white soil, is very hot in summer. The principal seasons for the waters, are spring and autumn. The poor who come here to drink the waters, may be received in a magnificent hospital. The springs are distinguished by the names of the Crois-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. Bath is 12 miles E. S. E. of Bristol, and 107 W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

BATHA, BATH, or BACHIA, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the Danube; 110 miles S. S. E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

BARSFORD, a village of Gloucestershire, through which passes the great Roman road from the north in its way to Cirencester, and there is a small entrenchment almost entire, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans. It is four miles from Campden.

BATTEL, a town in Suffex, with a market on Thursday. It is famous for the decisive victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of England, in 1066. In memory of this great event, the Conqueror founded here a celebrated abbey. This town is noted for a manufactory of gunpowder, well known by the name of *Battel powder*, it being the finest in England. Bath is 22 miles E. of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

BATTECOLA, a fortified town, on the E. coast of Ceylon, subject to the Dutch. Lon. 81. 3. E. lat. 5. 55. N.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N. bank of the Meuse, almost opposite Ravenstein, ten miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

\* BATTERSEA, a village of Surry, noted for its fine asparagus. Here was the family-seat of the St. Johns, where the famous lord Bolingbroke was born, and died. On the site of it, now stands a distillery and a curious horizontal air-mill, visible, with the church, at a great distance. The church was rebuilt about 16 years ago, and is a beautiful structure, with a mean copper spire. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free-school; and here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Cuckfield. Battersea is four miles W. S. W. of London.

BATTLEFIELD, a large village in Shropshire, five miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. It has a large church, and one long broad street paved. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 47. N.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W. by the circle of Saxony, on the N. W. by that of Franconia, on the N. E. by Bohemia, and on the E. and S. by the circle of Austria. It contains the duchy of Bavaria Proper, the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, the bishoprics of Freisingen and Passau, the duchy of Neuburg, and archbishopric of Salzburg.

BAVARIA PROPER, Duchy of, the principal part of the circle of Bavaria, which formed one of the nine electorates of Germany, till the death of the elector Maximilian Joseph, in 1777, when he was succeeded in his dominions by a collateral branch of the family, in the person of Charles Theodore, elector palatine of the Rhine, who, however, by the treaty of Teichen, in 1779, ceded a part of it, on the confines of Austria, to the emperor Joseph II. and thus terminated a war, concerning this succession, which had commenced between his imperial majesty and the late king of Prussia, who had interfered as the protector of the elector palatine. This duchy is about 125 miles long from E. to W. and 37 broad from N. to S. The air is wholesome, and the country fertile. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. The principal river is the Danube; and the chief towns are Munich, Landshut, Donawert, Ingolstadt, and Ratibon.

BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE OF, sometimes called NORDGAW, from its situation in the northern part of the circle of Bavaria, is likewise a duchy, subject to the elector palatine. Its capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a little town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, to which the French retired after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709. It was taken by the Austrians in 1794, but recovered the same year. It is three miles S. W. of Malplaquet, and 12 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 52. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

BAUGE, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, famous for the victory gained by Charles VII. over the English, in 1421. It is seated on the river Coesnon, 18 miles E. of Angers. Lon. 0. 1. W. lat. 47. 30. N.

# BAU

**BAUGENCI**, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orléans, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is 6 miles W. of Orléans.

**BAUME, ST.** a mountain in France, between Marseilles and Toulon, Mary Magdalen is said to have died here, on which account it is much frequented.

**BAUME-LES-NOIES**, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It had lately a noble nunnery, from which it received its appellation. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, the entrance of which is 20 paces wide, and after descending 300 paces, a groto is seen, 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. There is also a small brook, frozen in summer, but not in winter, and at the bottom are stones that resemble candied citron-peel. When the peasants perceive a mist proceeding from the mouth of the cave, they are certain it will rain the next day. Baume is 15 miles S. W. of Besançon. Lon. 6. 24. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

**BAUMEN, or BAUMEN**, a cave of Germany, in Lower Saxony, 18 miles from Goslar. The entrance through a rock is so narrow, that not above one person can pass at a time. Some think it reaches as far as Goslar. It is certain that skeletons of men have been found here, who are supposed to have been lost in the turnings and windings. Not far from the entrance is a brook that falls from a rock, whose water is reckoned good for the stone.

**BAUSK, or BAUKO**, a small, but important town, in the duchy of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a strong castle built on a rock. It is seated on the river Muzza, 15 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 23. 56. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

**BAUTRY, or BAWTRY**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is noted for millstones and grindstones, brought hither by the river Idle, on which it is seated. It is seven miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 152 N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

**BAURZEN**, a considerable town of Germany, capital of Upper Lusatia, with a strong citadel. It stands on the river Spree, 30 miles E. of Dresden. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

**BAUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, on a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle; 10 miles E. by N. of Arles. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

# BEA

**BAYA, or BAJA**, a small town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated on the Danube, 32 miles N. of Eszék. Lon. 19. 59. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

**BAYEUX**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is very noble. It is seated on the river Aure, four miles from the English Channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

**BAYON**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, on the river Moselle, 12 miles S. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

**BAYON, or BAYONA**, a seaport of Galicia, in Spain, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, 12 miles from Tuy. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

**BAYONNE**, a small, but compact, rich, populous, and flourishing commercial city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Gascony. Two rivers, the Nive and the Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a quarter of a league. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the *Bayonneux*, or new town. They have a communication by three timber bridges. The citadel, one of the strongest in France, was principally constructed by Vauban. Bayonne was lately a bishop's see; and the ancient cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but vessels, when they have entered, find it a safe one. The military weapon, the *bayonet*, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented, as the *pistol*, for the same reason, is so called from Pistoia, a town in Tuscany. The hams and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. It is 25 miles S. W. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 43. 29. N.

**BAZAS**, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, and lately an ancient episcopal see. It is seated on a rock, five miles from the river Garonne, and 42 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 44. 22. N.

**BEACHY-HEAD**, a promontory of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in 1690. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

**BEACONSFIELD**, a town in Bucks, with a market on Thursday. The poet

Waller, still enjoyed in 23 miles 30. W. BEA of Breck day for and Sat on the ings. Lon. 3. BEA fetthire is feate of Doron don. BEA vonthia parlia used. Lon. 4. BEA ed on t gon, c Lower Proper length are fe hills a are fo that every harve the S lent. depar BE depar Lang con, by a Mag in th adja moit E. o B betw Orle it is form B depe prov birt of J thir this of S 15 lat. I



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the women walk first in a procession on the 10th of July, the anniversary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the river Thefin, 42 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a maritime town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 25 miles S. W. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

BEBELINGUEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on a lake from which the river Worm proceeds; 10 miles N. W. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

BEC, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, at the confluence of two rivers, with a late noble Benedictine abbey; 18 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

BECLES, a large town in Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, with a market on Saturday. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple; and the ruins of another church are still visible. There are likewise two free-schools; one of them with 10 scholarships for Emanuel College, Cambridge. Beccles is 12 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, and 108 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, on the river Lausnitz, 55 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 53. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

BECKUM, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated at the source of the river Verfe, 20 miles S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

BECSANGIL, a province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, on the W. by the sea of Marmora, on the S. by Proper Natolia, and on the E. by Belli. It was anciently called Bithynia. The principal town is Bursa.

BEDARIEUX, or BEC-D'ARIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, on the river Orb, 20 miles N. of Beziers. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

BEDAL, a small town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 10 miles S. E. of Richmond, and 220 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

\* BEDDINGTON, a village near Croydon, in Surrey. Here is Beddington Park, the ancient seat of the Carews, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elizabeth. In the park, which is famous for walnuts, is an avenue of trees, called Queen Elizabeth's Walk. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls,

# B E E

in the aisles, after the manner of cathedral.

BEDEN, or BEDING, a village in Suffex, 13 miles from Lewes, near a river of its own name, which runs into the English Channel at New Shoreham, and produces very good mullets, pikes, eels, &c.

BEDER, a fortified city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the foubah of Dowlatabad. It was once the capital of a considerable kingdom, and is about 80 miles N. W. of Hyderabad. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Oule, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with a gate at each end. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whole site is now a bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and two bailiffs; and sends two members to parliament. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the N. E. by Huntingdonshire, on the E. by Cambridgeshire, on the S. E. by Herts, on the S. W. by Bucks, and on the N. W. by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth 22. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln, contains 9 hundredls, 10 market-towns, and 124 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. The air is pure and wholesome. Its principal rivers are the Oule and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; its manufactures lace, straw, hats, baskets, and toys.

\* BEDNORE, or BIDDANORE, a town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and in the dominions of Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore. It was taken by general Matthews in January 1783; but it was surrendered to Tippoo in May following. The capitulation was perditionally violated, and the general, it is supposed, was poisoned. Bednore is 452 miles S. E. of Bombay, and 187 N. W. of Seringapatam. Lon. 75. 30. E. lat. 14. 0. N.

BEDWIN-MAGNA, a town in Wiltshire, five miles S. W. of Hungerford, which has neither market nor fair, but sends two members to parliament. It is 71 miles W. of London.

\* BEEMAH, a river of Hindoostan, in the Deccan. It is a principal branch of the Kistna, coming from the N. W. and joining it near Edghir. It rises in the mountains to the N. of Poonah, and passes within 30 miles of the E. side of that city.

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BEFORT,

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BEFORT, a small but strong town of  
France, in the department of Upper Rhine  
and late province of Alsace, at the foot of  
a mountain, 28 miles W. of Bafil. Lon.  
6. 54. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

BEGIA, or BEGGIA, a town of Africa,  
in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong  
castle, on the declivity of a mountain, 65  
miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat.  
36. 42. N.

\* BENAT RIVER. See CHELUM.

BEJA, a large town of Portugal, in  
Alentejo, near a lake of the same name;  
72 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W.  
lat. 37. 58. N.

\* BEJAPOUR. See VISIAPOUR.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany,  
in Thuringia, 17 miles N. of Weimar.  
Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

BEINHEIM, a fort of France, in Al-  
face, on the river Sur, near its confluence  
with the Rhine; 6½ miles S. W. of Raf-  
tadt. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

BEILA, a town of Piedmont; 32 miles  
N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 45.  
34. N.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bound-  
ed on the N. by those of Tra-os-Montes  
and Entre-Douro-e-Minho; on the S. by  
Portuguese Estramadura; on the E. by  
Spanish Estramadura; and on the W. by  
the Atlantic Ocean.

BELCASTRO, an episcopal town of the  
kingdom of Naples, on a mountain, eight  
miles from the sea, and 12 S. W. of San  
Severino. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain in Arra-  
gon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S.  
of Saragossa. Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 41. 33. N.

BELCHOE, a town of Ireland, in the  
county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough  
Nilly, 18 miles S. E. of Ballyshannon.  
Lon. 7. 29. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Estra-  
madura, on the N. side of the Tajo, a  
mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the  
city; and there all the ships that sail up  
the river must bring to. Here they inter  
the kings and queens of Portugal; and  
here is a royal palace.

BELESTAT, a town of France, in the  
department of Arriege and late county of  
Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, it is  
said, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours,  
as exactly as a clock.

BELFAST, a borough and seaport of  
Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seated  
on Carrickfergus Bay. It is one of the  
most flourishing commercial towns in Ire-  
land. A navigable canal, connecting the  
harbour with Lough-Neagh, was com-  
pleted at the close of 1793. Lon. 5. 52. W.  
lat. 54. 46. N.

## B E L

BELGARDEN, a town of Germany, in  
Pomerania, 55 miles N. E. of Stetin; sub-  
ject to Prussia. Lon. 15. 53. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

BELGOROD, a town of Bessarabia, in  
European Turkey, at the Mouth of the  
Danister, 80 miles S. E. of Bender.

BELGRADE, a strong and famous town  
of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Ser-  
via, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated  
on a low hill, which reaches to the Da-  
nube, a little above its confluence with the  
Save. It was taken by prince Eugene,  
in 1717, and was kept till 1739, when it  
was ceded to the Turks. It was again  
taken in 1789, by marshal Laudohn, but  
restored at the peace of Reichenbach in  
1790. It is 265 miles S. E. of Vienna,  
and 400 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon.  
21. 2. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

BELGRADE, a small town of Romania,  
in European Turkey, on the strait of  
Constantinople, 20 miles N. of that city.  
Lon. 29. o. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

BELGRADO, a town of Italy, in Friuli,  
subject to Venice; seated near the Toja-  
menta, 10 miles from Udino. Lon. 12.  
55. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Upper Vienne and late pro-  
vince of Limosin, seated on the Vinçon,  
20 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 20. E.  
lat. 46. 10. N.

BECCLAIRE, a town of Ireland, in  
the county of Sligo, 22 miles S. W. of  
Sligo. Lon. 8. 54. W. lat. 54. 1. N.

BELLECARD, a strong place of France,  
in the department of the Eastern Pyre-  
nees and late province of Roussillon, above  
the defile of Pertuis, on the frontiers of  
Catalonia. It is fortified, and an import-  
ant place, on account of its being a passage  
to the Pyrenees. Lon. 2. 56. E. lat.  
42. 27. N.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in  
the department of Saone and Loire and  
late province of Burgundy, seated on the  
river Saone, 15 miles N. E. of Chalons.  
Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

BELLE-ISLE, an island of France, 15  
miles from the coast of Brittany. It is  
15 miles long and five broad. The prin-  
cipal place is Palais, a small fortified town,  
with a citadel. It was taken by the Eng-  
lish in 1761, and restored in 1763. It is  
diversified with craggy mountains, salt-  
works, and pleasant fertile plains. Lon.  
3. 6. W. lat. 47. 18. N.

BELLE-ISLE, an island of N. America,  
at the mouth of the strait between New  
Britain and the N. end of Newfoundland.  
The passage between them is called the  
strait of Belle-Isle. Lon. 55. 25. W. lat.  
51. 55. N.

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## BEL

• **BELLESME**, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, with an ancient castle, 75 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

**BELLEY**, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It is an episcopal see; seated near the Rhone, 12 miles N. of Chambery, and 250 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

**BELLINGHAM**, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Hexham, and 294 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 55. 10. N.

**BELLINZONA**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and one of the bailiwicks which the Swiss possess in that country. It is seated on the Ticino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

**BELLUNO**, a handsome town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 12 miles N. E. of Feltri. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

**BELLUNESI**, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Carinthia, Feltri, the bishopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has iron mines. Belluno is the only place of note.

**BELT**, a town in the kingdom of Ceylon, on the Tulea, about 2 miles W. of Colombo. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 30. 20. N.

**BELT**, the G. name of a small island, lying in the Gulf of Persia, and that of Persia, is the name of the island. It is not so conspicuous, nor so frequented, as the S. island. In 1628, it was frozen over, and the sailors of Sweden were obliged to wait a long time to take Copenhagen.

**BELT**, a small island, to the W. of the Great Belt, between Funen and Jutland. It is one of the passages to the German Ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

**BELTZ**, or **BELZO**, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 30 miles N. of Lemberg. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

**BELVEDERE**, a considerable town of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. This province lies on the W. coast, and is the most fertile in all the Morea. The town is 17 miles N. E. of Cherson. It is subject to the Turks; and our rascals, called Belvederes, come from this place. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

**BELVOIR CASTLE**, in Lincolnshire, four miles from Grantham, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland, supposed to

## BEN

have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up here. Its foundation was laid soon after the Norman conquest. It affords a delightful prospect into the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and Northampton, as well as over the fruitful valley under it.

**BEMINSTER**. See **BEAMINSTER**.  
• **BENARES**, a district of Hindoostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude. It contains the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour; was ceded to the English in 1775; and produces a clear revenue of 330,000l. a year.

• **BENARES**, a fine, rich, and populous city, capital of the district of the same name. Although it is the most compactly built of any city in Hindoostan, it is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning than on any other account. It is built along the N. side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. Its appearance from the water is extremely beautiful. Several Hindoo temples embellish the banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them five stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Near in the centre of the city is a magnificent Mahometan mosque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple, to make room for it; and round the city are many ruined buildings, the effects of Mahometan intolerance. Notwithstanding this, the same manner and customs still prevail among these people, as at the most remote period that can be traced in history; and in no instance of religious or civil life have they admitted any innovations from foreigners. The heat here, in the hot months, is very great, not only from the natural situation of the city, but from the houses being all built of freestone, as well as from the narrowness of the streets, which produce double and treble reflections of the sun's rays. An insurrection here in 1781, had nearly proved fatal to the English interests in Hindoostan; in consequence of which, Cheyt Sing, the zemendar of the province, was deposed in 1783. Benares is 425 miles S. E. of Delhi, and 400 N. W. of Calcutta. Lon. 83. 10. E. lat. 25. 20. N.

**BENAVARRI**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 17 miles N. of Lerida. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 42. 11. N.

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man station, as many of  
have been dug up here.  
s laid soon after the Nor-  
It affords a delightful  
counties of Nottingham,  
Rutland, and Northamp-  
er the fruitful valley un-

See BEAMINSTER.

a district of Hindoostan  
Bahar and Oude. It  
of Benares, Jionpour,  
ypour; was ceded to the  
; and produces a clear  
ool a year.

a fine, rich, and populous  
the district of the same  
h it is the most compactly  
in Hindoostan, it is more  
e ancient seat of Bramini-  
on any other account.  
the N. side of the Ganges,  
very broad, and the banks  
appearance from the wa-  
y beautiful. Several Hin-  
bellish the banks of the  
y other public and private  
magnificent. The streets  
ne houses high, and some  
ries each, inhabited by dif-  
The more wealthy Hin-  
live in detached houses  
ourt, surrounded by a wall.  
centre of the city is a confi-  
netan mosque, built by the  
ungzebe, who destroyed a  
indoo temple, to make room  
and the city are many ruins  
effects of Mahometan in-  
detwithstanding this, the  
and customs still prevail

as at the most remote  
be traced in history; and  
of religious or civil life have  
any innovations from  
heat here, in the hot  
ry great, not only from the  
n of the city, but from the  
il built of freestone, as well  
narrowness of the streets,  
e double and treble reflec-  
un's rays. An insurrection  
had nearly proved fatal to  
interests in Hindoostan; in  
of which, Cheyt Sing, the  
the province, was deposed  
nares is 425 miles S. E. of  
oo N. W. of Calcutta. Lon.  
25. 20. N.

a town of Spain, in Ar-  
es N. of Lerida. Lon. 0. 45.  
N.

BENA-

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in Leon,  
on the river Ela, 23 miles S. E. of Astorga.  
Lon. 5. 7. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

BENBECULA, an island of Scotland, one  
of the Hebrides, lying between N. and S.  
Uist. See BARRA.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town on the S.  
W. of the island of Sumatra, belonging to  
the English. A quarter of a mile from  
the sea, stands an Indian village, whole  
houses are small and low, and built on posts.  
The natives have a swarthy complexion,  
and their stature is slender and straight.  
They are very desirous of trade; but,  
when affronted, treacherous and revenge-  
ful. There are a few smiths among them;  
but most of them are carpenters and fisher-  
men. The country about Bencoolen is  
mountainous and woody; and there are se-  
veral volcanos in the island. The air is  
unwholesome, and the mountains are con-  
stantly covered with thick heavy clouds,  
that produce lightning, thunder, and rain.  
There is no beef to be had, except that of  
buffaloes, which is not very palatable.  
Indeed, all provisions, except fruit, are  
scarce. The chief trade is in pepper.  
Lon. 102. 5. E. lat. 3. 49. S.

BENDERMASSEN, a town of Asia, ca-  
pital of the kingdom of the same name, in  
the island of Borneo, with a good harbour.  
Lon. 113. 40. E. lat. 2. 40. S.

BENDER, a town of Turkey in Eu-  
rope, in Bessarabia, on the river Dniester,  
100 miles N. W. of Belgorod. It is re-  
markable for the residence of Charles XII.  
of Sweden, who retired hither after his  
defeat at Pultowa. It was taken by the  
Russians in 1789, but restored by the trea-  
ty of Yassa in 1790. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat.  
46. 58. N.

BENEDETTO, St. a town of Italy, in  
the Mantuan, 35 miles S. E. of Mantua.  
Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

BENESOEUF, a town of Egypt, re-  
markable for its hemp and flax; seated  
on the Nile, 50 miles S. of Cairo. Lon.  
31. 10. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

BENEVENTO, a handsome, large, and  
rich city of the kingdom of Naples, with  
an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly  
by earthquakes, particularly in 1688,  
when the archbishop, afterward pope  
Benedict XIII. was dug out of the ruins  
alive. When he was advanced to the  
papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is  
subject to the pope, and seated in a fer-  
tile valley near the confluence of the Sa-  
loro and Caloro, 35 miles N. E. of Na-  
ples. Lon. 14. 57. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

BENFIELD, a town of France, in the  
department of the Lower Rhine and late  
province of Alsace. Its fortifications were

demolished in consequence of the treaty of  
Westphalia. It is seated on the river Ill,  
12 miles S. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7  
45. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

BENGAL, a country of Asia, in the S.  
part of Hindoostan. Its extent from E.  
to W. is upward of 400 miles, and from  
N. to S. above 300. It is bounded on the  
W. by Orissa and Bahar, on the N. by  
Bootan, on the E. by Assam and Meckley,  
and on the S. by the gulf of Bengal. The  
country consists of one vast plain, of the  
most fertile soil in the world, which, in  
common with other parts of Hindoostan,  
annually renders two, and, in some parts,  
even three crops. Its principal products  
are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice,  
saltpetre, lac, and civet. It is com-  
pared to Egypt for fertility; the Gan-  
ges dividing here into several streams, and,  
like the Nile, annually overflowing the  
country. Bengal has been subject, ever  
since 1765, to the English E. India Com-  
pany. Its net annual revenue, including  
that of Bahar, is 1,290,000. Calcutta is  
the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom of Africa,  
bounded on the N. by Angola, on the S.  
by Matapan, or Mataman, on the E. by  
parts unknown, and by the ocean on the  
W. Its coast begins at Cape Ledo on  
the N. and extends to Cape Negro on the  
S. that is, from 9° 20' to 16° 30' S. lat.  
The climate is very pernicious to Euro-  
peans. The men wear skins about their  
waists, and beads round their necks; and  
are armed with darts headed with iron,  
and with bows and arrows. The women  
wear a heavy collar of copper round their  
neck, a kind of cloth, made of the bark of  
a tree, round their waist, and copper rings  
on their legs.

\* BENGUELA, the capital of the king-  
dom of the same name, where the Portu-  
guese have a fort. It lies to the N. of  
the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12. 30. E.  
lat. 10. 30. S.

BENIN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded  
on the W. by Danomy and the ocean; on  
the N. by Biafara; on the E. by parts  
unknown; and on the S. by Loango. It  
begins in 1° S. lat. and extends to about  
9° N. lat. The country exhibits many  
beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxi-  
ous and even pestilential, on account of  
the gross vapours exhaled from the  
marshes, by the heat of the sun. The  
products of the country, and the animals  
with which it abounds, appear to be the  
same as on other parts of the coast of  
Africa. The dress of the natives is neat.  
The rich wear white calico or cotton pe-  
ticoats, but the upper part of the body is  
commonly

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commonly naked. The women use great art in dressing their hair, which they reduce into a variety of forms. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dyes; and they manufacture and export cotton cloths. With respect to food, they prefer the flesh of dogs and cats to that of any other animal. Polygamy is allowed among them, and the number of the wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they are not so of the Europeans, and they think it impossible that the taste of the women can be so depraved as to grant any improper liberties to a white man. Their religion is paganism. Their king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him.

**BENIN**, the capital of the kingdom of the same name in Africa, formerly a very closely-built and populous city. In the streets, which are long and broad, are many shops filled with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country. The houses now stand widely distant from each other; they are all built with clay, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The women keep the streets neat and clean. A principal part of the town is occupied by the royal palace, which is of vast extent, but neither elegant nor commodious. Benin is situated on the river Benin or Formosa. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 7. 30. N.

\* **BENNEVIS**, a mountain of Scotland, near Fort William, in the shire of Inverness. It is esteemed the highest in Britain, rising more than 4300 feet above the level of the sea, its pointed summit capped with snow.

\* **BENNINGTON**, the principal town of the state of Vermont in New England, in the S. W. corner of the state, near the foot of the Green Mountain. Its public buildings are a church, a courthouse, and a jail; but the assembly commonly hold the sessions at Windsor. It has many elegant houses, and is a flourishing town. Near the centre of the town is Mount Anthony, which rises very high in the form of a sugar-loaf. Bennington is 30 miles E. by N. of Albany. Lon. 73. 10. W. lat. 43. 0. N.

**BENSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on a rivulet, 10 miles N. E. of Worms. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

**BENTHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Vecht, 33 miles N. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

**BENTIVOGLIO**, a town and castle of

# BER

Italy, 10 miles N. E. of Bologna. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 44. 37. N.

\* **BERAR**, a foubah of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N. Orissa on the E. Gondal on the S. and Candesh and Dowlatabad on the W. The principal part of it is subject to the Rajah Moodajee Roonlah; the other to the Nizam of the Deccan. Moodajee's country extends 550 miles from E. to W. and in some places, 200 from N. to S. Its capital is Nagpour. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar than of most of the other countries in Hindoostan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Orissa, is that of a forest, thinly set with villages and towns.

**BERAUM**, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, 11 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

**BERBICE**, a river of S. America, in Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean between Demerary and Surinam.

**BERCHTOLSGABEN**, a town of Germany, in Saltzburg, which serves all the neighbourhood with felt; seated on the river Aa, 10 miles S. W. of Saltzburg. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

**BERDOA**, a town of Persia, in a fertile plain, 10 miles W. of the river Cour, and 62 S. E. of Grandga. Lon. 48. 0. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

\* **BEREILLY**, a small city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Rohileund, or country of the Rohillas, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude in 1774. It lies half way between Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from each. Lon. 79. 40. E. lat. 28. 30. N.

**BERENICE**. See **SUEZ**.

**BERK-REGIS**, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday: 12 miles E. by N. of Dorchester, and 113 S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

**BERG**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is full of woods and mountains, and belongs to the elector palatine. Dusseldorp is the capital.

**BERGAMO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Toward the N. it is mountainous and rocky, but about the capital, Bergamo, it is very fertile. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy.

**BERGAMO**, a large, populous, strong, and ancient town of Italy, capital of Bergamo, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is famous for its sewing silk; and

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N. E. of Bologna. Lon. 44. 37. N.  
 Doubah of the Deccan of India, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad. Orissa on the E. Gollond and Candish and Dowry. The principal part of the Rajah Moodajee's country extends 550 W. and in some places, S. Its capital is Nagpour. of the interior parts of most of the other countries. That about Nagpour is cultivated; but the general of the country, particularly near and Orissa, is that of a t with villages and towns. town of Bohemia, capital of same name, 11 miles W. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 50.  
 a river of S. America, in h falls into the Atlantic Demerary and Surinam.  
 GABEN, a town of Gerzberg, which serves all the with salt; seated on the miles S. W. of Saltzburg. lat. 47. 30. N.  
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 V, a small city of Hindoostan of Rohileund, or country is, which was conquered by Oude in 1774. It lies half Lucknow and Delhi, 120 ch. Lon. 79. 40. E. lat. 28.  
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 ro, a large, populous, strong, town of Italy, capital of Ber- a strong citadel, and a bishop's famous for its sewing silk; and

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and its fair, on St. Bartholomew's day, is resorted to by merchants from Italy, Sicily, and Germany. It is 30 miles N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 47. E. lat. 45.  
 46. N.  
 BERGAS, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, with a Greek archbishop's see, on the river Larissa, 40 miles S. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 41.  
 14. N.  
 BERGEN, a handsome and ancient seaport of Norway, with a strong castle, a deep harbour, and a bishop's see. They carry on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish; but all their wheat is brought from other places. It is 350 miles N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 60. 11. N.  
 BERGEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of the isle of Rugen, subject to the Swedes; 12 miles N. E. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 54.  
 23. N.  
 BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands. It has several times been besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French, in 1747, by treachery. It is seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal, 15 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S. W. of Brda. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 51. 27. N.  
 BERGARAC, a rich, populous, and trading town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 40 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 45. 0. N.  
 BERGUES, ST. VINOX, a town of France, in the department of the North and late county of Flanders, fortified by Vauban. It is seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 50. 57. N.  
 BERKELEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here is a castle begun in the reign of Henry I. and finished in that of Stephen. It stands on a rising ground, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding country and the Severn. In the civil wars it suffered considerably, as it did a few years ago by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II. was imprisoned is still to be seen. In the church are some elegant monuments of the Berkeleys. It is 18 miles from Gloucester, and 113 N. W. of London.  
 BERKHAMSTEAD, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday. It was an-

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ciently a Roman town; and Roman coins have been often dug up here. On the N. side of the town are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697 a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws published. Here William the Conqueror swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry II. kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges; and James I. whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. Here are two hospitals, a handsome Gothic church, and a free-school. It is 26 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 51. 46. N.  
 BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E. by Surry, on the S. by Hants, on the W. by Wilts, and on the N. by Oxfordshire and Bucks, from both which it is divided by the Thames. From E. to W. it extends above 50 miles, and from N. to S. it is 25 miles in the widest, though not more than 6 in the narrowest part. It contains 20 hundreds, 12 market towns, and 140 parishes; and sends nine members to parliament; two for the county, two each for Reading, New Windfor, and Wallingford, and one for Abingdon. The air, in general, is extremely healthy. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E. part has much uncultivated land, as Windfor Forest and its appendages: the W. and middle parts produce grain in great abundance.  
 BERLIN, a large, strong, and handsome city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, an observatory, and a superb arsenal. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea, and the German Ocean; and is seated on the Spree, 42 miles N. W. of Francfort on the Oder, and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 31. E. lat. 52. 32. N.  
 BERMUDA, SOMER'S, or SUMMER ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded by rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Carolina. They are inhabited by the English, enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, and garden

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**den-stuff.** The common employment of the inhabitants is in building sloops. They were discovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. Dean Berkeley intended to found a university here, but by mistake was carried to New England, which prevented his design. The town of St. George, on St. George's Island, is the capital. The perpetual mildness of the climate caused them to be called, by an apt allusion, *Summer*, as well as Somers' Islands. Lon. 65. 0. W. lat. 32. 20. N.

**BERN**, the capital of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar. The houses are of a fine white freestone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street, where they are all exactly of the same height. There are piazzas on each side, with a walk, raised four feet above the level of the street, very commodious in wet weather. Criminals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbish from the streets and public walks. The public buildings are magnificent. Bern is 70 miles N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

**BERN**, the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. This last is most commonly called the country of Vaud. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital.

**BERN**, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

**BERNARD, THE GREAT ST.** a mountain of Switzerland, between Vallais and Val-d'Aousta, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days, without any distinction of religion.

**BERNARD**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, noted for excellent beer.

**BERNAY**, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy. It is a trading place, and seated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

**BERNBURG**, a town of Germany, in

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the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 22 miles S. W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

**BERN-CASTEL**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle, built in 1277. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the river Moselle, between Trarbach and Wetzlar.

**BERRY**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by the Orleans, Raisois, and Gatinois; on the E. by the Nivernois and the Bourbonnois; on the S. by the Bourbonnois and Marche; and on the W. by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre.

**BERSELLO**, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese; seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, ten miles N. E. of Parma. Lon. 10. 56. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

**BERSUIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou, 12 miles S. W. of Thouars. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 46. 52. N.

**BERTINERO**, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, and a bishop's see; seated on a hill, 50 miles N. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

**BERTRAND**, St. a small town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an episcopal see, and is 43 miles S. of Auch. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 42. 56. N.

**BERVIE**, a seaport and borough of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles S. W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 56. 40. N.

**BERWICK**, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither, with a market on Saturday. It is a town and county of itself, and was once a very strong fortress, of the greatest importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to each of which it alternately belonged, or was considered as a district separate from both countries. It has now happily lost its consequence as a frontier town, although fortified, with good barracks for the garrison. Its ancient castle, once the scene of many a bloody fray, is now in ruins. It is large, populous, and well-built, and has a good trade in corn and salmon. It is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge of 15 arches. It sends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N. of York, 52 S. E. of Edinburgh, and 336 N. by W.

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axony, and principally a branch of the Rhine. It is seated on the river Moselle, 10 miles S. W. of Metz. E. lat. 41. 41. N. lat. 49. 41. N. A town of Germany, in the province of Treves, with a castle, remarkable for its situation on the river Moselle and Weckens. A province of France, bounded by the Orleanois, on the E. by the Bourbonnois; on the S. by the Bourbonnois; on the N. by the Maine and Poitou. It produces wheat, hemp, and flax; and wine in some places. It is divided into two departments of

the fortified town of Italy, situated near the confluence of the Rhine and Po, ten miles N. of Lyons. E. lat. 44. 45. N. lat. 45. 45. N. A town of France, in the department of the Deux Sevres and late of the Deux Sèvres, 12 miles S. W. of Poitiers. E. lat. 46. 52. N. lat. 46. 52. N. A town of Italy, in the province of Aosta, and a bishop's see; 10 miles N. E. of Florence, E. lat. 44. 18. N. A small town of the department of Upper Garonne, in the province of Languedoc, episcopal see, and is 43 miles S. W. of Toulouse. E. lat. 42. 42. N. lat. 42. 42. N.

A port and borough of the county of Kincardine, at the mouth of the same name, 10 miles S. W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 56. 45. N.

A town on the borders of the county of Kincardine, properly belonging to the county of Kincardine, a market on Saturday. A county of itself, and was formerly a fortress, of the greatest strength in England and Scotland, and to each of which it was considered as belonging from both countries. It lost its consequence as a fortress, although fortified, with the garrison. Its ancient ruins are many a bloody witness. It is large, populous, and has a good trade. It is seated on the river Mersey, which is a handsome bridge. It sends two members to parliament, 147 miles N. of York, and 336 N. by W. of London.

## B E T

of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

**BERWICK-NORTH**, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, on the frith of Forth, 30 miles N. W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Lon. 1. 33. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

**BERWICKSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, sometimes called *the Mers*; bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. E. by the Tweed, on the S. by Roxburghshire, on the W. by Edinburghshire, and on the N. W. by Haddingtonshire. The S. part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called *the How* (that is, Hollow) *of the Mers*. The S. E. angle is occupied by Berwick Bounts; a district only eight miles in compass, governed by English laws, and accounted part of an English county. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eycl.

**BERWYN HILLS**, lofty hills at the N. E. angle of Merionethshire, beneath which spreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

**BESANCON**, an ancient, large, and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté. It has a good citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches both sides of the river Doubs, which here forms a peninsula, in the same manner as the Aar does at Bern. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities, are still to be seen here. A modern triumphal arch, and the ancient hotel-de-ville, likewise merit attention. Besancon is still an archiepiscopal see; has an academy of sciences, arts, and belles-lettres, founded in 1751; a literary-military society, established about the same time; and a public library in the late abbey of St. Vincent. It is 51 miles E. of Dijon, and 208 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

**BESSARABIA**, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the N. part of the Danube and the Dnieper, along the banks of which last river the Tatar inhabitants rove from place to place. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

**BESTRICIA**, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it; 85 miles N. W. of Hermannstadt, and 90 E. of Tockay. Lon. 23. 45. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

**BETANZOS**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the sea, 20 miles S. of Ferrol. Lon. 7. 55. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

**BETELFAGUI**, a town of Asia, in

## B E T

Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee sold there, being the mart where the country people bring their coffee to sell; and where the Europeans come to purchase it. It is 25 miles E. of the Red Sea. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

**BETHLEHEM**, a town of Palestine, in Asia, famous for the birth of CHRIST. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E. to W. and has a delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. There is a church here, erected by the famous Helena, yet entire, in the form of a cross. Here is also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks still reside here; and, not far hence, is a monastery of the Franciscans. It is six miles S. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 31. 50. N.

**BETHLEHEM**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, two miles N. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

**BETHLEHEM**, a town of N. America, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the river Lehigh, a western branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes (a fine creek, affording trout and other fish) has a very pleasant and healthy situation, and is frequently visited, in summer, by the gentry from different parts. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in America. They were fixed here by count Zinzendorf in 1741. They have a church; a public meeting-hall; the single brethren's, or young men's house, where the single tradesmen, journeymen, and apprentices are boarded at a moderate rate, and have morning and evening prayers; the single sisters, or young women's house, where they live; and are employed, under the care of female inspectors, at liberty, however, to go about their business in the town, or to take a walk for recreation, and every year some of them are married; and a house for widows. The houses are 60 in number, mostly built of free-stone; and the inhabitants are between 500 and 600. The German language is more in use here than the English; the latter, however, is taught in the schools; and divine service is performed in both languages. Bethlehem is 53 miles N. of Philadelphia. Lon. 75. 8. W. lat. 40. 37. N.

**BETHUNE**, a town of France, in the

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department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, with a castle, and fortifications by Vauban. It was taken by the allies in 1710; and restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock by the river Brette, 20 miles E. of St. Omer and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 16 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 156 from London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 5. N.

BETLIS, a strong town of Asia, in Kurdistan; on a steep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own bey, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 100 miles E. of Diarbekar. Lon. 41. 50. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

BEVERCUM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, 17 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

BEVELAND, N. and S. two islands of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between the E. and W. branches of the Scheld.

BEVERGERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and diocese of Munster, 22 miles from that city.

BEVERLEY, a large town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It has two parish churches, beside the minster; sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the river Hull, nine miles N. of Hull, and 182 N. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weser, 22 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

Bewcastle, a village in Cumberland, on the river Leven, said to have been built about the time of the Norman conquest. The church is in ruins; and in the churchyard is an ancient cross, five yards high, on the sides of which are several sculptures, but the inscriptions are not legible.

BEWDLEY, a neat town of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Severn; enjoys a good trade in malt, leather, and caps; and is 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 128 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

\* BEWLEY, or BEAULIEU, a river of Scotland, which rises in the N. of Invernesshire, and flowing along the S. border of Ross-shire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the

frith of Murray. At the mouth of this river is the ferry of Kilsfack, near which is a good salmon fishery.

BEZIENS, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is an ancient, large, and handsome town, in a delightful situation, and was lately an episcopal see. The inhabitants are above 17,000 in number. The remains of a circus, and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur. It has an academy of sciences and two hospitals; is seated near the Royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre; and is 8 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 12 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

\* BEX, a village in the district of Aigle and canton of Bern, in Switzerland, near the little town of St. Maurice, which guards the entrance from that canton into the Lower Vallis. It is remarkable for its delightful situation, and the salt works near it. The largest saline is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock. Travellers, who have the curiosity to explore these gloomy abodes, are furnished with lighted torches, and dressed in a coarse habit, to defend them from the drippings that fall from the roof and sides of the passage.

BIAPAR, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, seated on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 6. 10. N.

BIALOGOROD, or AKERMAN, a strong town of Bessarabia, on the Lake Videno, near the sea, 42 miles S. W. of Oczakow. Lon. 30. 10. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

BIANA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, remarkable for its excellent indigo, 50 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 80. 50. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

BIBERACH, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It has a manufacture of fustians, and is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Reuss, 17 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper-Hungary, 15 miles N. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

BICETRE, a castle, two miles from Paris, where lunatics, beggars, vagabonds, pilferers, and dissolute young men, were imprisoned.

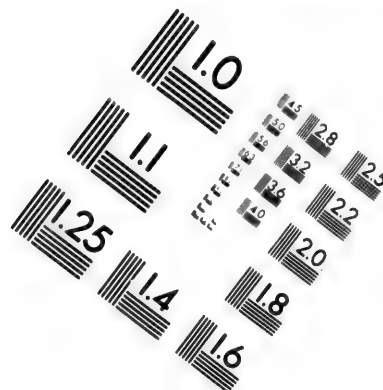
BICESTER, or BURCESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, for cattle and sheep. It is on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, about 12 miles from each. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

BIDACHE, a small town of France, in the

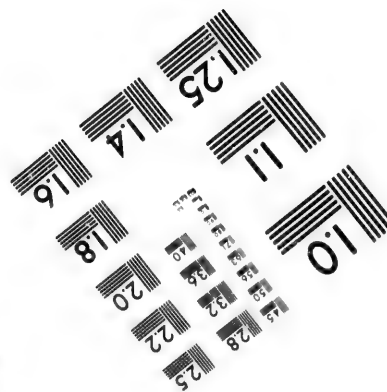
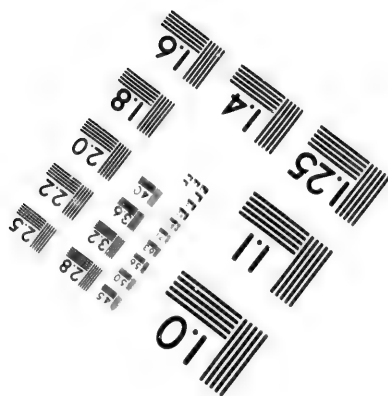
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the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques. It has a castle, and is seated on the river Bidouze, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 43. 31. N.

**BIDASSOA**, a river of Spain, on the frontiers of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and falls into the sea between Andaye and Fontarabia.

**BIDDEFORD**, a large town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday; commodiously seated on the river Torige, over which is a stone bridge, with 24 arches. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, and 203 W. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

**BIEEZ**, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, seated on the Wefeloke, 50 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

**BIELA**, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Bellese, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W. of Verceil. Lon. 7. 58. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

**BIELSK**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachie, near one of the sources of the Narew, 100 miles N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 39. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

**BIELSKOI**, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 80 miles N. E. of Smolensko, and 170 W. of Moscow. Lon. 39. 5. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

**BIENNE**, a town of Switzerland, seated on the lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is subject, with its small territory, to the Roman catholic bishop of Basle; but the inhabitants are Protestants, and in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Soleure, and Friburg. It is 17 miles N. W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

**BIEROLIET**, a town of Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckfield, or Beukelings, who invented the method of pickling herrings, died, in 1396. It is two miles N. of Sluys. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 51. 21. N.

\* **BIGGAR**, a town of Lanerksire, in Scotland, ten miles S. E. of Carnwath. Here are the ruins of a collegiate church, founded in 1545.

**BIGGLESWADE**, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Ivel, over which it has a stone bridge. It is much more considerable than it was formerly, on account of the great northern road which runs through it. It is one of the greatest barley markets in England; 10 miles N. W. of Bedford, and 45 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

**BIGORRE**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Armagnac and

## B I L

Esterac; on the E. by Comminges; on the W. by Beran; and on the S. by the Pyrenees. It now forms the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

**BIHAZ**, a strong town of Croatia; seated in an isle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles S. E. of Carstadt. Lon. 14. 32. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

\* **BIJINAGUR**. See **BISNAGUR**.

\* **BIJORE**, a small province of Hindoostan Proper, lying between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W. the Bokharian Mountains on the N. Cashmere on the E. and Pishour or Peishore on the S. Its dimensions are not more than 50 miles by 20. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race. In this province is the famous mountain Aornus, the taking of which was one of the most splendid exploits of Alexander, in these parts. Arrian describes it to be 18 or 20 miles in circuit at the base, to be of vast elevation, and accessible by one narrow pass only, cut out of a rock. On the summit was a great extent of arable and pasture land, with springs of water, so that a garrison of 1000 men might subsist without any extraneous aid. This celebrated mountain lies about 55 miles N. N. E. from Pishour.

**BILBOA**, a large, handsome, and rich town of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which a little below falls into the sea, 50 miles W. of St. Sebastian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 43. 33. N.

**BILDESTON**, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is seated on the river Breton. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets, but now almost the only business of the town is spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 63 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

**BILEDULGERID**, a country of Barbary, in Africa, bounded on the N. by Tunis, on the E. by Tripoli, on the S. by Guergula, and on the W. by Tuggurt. It lies between 5° and 11° E. lon. and 28° and 32° N. lat. The air is very hot; but though the soil is dry, it yields a great deal of barley. There are vast quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants drive a great trade.

**BILEVELT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and county of

# B I N

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Ravenburgh; seven miles S. E. of Ravensburgh, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

**BILLERICAY**, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, over a rich valley, to the Thames. It is a hamlet to the village of Great Burstead, and is nine miles S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

**BILLOM**, a small, poorly-inhabited, and worse-built town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne. It is seated on an eminence, without enjoying an agreeable prospect; and is 15 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 45. 41. N.

\* **BILMA**, a vast burning desert of Africa, to the S. E. of Fezzan, between 21° and 25° N. lat. Surrounded by this dreary solitude, the traveller sees, with a dejected eye, the dead bodies of the birds that the violence of the wind has brought from happier regions; and listens, with horror, to the driving blast, the only sound that interrupts the awful repose of the desert.

**BILSDEN**, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Friday; nine miles S. E. of Leicester, and 66 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 51. W. lat. 52. 35. N.

**BILSON**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Demur, 15 miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 29. E. lat. 50. 50. N. It is subject to the house of Austria.

**BININI**, one of the Bahama islands, in America, near the Channel of Bahama; about eight miles in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place. Lon. 79. 30. W. lat. 25. 0. N.

**BINLEPATAM**, a seaport of Golconda, in the Decan of Hindoostan, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles to the N. of Vilagapatam. The Dutch have a small factory here. Lon. 83. 5. E. lat. 18. 0. N.

**BINAR**, a small town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

**BINBROKE**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has two parish churches, and is 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 161 N. of London. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 53. 30. N.

**BINCH**, a little fortified town in the county of Hainault, subject to the house of Austria; nine miles E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

**BINCHESTER**, a village on the river

Were, near the city of Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments, it appears to have been a Roman town (Vindivium); many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Binchester Pennies; and two altars have been discovered, importing, that the 20th legion was stationed in this place during the wars between the Picts and Caledonians.

**BINCAZA**, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W. of Derna. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

**BINGEN**, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz; seated at the confluence of the Nave and Rhine, 15 miles W. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 49. 49. N.

**BINGHAM**, a town of Nottinghamshire, in the vale of Belvoir, now a mean place, and its market, which is on Thursday, is small. It is eight miles E. of Nottingham. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 52. 56. N.

**BINGLEY**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Aire, 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

**BIORNEBURG**, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, near the mouth of the river Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N. of Abo. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 61. 42. N.

**BIR**, or **BEER**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle, where the governor resides. It stands on the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country. They have a particular kind of vultures, so tame, that they sit on the tops of houses, and even in the streets, without fear of disturbance. It is 50 miles N. E. of Aleppo.

**BIRKENFIELD**, a town of Germany, capital of the county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; seated near the river Nave, 22 miles S. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

**BIRMINGHAM**, a large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is no corporation, and therefore free for any person to settle there; which has contributed greatly to the increase, not only of the buildings, but of the trade. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with the workshops and warehouses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets, and a handsome square, elegantly built. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a lofty spire; the other, a grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola, and turret above it. In this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play seven different tunes.

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own of Nottinghamshire, a fair, now a mean place, which is on Thursday, is 10 miles E. of Nottingham. lat. 52. 56. N.

own in the W. riding of 10 on the river Aire, 30 York, and 202 N. N. W. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

, a town of Sweden, in the mouth of the river of Bothnia, 75 miles N. 22. 5. E. lat. 61. 42. N.

R, a town of Turkey in Asia, with a castle, where the 10. It stands on the European high mountain, in a fruitful valley, they have a particular kind of fame, that they sit on the 10 and even in the streets, disturbance. It is 50 miles 100.

LD, a town of Germany, county of the same name, in Upper Rhine; seated near 22 miles S. E. of Treves. lat. 49. 55. N.

AM, a large town in Warwickshire, a market on Thursday, and therefore free for cattle there: which has contributed to the increase, not only of the trade, but of the trade. The town is on the side of a hill, forming a moor. The lower part is the workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of weavers, and consists chiefly of weavers. The upper part contains regular streets, and a handsome building. It has two towers in the lower part of the town, an ancient building, with a square stone tower, and a grand modern building, a square stone tower, and a turret above it. In this tower are ten bells, and a set of chimes, which play seven different

## BIS

rent tunes, one for each day in the week. It has also two chapels, and meeting-houses for every denomination of dissenters. It had an elegant theatre, which was destroyed by fire, August 17, 1792. The houses have been computed at 7000, but their number is continually increasing. "For a considerable period," says Dr. Aikin, "the hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted; but, of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of useful and ornamental articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods of all kinds, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has risen to be superior in populousness to any of the other modern trading towns in England, and has filled the surrounding country with industrious inhabitants. It is plentifully supplied with that important article coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury in Staffordshire; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by means of a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The Birmingham goods are dispersed about the kingdom, but chiefly sent to London by land carriage. They are exported in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled; so that Birmingham is become, according to the emphatical expression of a great orator, the *navel of Europe*.—The improved steam engines, made here by Messrs. Bolton and Watt, deserve, however, to rank higher than toys, among the productions of human ingenuity. Their application to various mechanical purposes, and particularly to the draining of mines, which were before entirely overpowered by water, places them among the most valuable inventions of the age." Birmingham is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry, and 116 of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 15 miles N. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 42. 35. N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles S. E. of Mitau. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 56. 12. N.

BISACCIA, a small town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 15 miles N. E. of Conza. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the ocean, on the W. by Asturias de Santillana, on the S. by Old Castile and Alava, and on the E. by Guipuscoa. It is 27 miles in both length and breadth, and produces apples, oranges, and citrons. They have also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are the best seamen of Spain. They

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have a particular language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilbao is the capital.

BISCAY, New, a province of N. America, in Mexico, noted for its silver-mines.

BISCHOFISHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, on the river Tauber, two miles W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

BISCHOPS WERDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, three miles from Dresden.

BISCHOPS ZEIL, a handsome town of Switzerland, in Turgaw, with a castle. The inhabitants are independent, and governed by a supreme council. The bailiff of the bishop of Constance, who resides in the castle, has jurisdiction over the Roman catholic subjects, and receives a moiety of the fines. The inhabitants have their own council, with great privileges. The chapter, which had been abolished at the reformation, was re-established in 1535. The protestants, as such, are under the protection of Zurich and Bern, and of these the greatest part of the inhabitants consists. The same church, however, is used by both religions. This town is seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S. of Constance. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

BISCHWEILLEN, a fortress of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, 5 miles W. of the Rhine. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BISEGLIA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, near the gulf of Venice, 6 miles from Trani. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

BISERTA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, near the place where Utica once stood; 37 miles N. W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

BISHOP-AUCKLAND. See AUCKLAND, BISHOPS.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the river Clun, and its market is much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 miles W. of Worcester, 8 E. of Montgomery, and 152 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, little islands in the rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's, dangerous to seamen. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, a town of Herts, with a good corn market on Thursday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the river Lea. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

# E L A

**BISIGNANO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a strong fort and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Boccona, 18 miles N. of Cozena, and 133 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 38. N.

**BISLEY**, a village in Surry, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well, near the church of that name, whose water is said to be colder than any other in the summer, and warmer in the winter. It is 3 miles N. of Woking.

**BISNAGUR**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore, seated on the W. bank of the river Tungabhadra. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narfinga, and when visited by Cæsar Frederic in 1567, was a large city. It is 140 miles E. by S. of Goa. Lon. 76. 10. E. lat. 15. 30. N.

**BISSAGOS**, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, in Africa, 100 miles to the S. E. of the river Gambia, in 11° N. lat.

**BISTRICZ**, a town of Transylvania, on a river of the same name, 142 miles N. E. of Colofwar. Lon. 25. 3. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

**BITCHE**, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine. Near it is a castle upon a rock, and it is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwelb, 30 miles N. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

**BITETO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. Lon. 16. 59. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

**BITONTO**, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples, eight miles S. of the gulf of Venice, and 117 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 17. 1. E. lat. 41. 23. N.

**BLACKBANK**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Arinagh, seven miles S. of Armagh. Lon. 6. 35. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

**BLACKBURN**, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has its name from the brook Blackwater, which runs through it. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printings, and is seated near the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preston, and 203 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

**BLACK FOREST**, a forest of Germany, in Suabia, extending from N. to S. between Ortnaw, Brisgaw, part of the duchy of Wirtemberg, the principality of Furtenburg, and toward the source of the Danube, as far as the Rhine above Basil. It is part of the ancient Hyrcanian forest.

**BLACKHEATH**, a fine elevated plain, five miles S. E. of London, commanding beautiful prospects, and situated in the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Lee.

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It is adorned with handsome villas; and on the skirts of it, but in the parish of Charlton, is Morden College, for decayed merchants. On this plain 'Wat Tyle, mustered 100,000 rebels. On the ascent to the heath, in the road to Dover, is a curious cavern, discovered in 1780.

\* **BLACKPOOL**, a village near Poulton, in Lancashire, much resorted to for sea-bathing.

**BLACK SEA**, a sea, formerly called the Euxine, between Europe and Asia, bounded on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia; and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between Lon. 33°. and 44°. E. and from lat. 42°. to 46°. N.

**BLACKWATER**, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghall Bay.

\* **BLACKWATER**, a river of Essex, which rises in the N. W. of the county, and flowing by Bocking, Coggeshal, and Kelvedon, is joined by the Chelmer at Malden, and enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

**BLAIR ATHOL**, a village of Perthshire, in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry. Close by it is Blair Castle, a noble seat of the duke of Athol's, on an eminence, amid a beautiful plain surrounded by hills, woods, and deep glens. In its vicinity are many fine waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles N. W. of Perth. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 56. 46. N.

**BLAISOTS**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Beauce, on the E. by Orleans, on the S. by Berry, and on the W. by Touraine. It now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

**BLAMONT**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the river Vezouze, 12 miles S. of Luneville. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

**BLANC**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle; seated on the river Creuse, 35 miles E. of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

\* **BLANC MOUNT**, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, in Savoy; particularly distinguished from the other mountains, by having its summit and sides clothed to a considerable depth, by a mantle of snow, almost without the intervention of the least rock to break the glare of the white appearance. This mountain rises 15662 feet above the level of the sea, which is 414 feet higher than the peak of Teneriff. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard ascended it, as did M. de Saussure in 1787.

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tuary, to which it gives  
kwater Bay.

OT, a village of Perthshire,  
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28 miles N. W. of Perth.  
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late province of France,  
e N. by Beauce, on the E.  
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of Loir and Cher.

a town of France, in the  
Meurthe and late province  
ated on the river Vezouze,  
Luneville. Lon. 6. 52. E.

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38. N.

MOUNT, one of the high-  
of the Alps, in Savoy; par-  
nguishd from the other  
having its summit and sides  
nsiderable depth, by a man-  
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st rock to break the glare of  
arance. This mountain rises  
bove the level of the sea,  
et higher than the peak of  
ne summit was deemed inac-  
1786, when Dr. Paccard  
as did M. de Saussure in

1787. The barometer on the summit was  
down to 16 inches 1 line.

BLANCA, an uninhabited island to the  
N. of Margaretta, near Terra Firma.  
Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 11. 50. N.

BLANCO, a cape of Peru, in America,  
on the South Sea, 120 miles S. W. of  
Guiaquil. Lon. 83. 0. W. lat. 3. 45. S.

BLANCO, a cape of Africa, in the At-  
lantic Ocean, 180 miles N. of the river  
Senegal. Lon. 17. 5. W. lat. 20. 55. N.

BLANDFORD, a handsome town of  
Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday.  
It is pleasantly seated on the river Stour,  
near the Downs, and is a well inhabited  
place. In 1731, almost all the town was  
burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt. It  
has a manufacture of shirt buttons, more  
of which are made here than in any other  
place in England. It is 18 miles N. E.  
of Dorchester, and 104 W. by S. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 2. 14. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

BLANES, a seaport of Catalonia, in  
Spain, near the river Tordera, 20 miles  
S. of Gironne. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

BLANET. See PORT LOUIS.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Germany,  
in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles E. of  
Bonne. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany,  
in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of  
a county of the same name, subject to the  
duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. It  
is 45 miles S. E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon.  
11. 10. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

BLAREGNIES. See MALPLAQUET.

BLAUBEURG, a town of Germany,  
in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles  
W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

BLAYE, an ancient town of France, in  
the department of Gironde and late pro-  
vince of Guienne. It has a good citadel;  
and is seated on the Gironde, which is  
here 3800 yards wide. Its trade consists  
in the white and red wines of the adjacent  
country. Its harbour is much frequented  
by foreigners, and the ships which go to  
Bordeaux are obliged to leave their guns  
here. It is 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux.  
Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 45. 7. N.

BLECHINGLY, a small borough in  
Surry, but without a market. It is seated  
on a hill which commands extensive prof-  
pects, and is 20 miles S. of London. Lon.  
0. 0. lat. 51. 15. N.

BLENHEIM, a village in Germany, in  
Suabia, memorable for the victory over  
the French, gained August 2, 1704, by the  
duke of Marlborough. It is seated on the  
W. side of the Danube, three miles N. E.  
of Hochstet, and 27 N. E. of Ulm. Lon.  
10. 35. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BLenheim CASTLE, near Woodstock,  
in Oxfordshire, a magnificent palace,

built for the great John duke of Marl-  
borough, at the expence of the nation,  
in commemoration of his victory at Ben-  
heim. The family hold it by the tenure of  
delivering a French banner at Windsor, on  
each anniversary of this memorable victory.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamshire,  
with a market on Thursday. It had  
formerly a castle and priory, of which are  
some remains. It is 23 miles N. N. W. of  
Newark, and 146 N. by W. from Lon-  
don. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

BLOCKLEY, a village of Worcester-  
shire, though inclosed by Gloucestershire,  
seven miles S. E. of Evesham. Lon. 1.  
53. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

BLOCKZIJ, a strong town of the Unit-  
ed Provinces, in Overijssel, with a fort;  
seated at the mouth of the river Aa, on  
the Zuider Zee, where there is a good  
harbour, eight miles N. W. of Stenwick.  
Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

BOIS, an ancient and handsome com-  
mercial city of France, in the department  
of Loir and Cher, and late province of  
Blaisois. It is seated on the Loire, in a  
delightful situation. The spectator is  
struck with the idea of an amphitheatre,  
in seeing the manner in which the houses  
are disposed, like rows of seats above each  
other. The cathedral is a large structure,  
although inferior to what it appears to be  
at a distance. It is seated at one extre-  
mity of the city, on an eminence whose  
declivity, toward the centre of the city,  
joins that of another eminence at the other  
end, on which is built a magnificent castle;  
so that both these structures form, as it  
were, the two horns of a crescent. In  
this castle was born the good Lewis XII.  
and here, in 1588, Henry III. at a  
meeting of the States General, which  
he had convoked, caused the duke of  
Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be  
assassinated. Here are some fine foun-  
tains, and a new bridge, one of the best  
in France. Blois is still an episcopal see,  
and the terrace of the bishop's palace  
affords a charming walk. This city has  
deservedly the reputation of being one of  
those in which the French language is  
spoken with the greatest purity; but this  
must be understood of persons who have  
received a liberal education; for, what-  
ever some geographers may assert, the  
common people express themselves as  
badly here as in other places. Blois is 47  
miles W. of Tours, and 100 S. W. of Pa-  
ris. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

BRONEIZ, a town of Poland, in War-  
sovia, 20 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20.  
35. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

BLYTHBOROUGH, a decayed town in  
Suffolk, on the river Blyth. It has a

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stately church, and is 93 miles N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

**BOBENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle; seated on the small river Gerfbrentz, three miles from Francfort on the Maine.

**BOBIO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, and territory of Pavia; on the river Trebia, 25 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

**BOBIO**, the largest river of Chili, in S. America. It has its source in the Andes, and falls into the sea in 47° S. lat.

**BOCAT**, a fine valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are situated the magnificent ruins of Balbec. "It might be rendered," says Mr. Volney, "one of the richest and most beautiful spots in Syria, it being more fertile than the celebrated vale of Damascus, and better watered than the rich plains of Rama and Esdracron."

**BOCCA-CHICA**, the entrance into the harbour of Carthagens, in S. America; defended by several forts, which were all taken by the British forces in 1741.

**BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO**, a strait, between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia in Terra Firma, in S. America.

**BOCHARIA**. See **BOKKARIA**.

**BOCHETTA**, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which the road lies from Lombardy to Genoa; and on the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast. This pass is properly called the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Austrians, by which means they opened a way to that city.

**BOCKHOLT**, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Munster, to which it is subject. It is 40 miles E. of Cleves. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

**BOCKING**, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. Its church is a deanery; and here is a very large meeting-house. This place has a great manufactory of bays. It is 41 miles N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

**BODMIN**, a decayed borough of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It had the privilege of the coinage of tin; and here the summer assizes are still held. It is 32 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 234 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 50. 32. N.

**BODON**, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see; seated on the Danube, 26 miles W. of Viden. Lon. 23. 54. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

# B O K

**BODROCH**, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. Lon. 19. 52. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

**BOESCHOT**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 42. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

**BOG**, a river of Poland, which runs S. W. through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnieper.

**BOGLIO**, a town of the country of Nice, in Italy, 25 miles N. W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

**BOGOTO**, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S. America, near which are gold mines. Lon. 73. 53. W. lat. 4. 0. N.

**BOHEMIA**, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Misnia and Lusatia, on the E. by Silesia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria, and on the W. by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, and in some places are fine diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is the Slavonian, with a mixture of the German. The capital is Prague. It is subject to the house of Austria.

**BOHOL**, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, to the N. of the island of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 5. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

**BOIANO**, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples, at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, near the river Tilerno, 45 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

**BOITNITZ**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of saffron about it. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

**BOIS-L-DUC**, a large, strong, and handsome town of Dutch Brabant, between the rivers Dommel and Aa, among morasses, 22 miles E. by N. of Breda, 45 N. E. of Antwerp, and 45 S. S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

**BOKHARA**, a town of Usbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia. It is a large populous place, seated on a rising ground, with a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravanfaries and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places, have been stately buildings; but the greatest part of them

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are now in ruins. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; but the Khan seizes on their possessions at his pleasure. It is 138 miles W. by S. of Samarcand. Lon. 65. 50. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

**BOKHARIA, BOCHARIA, or BUCHARIA**, a district of Ussac Tartary, which see. Bokhara is the capital.

**BOLABOLA**, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, surrounded by a reef of rocks, and several small islands, none of them more than eight leagues in compass. It is four leagues to the N. W. of Otaha. See SOCIETY ISLES.

**BOLESŁAPE, or BUNTZLAU**, a town of Sillesia, op the Bobar, 17 miles N. E. of Lignitz. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

**BOLINGBROKE**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated at the spring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham, and is an ancient town, 29 miles E. of Lincoln. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

**BOLISLAW**, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 22. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

**BOLKWOITZ**, a town of Sillesia, 12 miles S. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 29. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

**BOLOGNA**, an ancient, large, and rich town of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, an archbishop's see, and a university. There are a great number of palaces, particularly the Palazzo Publico, in which the cardinal legate, or viceroy of the pope, resides. In the area before this palace, is a noble marble fountain, the principal figure of which, a Neptune in bronze, eleven feet high, the workmanship of Giovanni di Bologna, is highly esteemed. The university is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe; and the academy for the arts and sciences, founded at the commencement of the present century by count Marfigli, is alone worthy the attention of a stranger. The anatomical theatre, beside its museum, is adorned with statues of celebrated physicians. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches. Though the nobility are not rich, many of their palaces are furnished in a magnificent taste, and contain paintings of great value; the palaces having been built and ornamented when the families of the proprietors were richer, and when the finest works of architecture and painting could be procured on easier terms. Indeed, next to Rome, perhaps no town in the world is so rich in

paintings as Bologna. The private houses are well built; and the city contains about 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. The country round produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with sausages, macaroni, liqueurs, essences, and even lapdogs. The river Remo, which runs near the city, turns 200 mills for the silk-works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. Bologna is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 23 miles S. E. of Modena, and 175 M. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

**BOLOGNESE**, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the W. by Modena, on the S. by Tuscany, and on the E. by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile in Italy. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called **BOLOGNA-THE-FAT**. It produces all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another, in a very picturesque and beautiful manner. They have also mines of alum and iron. The people seem to be industrious, and to be allowed, under the mild government of the pope, to enjoy the fruits of their labour.

**BOLSENNA**, a town of Italy, on the lake of the same name, in the patrimony of St. Peter; 45 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

**BOLSWAERT**, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, 2 miles N. of Slooten. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

**BOLTON**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has been enriched by the manufacture of fustians and counterpanes. Great quantities of dimities and muslins are also made here. It stands amid dreary moors, 11 miles N. W. of Manchester, and 239 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 39. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

**BOLTON**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, three miles N. E. of Skipton. From this place the duke of Bolton takes his title.

**BOLZANO**, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eisach, 27 miles N. of Trent. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

**BOMAL**,

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**BOMAL**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

**BOMBAY**, an island of Hindoostan, on the W. coast of the Deccan, seven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a very strong and capacious fortress, a large city, dockyard, and marine arsenal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is altered for the better. They have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is one of the three presidencies of the English East India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed, and is 150 miles S. of Surat. Lon. 72. 38. E. lat. 18. 58. N.

**BOMENE**, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N. shore of the island of Schonen, opposite Goree. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

**BOMMEL**, a handsome town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the river Wahal, four miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

**BONAIRE**, an island of S. America, near the N. coast of Terra Firma, to the S. E. of Curacao. It belongs to the Dutch, and abounds in kabrittoes and salt. Lon. 68. 18. W. lat. 12. 16. N.

**BONAVENTURA**, a bay, harbour, and fort of S. America, in Popayan, 90 miles E. of Cali. Lon. 75. 18. W. lat. 3. 20. N.

**BONAVISTA**, one of the Cape de Verd islands. Lon. 22. 47. W. lat. 16. 0. N.

**BONAVISTA**, a cape on the E. side of the island of Newfoundland.

**BONIFACIO**, a seaport of Corsica, well fortified, and populous; 37 miles S. of Ajaccio. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

**BONN**, a small ancient town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. The palace of the elector is handsome, and the gardens magnificent. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles S. by E. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

**BONNA**, or **BONA**, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V. in 1535. It is 200 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 36. 2. N.

**BONNESTABLE**, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine. It carries on a great trade in

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corn, and is 15 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

**BONNEVAL**, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It had lately a fine Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Loire, eight miles N. of Chateaudun. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

**BONNEVILLE**, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, on the N. side of the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole, which, from its height, and fine sloping peaks, is an object of great beauty, when seen from the lake of Geneva. It is 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 46. 32. N.

**\*BOODGE-BOODGE**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles N. E. by E. of Surat. Lon. 68. 0. E. lat. 23. 16. N.

**\*BOOTAN**, a country N. E. of Hindoostan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, of which last it is a feudatory or dependency. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extensive ocean beneath him. The capital of this country is Tassafudon.

**BOFFINGEN**, a small, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, on the river Eger, four miles E. of Aulan. Lon. 10. 21. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

**BOFFART**, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

**BORCH**, a town of the duchy of Magdeburgh, on the Elbe, 14 miles N. E. of Magdeburgh. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 52. 19. N.

**BORCHLOZN**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles N. W. of Liege. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

**BORGO**, a town of Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, 20 miles N. E. of Helsingfors. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

**BORGOFORTE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

**BORGO-SAN-DOMINO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles N. W. of Parma. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

**BORGO-DI-SAN-SERULCHRO**, an episcopal town of Tuscany, 40 miles E. of Florence. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

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a town of Germany, in  
Liege, 15 miles N. W. of  
31. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

own of Sweden, on the  
20 miles N. E. of Hcl-  
5. 40. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

a town of Italy, in  
antua, on the river Po,  
antua. Lon. 10. 53. E.

DOMINO, an episcopal  
the duchy of Parma, 15  
Parma. Lon. 10. 6. E.

SAN-SEPULCHRO, an  
of Tuscany, 40 miles  
Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 43.

BORGO-

BORGO-VAL-DI-TARO, a town of  
Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S.  
W. of Parma, subject to the house of Au-  
stria. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BORJA, a small town of Spain, in Ar-  
ragon, 15 miles S. E. of Tarazona. Lon.  
1. 16. W. lat. 42. 6. N.

BORIQUEN, an island of the W. Indies,  
near Porto-Rico. The English settled here,  
but were driven away by the Spaniards.  
It is uninhabited, though agreeable and  
fertile; the air wholesome, and the water  
good. There are a great number of land  
crabs, whence some call it Crab Island.  
Lon. 66. 0. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

BORKELO, a strong town of the  
United Provinces, in the county of Zut-  
phen, on the river Borkel, 10 miles  
E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 18. E. lat. 53.  
11. N.

BORMIO, a town of the country of the  
Grisons, capital of a county of the same  
name. It is seated at the foot of the  
mountains, close to the torrent Fredolfo,  
which falls at a small distance into the  
Adda. It contains about 1000 inhabi-  
tants, and has a desolate appearance. The  
houses are of stone plastered: a few make  
a tolerable figure amid many with paper  
windows: several, like the Italian cot-  
tages, have only wooden window shut-  
ters. Bormio is 40 miles S. E. of Coire.  
Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

BORNEO, an island of Asia, in the In-  
dian Ocean; formerly thought to be  
the largest in the world. It was dis-  
covered by the Portuguese in 1521;  
and is about 1800 miles in circumference.  
The inland country is mountainous; but  
toward the sea low and marshy, occa-  
sioned by the great rains that fall eight  
months in the year. It produces rice and  
many sorts of fruits, beside several animals  
unknown to the Europeans; and the fa-  
mous orangoutang is a native of this  
island. It produces also pepper, dia-  
monds, gold, pearls, and bees-wax, which  
last is used instead of money. The peo-  
ple in general are very swarthy, and they  
go almost naked. There are Mahome-  
tans on the seacoast; but all the rest are  
Gentooes. The East India company had  
factories here; but differences arising be-  
tween them and the natives, they were all  
driven away, or murdered. However, in  
1772, the English obtained a grant, from  
the Sooloos, of the northern part of this  
island. The seacoast is usually overflowed  
half the year, and when the waters go  
off, the earth is covered with mud; for  
which reason, some of the houses are  
built on floats, and others on high pillars.  
The capital is of the same name, large

and populous, with a good harbour, and  
seated on the N. W. side. This island  
lies E. of Malacca and Sumatra. Lon. 111.  
27. E. lat. 4. 55. N.

BORNHOLM, an island of the Baltic  
Sea, 10 miles S. E. of Schonen in Sweden.  
Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

\* BORNOU, an extensive country in  
the interior part of Africa, lying to the  
S. E. of Fezzan, between the 15th and  
16th parallels of N. lat. It has the de-  
sert of Bilma on the N. Nubia on the  
S. W. and Cathna on the S. E. No in-  
formation can be obtained of this country  
from the actual visits of any European;  
but Mr. Lucas, the geographical misso-  
nary, sent by the African association, in  
1788, obtained many particulars from  
some respectable Mahometans, whose in-  
formation, however, on some accounts  
(without impeaching their veracity) is  
not absolutely to be depended on. The  
climate of Bornou, according to them, is  
characterized by excessive, though not by  
uniform, heat. Two seasons, the one com-  
mencing soon after the middle of April,  
and the other at the same period in Octo-  
ber, may be said to divide the year. The  
first is introduced by violent winds, that  
bring with them, from the S. E. and S. an  
intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain,  
and such tempests of thunder and light-  
ning as destroy multitudes of the cat-  
tle and many of the people. At the  
commencement of the second season, the  
ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft  
and mild, and the weather perfectly fe-  
rene. The complexion of the natives is  
black; but they are not of the negro cast.  
The dress of the greater part consists of  
shirts of blue cotton manufactured in the  
country, of a red cap imported from  
Tripoli, and a white muslin turban from  
Cairo. Nose-rings of gold are worn by  
the principal people. But the only cover-  
ing of the poorer sort, is sometimes a kind  
of girdle for the waist. They cultivate  
two kinds of Indian corn, the horse bean  
of Europe, the common kidneybean,  
cotton, hemp, and indigo. The hoe is  
used in tillage; the plough being un-  
known. While the men, with their hoes,  
form the trenches in straight parallel lines,  
the women follow and throw in the seed;  
but the latter take the hoe when the  
weeds begin to appear. They have nei-  
ther olives nor oranges, but few figs,  
and no good apples, plums, or dates;  
but they have abundance of grapes, apri-  
cots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and  
melons. The most valuable tree is call-  
ed Redeynah, in form and height like an  
olive, the leaf resembling that of a lemon,  
and

and bearing a nut, both the kernel and shell of which are in great estimation; the first as a fruit, the last on account of the oil it produces when bruised. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (of the flesh of which they are very fond) are the common animals of the country; but they have no oxen. Their hives of bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. Their game consists of the huadde, and other species of antelopes, the partridge, wild duck, and ostrich, the flesh of which they prize above every other. Their other wild animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox; the wild dog, that hunts the antelope; the elephant, which is not common, and of which they make no use; the camleopardalis, crocodile, and hippopotamus. They are much infested with snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. In some parts, particularly the mountainous, the herdsmen prefer a residence in tents to stationary dwellings. More than thirty different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies. The reigning religion is the Mahometan. Their monarchy is elective. On the death of the sovereign, the privilege of choosing a successor, from among his sons, without regard to primogeniture, is conferred on three of the most distinguished men, whose age, and character for wisdom, are denoted by their title of elders. These retire to a sequestered place, the avenues to which are carefully guarded; and, while their deliberations last, the princes are closely confined in separate chambers of the palace. Their choice being made, they proceed to the apartment of the sovereign-elect, and conduct him, in silence, to the gloomy place, where the unburied corpse of his father, that cannot be interred till the conclusion of this awful ceremony, awaits his arrival. There the elders expatiate to him on the virtues and defects of his deceased parent; describing, with panegyric or censure, the measures that exalted or sunk the glory of his reign. "You see before you," say they, "the end of your mortal career: the eternal, which succeeds it, will be miserable or happy, in proportion as your reign shall have proved a curse or a blessing to your people." The present sultan (in 1788) is a man of unostentatious appearance; undistinguished, in his dress, from his subjects. But he is said to have 500 ladies in his seraglio, and to be the reputed father of 300 children, of whom 300 are males: a disproportion which naturally suggests the idea, that the

mother, preferring the joy of being the supposed parent of a future candidate for the empire to the gratification of natural affection, sometimes exchanges her female child for the male offspring of a stranger. His stud likewise contains 400 horses. He has a vast army, which consists almost entirely of horse. Fire-arms, though not unknown to them, they neither use nor possess. The sabre, lance, pike, and bow, are their weapons of offence, and a shield of hides is their armour. In their manners the people are courteous and humane. They are passionately fond of play; the lower classes of draughts; while the higher ranks excel in chess. Their capital is of the same name.

**BORNOU**, the capital of the empire of Bornou, in Africa, situated in a flat country, on the banks of a small river. According to the information obtained by Mr. Lucas, it is of greater extent than Tripoli, but consisting of a multitude of houses, so irregularly placed, that the spaces between them cannot be called streets. Their mosques are constructed of brick and earth; and they have schools, in which the koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. The royal palace, surrounded by high walls, and forming a kind of citadel, is built in a corner of the town. The houses of the inhabitants are neatly plastered, both within and without, with clay or mud, and are similar in form to those of Tripoli. Bornou is surrounded by a wall, and is 650 miles S. E. of Mourzook. Lon. 27. 30. E. lat. 19. 40. N.

**BOROUGHBRIDGE**, a borough in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the S. side of the river Yore, over which is a stone bridge. It is 17 miles N. W. of York, and 218 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

**BORROWDALE**, a district in the S. part of Cumberland, on the borders of Westmorland. It is a dreary region, abounding, beyond any other part of the world, with the finest sort of that valuable and singular mineral, black lead or wad; the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully closed again, lest this precious substance should become too common. Copper, lead, and calamine, are also found in this tract.

**BORROWSTOUNNESS**, or **BONESS**, a village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the S. side of the frith of Forth. It has numerous coaleries and salt-works, in the smoke of which it seems enveloped; and is eight miles N. of Linlithgow.

the joy of being the future candidate for ratification of natural exchanges her female offspring of a strange contains 400 horses, which consists almost of fire-arms, though not they neither use nor lance, pike, and bow, offence, and a shield of honour. In their manners courteous and hospitable, passionately fond of chess of draughts; while excel in chess. Their name.

capital of the empire of Africa, situated in the banks of a small river. Information obtained by of greater extent than that of a multitude of early placed, that the them cannot be called of which are constructed, and they have schools, in is taught, as in the of Barbary. The royal is built by high walls, and of citadel, is built in a town. The houses of the are plastered, both with clay or mud, and to those of Tripoli, ended by a wall, and is of Mourzook. Lon. 27. 50. N.

EDGE, a borough in the of Shropshire, with a market on the S. side of over which is a stone bridge, 15 miles N. W. of York, V. of London. Lon. 53. 40. N.

LE, a district in the S. of Scotland, on the borders of It is a dreary region, and any other part of the finest sort of that valuable mineral, black lead or wad; which are only opened at intervals, carefully closed again, and substance should become of copper, lead, and calamine, this tract.

BOUNNESS, or BONESS, a town in Linlithgowshire, on the frith of Forth. It has coaleries and salt-works, of which it seems enriched eight miles N. of Lin-

BOSA,

BOSA, an ancient town in the W. part of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, a castle, and a good harbour, on a river of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Alghier. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 40. 29. N.

BOSCO, or BOSCHI, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Orbe, five miles E. of Alexandria. Lon. 8. 52. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

BOSCOMB, a village of Shropshire, near White Ladies, in the parish of Tongue, noted for the Royal Oak, in which Charles II. was concealed, and saw the soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester. The tree was inclosed by a brick wall, but is now almost cut away by travellers.

BOSNA SERAGO, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bosnia. It is 110 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia.

BOSSINEY, a borough in Cornwall, whose market is discontinued. It is seated on the seacoast, 17 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 233 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

BOSSUPPE, a town of Aultrian Brabant, eight miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BOST, a strong town of Persia, capital of the province of Sableitan. Lon. 64. 15. E. lat. 31. 50. N.

BOSTON, a borough of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesday, and Saturday. It is seated on both sides of the river Witham; and, being not far from its influx into the sea, enjoys a good trade. Its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation from Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boston, is a large and curious sluice; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is a considerable, thriving, well-built town. The market-place is spacious, and the tower-steeple is one of the most lofty and elegant structures of the kind, and a noted seamark. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 115 N. from London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts-Bay, in N. America, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by small islands and rocks, and defended by a castle and platform of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country, beyond, rising gradually, affords a delightful

prospect. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that so narrow, that two ships can scarcely sail abreast; but, within the harbour, there is room for 500 sail to anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, to which ships of the greatest burden may come close; and, on the N. side, are warehouses for the merchants.

The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house. There are 16 churches of various denominations. The other principal public buildings are the statehouse; Faneuil Hall; the house, formerly the governor's, now occupied by the council, treasurer, and secretary; the public granary, now converted into a store; and the linen manufactory house, now occupied by the bank. On the W. side of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk. Boston was the place, in the neighbourhood of which the first hostilities commenced, in 1775, between the colonists and the troops of the mother country, who finally evacuated the town in March 1776. It is 356 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lon. 70. 33. W. lat. 42. 25. N.

BOSWORTH, or MARKET BOSWORTH, a town in Leicestershire with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a high hill, and famous for a battle fought here between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII. in which the former lost his crown and life. It is 13 miles N. W. of Leicester, and 106 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

BOTANY BAY, a bay of New S. Wales, on the E. coast of New Holland, so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 15 miles farther to the N. Lon. 151. 22. E. lat. 34. 0. S.

BOTHNIA, a province in Sweden, on a gulf of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E. and W. Bothnia.

BOTTESDALE. See BUDDSDALE.

BOTWAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 15 miles S. E. of Hailbron; subject to the duke of Wurtemberg. Lon. 9. 32. W. lat. 49. 9. N.

BOTZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. Lon. 10. 48. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

BOVA, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples; seated near the Appennine Mountains, 27 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late French

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French Hainault; divided into two parts by the Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the allies in 1711; but retaken the year following. It is nine miles W. of Valenciennes. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

**BOUCHART**, a small town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It is situated in a small island of the river Vienne, 15 miles from Tours.

**BOUDRY**, a small town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchatel. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

**BOUILLON**, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and in the territory of Luxemburg. This duchy is a sovereignty independent of France; and, on the 12th of March 1792, the king of Great Britain granted to captain Philip d'Auvergne, of the royal navy, his licence to accept the succession to the said duchy, in case of the death of the hereditary prince, only son of the reigning duke, without issue male, pursuant to a declaration of his serene highness, dated June 25, 1791, "at the desire, and with the express and formal consent of the nation." The town has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

**BOVINAS**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, on the river Maese, ten miles S. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

**BOVING**, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 15 miles N. E. of Benevento. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 41. 17. N.

**BOULOGNE**, a large and handsome seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnais. It was lately an episcopal see, and is divided into two towns, the Higher and the Lower. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which, at the same time, prevents it from being choked up. It is seated at the mouth of the river Lianne, 14 miles S. of Calais. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

\* **BOURBON**, an island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, about 60 miles long, and 45 broad. They have not a safe harbour in the island; but many good roads for shipping. On the S. E. is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French first settled here in 1672, and have some considerable towns in the island, with a governor; and here their East India ships touch for refreshments. It is 300 miles

# BOU

E. of Madagascar. Lon. 55. 30. E. lat. 20. 52. N.

**BOURBON LANCY**, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy. It is remarkable for its cattle and hot mineral waters; and there is a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles S. W. of Autun. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

**BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD**, a small town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois. It is situated in a bottom, near the river Allier, and is remarkable for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late unfortunate king of France. It is 15 miles W. of Moulins, and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

**BOURBONNE-LE-BAINS**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E. of Langres. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

**BOURBONNOIS**, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berry; on the W. by Berry and part of Marche; on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

**BOURDEAUX**, an ancient city of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is an archbishop's see, has a university, and an academy of arts and sciences. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string: this river is bordered by a large quay, and the water rises four yards at full tide, for which reason the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. It contains upward of 100,000 inhabitants, and is one of the first cities of France for magnitude, riches, and beauty. The cathedral, and the churches belonging to the late religious orders, the Dominicans and Chartreux, are much admired. The spire of St. Michael's was a beautiful Gothic piece till 1768, when more than 100 feet of it was thrown down by a hurricane. The castle, called the Trumpet, is seated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. Most of the great streets lead to the quay; but are all narrow, except one. The town has 12 gates; and near another castle are fine walks. The most remarkable antiquities are the palace of Galienus, built like an amphitheatre, and several aqueducts in different places. It has a considerable trade; and they ship every year 100,000 tons of wine and

# BOU

scar. Lon. 55. 30. E. lat.

**LANCI**, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, in the province of Burgundy. It is remarkable for its castle and hot mineral waters. There is a large marble pavement in the Great Bath, which is a Roman. It is 15 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46.

**L'ARCHAMBAUD**, a small town, in the department of Allier, in the province of Bourbonnais. It is on a bottom, near the river Allier, remarkable for its hot baths, and is named to the family of the late king of France. It is 15 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 46. 35. N.

**NE-LE-BAINS**, a town of the department of Upper Marne, in the province of Champagne, remarkable for its hot baths. It is 17 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 47.

**NOIS**, a province of France, in the N. by Nivernois and Berry. W. by Berry and part of the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by the Forez. It abounds in game, wood, game, and wine, and is the department of Allier.

**AUX**, an ancient city of the department of Gironde, in the province of Guienne. It is an ancient city, has a university, and an observatory. It is built on a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string: this river is bordered by a quay, and the water rises at full tide, for which reason vessels can come up to it. It contains upward of 100,000 inhabitants, and is one of the first cities of France for its magnitude, riches, and beauty. The cathedral, and the churches belonging to the religious orders, the Dominicans, and the Carmelites, are much admired. The castle of St. Michael's was a beautiful one till 1768, when more than 100 years old, it was thrown down by a hurricane. The castle, called the Trumpet, was the entrance of the quay, and was round its walls. Most of the houses lead to the quay; but are all built on one. The town has 12 gates; another castle are fine walks. The remarkable antiquities are the Galienus, built like an amphitheatre, and several aqueducts in different parts of the town; and every year 100,000 tons of wine are exported.

# BOU

and brandy. This is the place where Edward the Black Prince resided several years, and his son, afterward Richard II. was born. It is 87 miles S. of Rochelle, and 325 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 44. 50. N.

**BOURDINS**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, 5 miles N. W. of Huy. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

**BOURG**, the capital of the island of Cayenne, in S. America. Lon. 52. 50. W. lat. 5. 2. N.

**BOURG**, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. Near this place, is the magnificent church and monastery of the late Augustins, in which is the mausoleum of Margaret of Austria, aunt of Charles V. and other fine pieces of sculpture. Bourg is seated on the river Reffouffe, 20 miles S. E. of Macon, and 233 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 46. 11. N.

**BOURG**, a small town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, with a good harbour on the river Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the confluence of that river and the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez, and is thought a dangerous passage. It is 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 45. 5. N.

**BOURGANEUF**, a small well-built town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche. It is remarkable for a very large and lofty tower, faced with stones cut diamond-wise. It was erected, toward the end of the 15th century, by Zifim, brother of Bajazet II. emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himself, after the loss of a decisive battle. Bourganef is seated on the river Taurion, 20 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 200 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

**BOURGES**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, with an archiepiscopal see and a university. Although, in extent, it is one of the greatest cities in France, the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and their trade is inconsiderable. This city was the birthplace of Lewis XI. the Nero of France, and the celebrated preacher Bourdaloue. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

**BOURGET**, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, 65 miles N. of Chambery. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 41. N.

**BOURMONT**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late pro-

# BOW

vince of Champagne, 22 miles from Chaumont. Lon. 5. 43. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

**BOURN**, a large town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Saturday. It is seated near a spring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is noted for the coronation of king Edmund. It is 35 miles S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

**BOURO**, an island in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It is well cultivated, and subject to the Dutch, who have a fortress here. Some mountains in it are extremely high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. Crocodiles, of an astonishing size, infest the banks of the rivers, devouring such beasts as fall in their way; and men are protected from their fury by no other method than carrying torches. M. Bouganville asserts, that these crocodiles have even been known, in the night, to seize people in their boats. Bourou is 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127. 25. E. lat. 3. 30. S.

**BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL**, a village of Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, with a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. There are two springs in this parish, one of which runs E. and empties itself into the Thames, and the other W. into the Severn. It is five miles from Stow, and 30 from Gloucester.

**BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER**, a village, about a mile from the preceding place, and near the Roman Foss: it is watered by a river that rises near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, over which is a stone bridge, beside several others of wood at proper distances. It has many good houses and a tolerable trade. Adjoining to it is a quadrangular Roman camp, inclosing 60 acres, now divided into 20 fields, where coins and other antiquities are dug up.

**BOUSSA**, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, with a castle, on an almost inaccessible rock, 25 miles N. E. of Gueret.

**BOUTON**, an island in the Indian Ocean, 12 miles from the S. E. of Celebes. The inhabitants are small, but well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. Their religion is Mahometanism. Lon. 123. 30. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

**BOW**, a small pretty town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated at the spring-head of a river that falls

# B R A

falls into the Taw. It is 14 miles N. W. of Exeter.

\* **BOW**, or **STRATFORD LE BOW**, a considerable village of Middlesex, two miles and a half N. E. by E. of London. It has many mills, manufactories, and distilleries, on the river Lea, which here separates Middlesex from Essex. It is said that the bridge here, was the first stone one built in England, and that from its arches it received the name of Bow. The church, formerly a chapel of ease to Stepney, was made parochial in 1740.

\* **BOX HILL**, a hill near Dorking, in Surrey, celebrated for its extensive prospects. It received its name from the box trees planted on the S. side of it, by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles II.

**BOXLEY**, a village in Kent, a little to the E. of Pinnenden Heath, near Maidstone; famous for an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by William earl of Kent in 1146, the remains of which still exist. It was during his residence in this abbey that Edward II. granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor from their own body. This abbey was also famous for the wooden figure, called the Rood of Grace; the lips, eyes, and head of which moved on the approach of its votaries. It was broken to pieces, at St. Paul's Cross, in 1538, by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, who showed to the credulous people the springs and wheels by which it had been secretly moved.

**BOXTEL**, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, eight miles S. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

**BOXTHUDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen; seated on a brook which falls into the Elbe, 12 miles S. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

**BOYNE**, a river of Ireland, rising in Queen's-county, and running N. E. by Trim and Cavan, into the Irish Channel, below Droghéda. Here James II. was defeated by William III. in 1690.

**BOYOLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 15 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

\* **BRAAN**, a river of Scotland, which descends from the hills of Perthshire, E. of Loch Tay, and falls into the Tay a little above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling Bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, which almost meet, the

whole waters of the river are precipitated in a fall of nearly 50 feet.

**BRABANT**, a large province of the Netherlands, of which the head of the house of Austria is sovereign duke. It is bounded on the N. by Holland; on the N. E. by Guelderland; on the E. by Liege; on the S. by Namur; and on the W. by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. Brussels is the capital; but the northern part, of which Breda is the chief town, belongs to the United Provinces, under the denomination of Dutch Brabant. The principal rivers are the Scheld and the Lis.

**BRACCIANO**, a handsome town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the same name, 12 miles N. W. of Rome. There are some celebrated baths a little to the W. of the town. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 3. N.

**BRACKLAW**, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, seated on the river Bog, 85 miles E. of Kaminiack. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

**BRACKLEY**, a borough of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, and contains two churches. It had formerly a college, now a free-school, and is 18 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 64 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

**BRAD**, a town of Slavonia, on the N. side of the river Save, 18 miles S. of Požega. Lon. 18. 56. E. lat. 45. 19. N.

**BRADESLEY**, or **BADDESLEY**, a village near Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, where are the ruins of a superb abbey, founded by the empress Maud, mother of Henry II.

**BRADFIELD**, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursday; 16 miles N. of Chelmsford. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

**BRADFORD**, a town in Wilts, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England, which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corsham, and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon, 11 miles W. of Devizes, and 102 W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

**BRADFORD**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has a trade in shalloons, everlastings, &c. which are made in the neighbourhood. It is seated on a branch of the Aire, 36 miles S. W. of York, and 193 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 49. N.

**BRADNICH**, a town of Devonshire, which

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a strong town of Poland,  
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a borough of Northamp-  
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a free-school, and is 18  
Northampton, and 64 N.  
Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52.

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Save, 18 miles S. of Po-  
56. E. lat. 45. 19. N.

or BADESLEY, a vill-  
grove, in Worcestershire,  
ruins of a superb abbey,  
empress Maud, mother of

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market on Wednesday; 16 miles N. of  
Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 51.

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20. N.

a town in the W. riding  
with a market on Monday.  
in shalloons, everlastings,  
made in the neighbourhood.  
a branch of the Aire, 36  
York, and 193 N. N. W.  
Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53.

a town of Devonshire,  
which

which formerly had a market, and was a  
considerable place before a fire happened,  
which burnt it to the ground. It is 12  
miles N. of Exeter.

**BRAB-MAR**, a fertile vale of Aber-  
deenshire in Scotland. The rugged front  
and lofty summits of the awful precipices  
that surround this valley, here and there  
shaded by a solitary birch or pine, exhibit  
a truly picturesque and romantic scene,  
and impress the mind with ideas of subli-  
mity and grandeur. The castle of Brab-  
Mar, the family seat of the earls of Mar,  
now belongs, with its extensive domains,  
to the earl of Fife. It was here that the  
earl of Mar began the rebellion in 1715.  
It is 27 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

**BRAGA**, a town of Portugal, capital of  
the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douro. It  
is seated on the river Cavado, 180 miles  
N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41.  
42. N.

**BRAGANZA**, the capital of the duchy  
of Braganza, in Portugal. It is divided  
into two towns, the Old and the New.  
The Old is seated on an eminence, sur-  
rounded by double walls; and the New  
stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain,  
and is defended by a fort. It is seated  
on the river Sabor, 32 miles N. W. of  
Miranda. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 42.  
2. N.

**BRAILA**, a town of Turkey in Eu-  
rope, in Walachia, on the Danube. It  
has a castle, taken by the Russians in 1711;  
but afterward restored.

**BRALOW**, a town of Poland, in Podol-  
ia, on the river Bog, 30 miles N. W. of  
Bracklaw. Lon. 28. 0. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

**BRAIN LE COMPTES**, a town of Aus-  
trian Hainault, 15 miles S. W. of Brus-  
sels. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

**BRAINTREE**, a town in Essex, with a  
market on Wednesday. It has a consi-  
derable manufactory of bays, and adjoins  
to the large village of Bocking, which is  
noted for the same. It is 12 miles N. of  
Chelmsford, and 41 N. E. of London.  
Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

**BRACKEL**, a town of Germany, in the  
bithopric of Paderborn, seated on the ri-  
vulet Brught, 12 miles E. of Paderborn.  
Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

**BRALIO**, a lofty mountain of the  
Alps, in the country of the Grisons. It  
separates the valley of Munster from the  
county of Bormio; and this part of the  
Alps is supposed to be the same which  
Tacitus mentions under the name of Jura  
Rhetica.

**BRAMANT**, a town of Savoy, on the  
river Arck, 35 miles N. W. of Turin.  
Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

**BRAMBER**, a borough of Suffex, for-  
merly of some account, but now without  
either market or fair. It is 47 miles S. by  
W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 50.  
52. N.

**BRAMPTON**, a town of Cumberland,  
with a market on Tuesday. It is seated  
on the river Ithin, near the Picts wall.  
On the top of a high hill, is a fortified  
trench, called the Mote. It is eight  
miles N. E. of Carlisle, and 311 N. N.  
W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54.  
58. N.

**BRAMPTON**, a village in Hereford-  
shire, one mile S. of Ross. Here are the  
ruins of a magnificent castle; and the  
gatehouse, which is entire, is a very cu-  
rious structure.

**BRANCASTER**, a village of Norfolk,  
to the E. of the promontory of St. Ed-  
mund's-chapel, was anciently Branodu-  
num, a considerable Roman city, where  
ancient coins have been frequently dug up.

**BRANCHON**, a town of the Austrian  
Netherlands, in the province of Namur,  
on the river Meuse, eight miles N. of  
Namur. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

**BRANDELS**, a town of Bohemia, on the  
river Elbe, 10 miles N. E. of Prague.  
Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

**BRANDENBURG, THE MARCHE OF**,  
a country of Germany, bounded on the  
N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on  
the E. by Poland; on the S. by Silesia,  
Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg;  
and on the W. by Lunenburg. It is di-  
vided into five principal parts; the Old  
Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche,  
Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. Ber-  
lin is the capital; and the principal rivers  
are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder,  
and Warthe. The greatest part of the in-  
habitants are Lutherans; but the Papists  
are tolerated.

**BRANDENBURG**, a town of Germany,  
divided into the Old and New Town, by  
the river Havel, which separates the fort  
from both. Great numbers of French  
refugees having settled here, introduced  
their manufactures, and rendered it a  
prosperous trading place. It is 26 miles  
W. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 52.  
45. N.

**BRANDON**, a town of Suffolk, which  
once had a market. It is seated on the  
river Little Ouse, over which it has a  
bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance;  
whence it is divided into Brandon, and  
Brandon-Ferry; which last has the most  
business, because commodities are brought  
thither from the Isle of Ely. It is 12  
miles N. of Bury, and 78 N. E. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

# BRA

**BRANSKA**, a town of Transylvania, on the river Meruth, 35 miles S. of Weissemburg. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

**BRAZIL**, a large country of S. America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent of the crown of Portugal. It includes the most eastern part of S. America, and lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but measuring along the coast, it is near 2000 miles long. It was discovered by chance in 1500; for Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, was forced upon it by a tempest. Some time after the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain, the Dutch drove away the Spaniards, to whom Portugal itself was then subject; but, on the subsequent revolution, by which that kingdom was restored to its independency, the Portuguese, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is temperate and wholesome, inasmuch that people live there a long while. The soil is fertile, and more sugar comes thence, than from all other parts of the world. It produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruits and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brazil, and hence so called, is of great use in dying red; and within the country there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously. They have several animals not known in Europe; among the rest, a bird called Colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a May-bug, and it sings as harmoniously as a nightingale: it is a perfect beauty, and the neck is of such a lively red, that it might be mistaken for a ruby: the belly, and the upper part of the wings, are of the colour of gold, and the thighs are as green as an emerald: the legs and bill are as black as polished ebony, and the eyes resemble two oval diamonds, being of the colour of burnished steel: the head is green, with a mixture of gold, and of a surprising lustre: that of the cock is adorned with a small tuft: it is almost impossible to conceive how so small a bird can have so loud a note. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast; for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay: and subject to few diseases. They love to adorn them-

selves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese divide Brazil into fifteen governments, eight of which belong to the crown, and the rest to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence. They are all under a viceroy, who resides at St. Salvadore.

**BRASSA**, a small island to the N. of Scotland, one of the Shetland islands. Between this and the principal island, called the Mainland, is the noted Brassa Sound; where a thousand fail may at once find commodious mooring.

**BRASSAW**, or **CRONSTADT**, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burzel, 50 miles E. of Hermansstadt. Lon. 25. 45. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

**BRATTON-CASTLE**, on the E. side of Westbury, in Wilt, the remains of a strong fortification, where the Danes held out against the English, 24 days. It is seated on a hill, and is encompassed by two ditches, within which several pieces of old iron arms have been dug up.

**BRAUBACH**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles S. of Coblenz.

**BRAUNAW**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kun, 25 miles S.W. of Passau. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

**BRAUNSBURG**, a town of Poland, in New Prussia, with a commodious harbour, seated near the Baltic Sea, 50 miles E. of Dantzick. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

**BRAUNFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solmes, with a handsome palace, 26 miles N. by W. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

**BRAVO**, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, remarkable for its excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portuguese. The land consists of mountains, which look like pyramids. It abounds in Indian corn, gourds, watermelons, potatoes, hortens, affes,

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ners, and are fond of feasts, and are immoderate. They make no manner of ceremony in their nearest relations. The branches of the palm-tree leaves, which are used with palm-tree leaves, consist chiefly in their dishes, or cups, made of wood without a red colour. Their knives are made of bone and split canes; and of different sizes, chiefly of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are bows, and wooden clubs. They fasten their hammocks on two trees, and sleep all night.

The Portuguese divide the governments, eight of which are under the crown, and the rest to the people. They are all under the crown of St. Salvador.

A small island to the N. of the Sietland islands, called the principal island, called the noted Brasla Sound; and sail may at once find anchorage.

CRONSTADT, a strong town in Pomerania, on the river Burck. It is a town of Hermantadt. Lon. 46. 30. N.

CASTLE, on the E. side of Wiltz, the remains of a town, where the Danes held the English, 24 days. It is a hill, and is encompassed by a ditch within which several pieces of arms have been dug up.

COBLENTZ, a town of Germany, in which a castle, seated on the river Moselle. Lon. 49. 30. N.

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affes, hogs, and saltpetre. Lon. 24. 39. W. lat. 14. 52. N.

BRAVO, an independent town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a good harbour. It is 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 1. 20. N.

BRAY, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat. 53. 11. N.

BRAY, a village of Berkshire, famous in song for its vicar, who, having been twice a Papist, and twice a Protestant, in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, and therefore taxed with being a turncoat, said, he always kept to his principle, which was to live and die vicar of Bray. It is seated on the Thames, one mile from Maidenhead.

BRAZZA, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

BREADALBANE. See ALBANY.

BRECHIN, a borough of Scotland, in the county of Angus, seated in a plain, on the N. side of the river South Esk. The Gothic cathedral is partly ruinous, though one of its aisles serves for the parish church. Adjoining to this is a curious antique round tower, composed of hewn stone. It tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height. Similar towers are to be seen in other parts of the country. The purpose to which they were originally destined is unknown. Here is a manufactory of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. Brechin is 35 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

BRECKNOCK, or BRECON, a large town of S. Wales, capital of Brecknockshire; called by the Welsh Aber-Honddey, and seated at the confluence of the Honddey and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up here. It contains three churches, one of which is collegiate. The houses are well-built, and it has a good trade in clothing. The markets are on Wednesday and Friday. A little to the E. of the town is a considerable lake, well stored with fish, whence runs a rivulet into the Wye. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth, and 162 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny-hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are large fertile

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plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has four market towns and 61 parishes. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganshire, on the W. by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N. by Radnorshire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Usk.

BREDA, a handsome town of Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are strengthened by the waters and morasses near it. The Papists are more numerous than the Protestants, and have the free exercise of their religion. It has a Dutch garrison; but the property and government belong to the prince of Orange. The great church is a noble structure, with a fine spire, 362 feet high. In 1577, the Spanish garrison delivered this city to the States General; but it was recovered in 1581. In 1590, prince Maurice retook it. In 1625, the great marquis of Spinola, after a memorable siege of ten months, once more reduced it; but, in 1637, the prince of Orange retook it. In Feb. 1793, count Byland surrendered it to the French, after a siege of only three days, but it was retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Merk, 22 miles W. by S. of Bois-le-duc, 23 N. E. of Bergen-op-zoom, 25 N. N. E. of Aantwerp, and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol. It is seated on the lake of Constance, on the frontiers of Suabia, seven miles N. E. of Appenzel. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

BREHAR, one of the Scilly Islands, almost directly W. of the Land's End in Cornwall, at the distance of 30 miles. It is the most mountainous of them all. Lon. 6. 42. W. lat. 50. 2. N.

BREMEGARTEN, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the territory of Tyen-Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and are Roman Catholics. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and is seated on the river Reufs, 10 miles W. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 17. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

BREMEN, a large, populous, and strong town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It was secularized in favour of the Swedes, but now belonging to the elector of Hanover. The Weser runs through the middle, and divides it into the Old and New Town. In 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire

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by lightning, and all the houses were shaken, as if there had been an earthquake. This town is divided into four quarters; and in the middle is a large market-place, with the statue of Rolando. It is 22 miles E. of Oldenburg. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

**BREMEN**, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe; the former of which separates it from the duchy of Oldenburg, and the other from that of Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Christ-mas-day, several thousand cattle were drowned, beside several hundreds of men; and the country was so covered with water, that it has cost immense sums to repair the dikes.

**BREMENWOERD**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen; formerly a fortified town; but, since the year 1683, the fortifications have been demolished. It is 27 miles N. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

**BRENT**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is 26 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 200 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

\* **BRENT**, a river of Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood Forest, on the edge of Wilts, and receiving several rivulets, particularly one from Shepton-Mallet and Wells, falls into Bridgewater Bay.

**BRENTE**, a river which has its source in the bishopric of Trent, and falls into the gulf opposite Venice.

**BRENTFORD**, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which, at the W. end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Middlesex meet to choose the knights of the shire. It is a long town; that part of it, called Old Brentford, is opposite Kew Green, and in the parish of Great Ealing: that called New Brentford, in which stand the church and market-place, is partly in the parish of New Brentford, and partly in that of Hanwell. This town is seven miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 26. N.

**BRENTWOOD**, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday. It stands on a fine eminence, 11 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 24. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

**BRESCIA**, a strong and handsome town of Italy, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is the capital of Bresciano, and is seated

on the river Garza, 95 miles W. of Venice. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

**BRESCIANO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N. by the country of the Grisons, and the bishopric of Trent; on the E. by the lake Garda, the Veronese, and the duchy of Mantua; on the S. by that duchy and the Craginopole, and on the W. by the Cremonese, the Bergamo, and the Valteline. It is watered by several small rivers, and is full of towns and villages.

**BRESELO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the river Po, 27 miles N. W. of Modena. Lon. 10. 41. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

**BRESLAW**, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Odra, which last runs through several of the streets. All the houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded by good walls, strengthened by ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed by the Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Protestants; near one of which is a college. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but the king regained it the same year. It is 112 miles N. E. of Prague, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

**BRESLE**, a river of France, that has its source above Aumale; separates the late provinces of Normandy and Picardy, waters Eu, and then falls into the English Channel.

**BRESSE**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Burgundy and Franche Comté, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by the Viennois, and on the W. by the Lyonnais. It now forms the department of Ain.

**BRESSUIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou, with a college, 35 miles N. W. of Poitiers.

**BREST**, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Brittany, with the best harbour in France, and a castle seated on a craggy rock by the seaside. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV. whose successor established a marine academy here in 1752; and, as this is the principal port for the French navy,

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navy, it has every other accommodation  
for the marine service. The English at-  
tempted in vain to take this place in 1694.  
It is 30 miles S. E. of Morlaix, and 325  
N. of Paris. Lon. 4. 26. W. lat. 48.  
23. N.

BRESTE, or BRESSIER, the capital of  
Polcsia, in Poland, seated on the river Bog,  
100 miles E. of Warlaw. It is a forti-  
fied town, and has a castle built upon a  
rock. Here is a famous synagogue, refort-  
ed to by the Jews from all the countries  
in Europe. Lon. 24. 6. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

BRETAGNE, a late province of France,  
150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth.  
It is a peninsula, united on the E. to An-  
jou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The  
air is temperate, and it has large forests.  
It is formed into five of the new depart-  
ments of France; namely, the North  
Coast, Finistère, Ille and Vilaine, Lower  
Loire, and Morbihan.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in the  
department of Lower Seine and late pro-  
vince of Normandy, seated on the river  
Iton, 15 miles S. W. of Evreux. Lon. 1.  
0. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

BRETON, CAPE, an island of N. Ame-  
rica, between 45 and 47 degrees of N. lati-  
tude. It is separated from Nova Scotia  
by a narrow strait, called Canso, and is  
about 100 miles in length, and 50 in  
breadth. It is a barren country, produ-  
cing little corn or grass, and subject to fogs  
throughout the year. It is covered with  
snow in the winter, and is excessively cold.  
There is an excellent fishery on this coast.  
It was taken by the English in 1745, and  
restored to the French in 1748. It was  
again taken by the English in 1758, and  
was confirmed to England by treaty in  
1763. See LOUISBURGH.

BREVORDT, a town of the United  
Provinces, in Guelderland, 24 miles S. E.  
of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 52.  
2. N.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour on  
the N. of the island of Chiloe, on the  
coast of Chili, in S. America. The Dutch  
landed here in 1643, designing to get pos-  
session of some part of Chili; but they  
were driven thence by the Spaniards and  
natives. Lon. 74. 5. W. lat. 42. 30. S.

BREWOD, a town in Staffordshire,  
with a market on Tuesday. It is 10  
miles S. by W. of Stafford, and 130 N.  
W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 52.  
43. N.

BREY, a town of Germany, in the bi-  
shopric of Liege, 14 miles N. of Maes-  
tricht. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

BRIANÇON, a town of France, in the  
department of Upper Alps and late pro-

vince of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on  
a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the  
manna gathered in its neighbourhood,  
which at first appears on the leaves and  
small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but  
they make incisions into the bark, to get  
larger quantities. It has a handsome  
church, and a noble bridge, 180 feet in  
height. It is 17 miles N. W. of Embrun,  
Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

BRIARE, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Loiret and late province of  
Orleanois; seated on the Loire, and re-  
markable for a famous canal of communi-  
cation between that river and the Seine.  
It is 35 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 83  
3. of Paris. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

BRIDGEND, a town of Glamorgan-  
shire, with a market on Saturday. It is  
seated on the river Ogmore, which divides  
it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge.  
It is seven miles W. by N. of Cowbridge,  
and 178 W. of London. Lon. 3. 38. W.  
lat. 51. 30. N.

BRIDGE-TOWN, the capital of the  
island of Barbadoes, situated in the inmost  
part of Carlisle Bay. It contains 1500  
houses, and would make a figure in any  
kingdom of Europe. The streets are  
broad, the houses high, and the rents  
dear. The wharfs and quays are neat  
and convenient, and the forts are very  
strong. The church is as large as some  
cathedrals, and it has a fine organ. Here  
also is a free-school, an hospital, and a col-  
lege; the latter erected by the society for  
propagating the gospel, pursuant to the  
will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it  
with 2000l. a year, for the maintenance of  
professors and scholars in divinity, physic,  
and surgery. Lon. 50. 36. W. lat. 13. 5. N.

BRIDGENORTH, a borough in Shrop-  
shire, with a market on Saturday. It is  
seated on the Severn, which divides it into  
two parts, joined by a handsome stone  
bridge. They are called the Upper and  
Lower Town. The streets are broad and  
paved, and it has two churches. It was  
formerly fortified with walls, and had a  
castle, seated on a rock, but now in ruins.  
It is 20 miles W. by N. of Birmingham,  
and 139 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 23.  
W. lat. 52. 36. N.

BRIDGEWATER, a large borough of  
Somersetshire, with two markets on Thurs-  
day and Saturday. It is seated on the  
river Parret, over which is a stone bridge,  
and near it ships of 100 tons burden  
may ride. It carries on a considerable coast-  
ing trade, and trades likewise with  
Ireland and Norway. The tide here  
rushes in with great violence, and rises to  
a vast height. It is eight miles S. of  
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the Bristol Channel, 31 S. S. W. of Bristol, and 137 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a seaport in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, 36 miles N. of Hull, and 208 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 54. 8. N.

BRIDPORT, a borough of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two rivers, and had once a harbour, which is now choked up with sand. It has one church, and about 400 houses. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here are large manufactures of sail-cloth and nets. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 135 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

BRIG, a handsome town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a college, and an academy where the nobility learn their exercises. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Oder, 20 miles S. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

BRIEL, a maritime town of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Voorn. It is one of the cautionary towns delivered into the hands of queen Elizabeth, and garrisoned by the English during her reign and part of the next. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the Meuse, 13 miles S. W. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

BRIENTZ, a lake of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, three leagues long and one broad. It is well stored with fish; with a very delicate kind especially, which is peculiar to this lake, and which is salted and dried like red herrings. The river Aar runs through the whole extent of this lake, and unites it to that of Thun. Beside the Aar, the lake of Brientz receives the Lutschinen. See LUTSCHINEN.

BRIESCIA. See POLESIA.

BRIEUX, ST. a considerable town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. Its inhabitants are deemed the best pioneers in France. It is one mile and a half from the sea, and 50 miles N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 48. 31. N.

BRIEV, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated near the river Manse, 50 miles N. E. of St. Michael.

BRIGG, a town in Lincolnshire, with

a good market on Thursday for cattle and provisions. It is seated on the river Anham. Some call it Glandfordbridge. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a seaport of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It was a poor town, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, but having, for a few years past, become a fashionable place of resort, on account of its convenience for bathing, it has been enlarged by many handsome new buildings for lodgings, with public rooms, &c. The Steine, a fine lawn, between the town and the sea, forms a beautiful and favourite resort for the company. Here Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. This town is sometimes called Brighton. It is the station of the packetboats, to and from Dieppe, in time of peace, and is 56 miles S. of London, and 74 N. W. of Dieppe, Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

BRIGNOLLES, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, famous for its prunes, and seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 325 miles S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where general Stanhope and the English army were taken prisoners, after they had separated from that commanded by count Staremberg. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles N. E. of Madrid, Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

BRIMPSFIELD, a village of Gloucestershire, on the river Stroud. Here are the foundations of a castle long destroyed. It had also a nunnery. The river Stour rises here, and the turnpike road from Gloucester to Cirencester (the Ermine-street of the Romans) extends along the side of this parish, and divides it from Cowley. It is seven miles from Gloucester.

BRINDISI, an ancient and celebrated town of the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see, a fortress, and a harbour, which has been partly spoiled by the Venetians. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E. of Tarento. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

BRINN, a strong town of Moravia, where the assembly of the states meet. It was invested by the Prussians in 1742; but they were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the confluence of the Zwitta and Swart, 53 miles N. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Olmutz. The castle of Spielberg is its principal defence, and is seated on an eminence. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

BRIOUDE.

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on Thursday for cattle and is feared on the river And. It is Glandfordbridge. It is of Lincoln, and 153 N. of o. 20. W. lat. 33. 40. N. **BRISTOL**, a seaport of Suffolk on Thursday. It was inhabited chiefly by fishing, for a few years past, a notable place of resort, on convenience for bathing, it is frequented by many handsome new buildings, with public rooms, a fine lawn, between the sea and the town, forms a beautiful resort for the company. It was the place where the Duke of Burgundy embarked for France in the battle of Worcester. This place is called Brighton. It is the packetboats, to and from the sea, and is 56 miles from London, and 74 N. W. of Dieppe, lat. 50. 52. N.

**BRISAC**, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, famous for its prunes, and situated in a pleasant vale S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

**BRISACH**, OLD, a town of Germany, once the capital of Brisgaw. It was taken by the French in 1638 and in 1703, but was restored each time to the house of Austria. It is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

**BRISACH**, NEW, a handsome town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, built by the French, over-against Old Brisach, and fortified by Vauban. It is about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 8. N. Fort Mortier, which belongs to it, is seated on the Rhine.

**BRISGAW**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the E. side of the Rhine, which separates it from France. One part belongs to the house of Austria, of which Friburg is the capital; the other to the house of Baden.

**BRISAC**, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the river Aubance, 13 miles S. of Angers. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 47. 20. N.

**BRISTOL**, a city and seaport, partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somersetshire; to which last country it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second in this kingdom; for, although the customhouse receipts for Liverpool have, for some time, exceeded those of Bristol, the latter may still claim pre-eminence with respect to the opulence and number of its inhabitants. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon with the small river Frome, about ten miles from the place where the Avon empties itself into the Severn. The tide rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burden to the quay, which extends along the inner shores of

the Frome and Avon; but, at low water, they lie aground in the mud. Bristol has 18 churches, beside its cathedral, and several meetings for protestant dissenters, among whom the Quakers are a large body. The most remarkable church is St. Mary Redcliff, one of the finest in the kingdom. There is a bridge over the Avon, and an exchange. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they send 2000 ships yearly to several parts of the world. Here are no less than 15 glass-houses, they having plenty of coal from King's-wood and Mendip-hills; and the sugar-refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The hot wells are much resorted to: they are of great purity, have obtained a high reputation in the treatment of consumptive cases, and are about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Beside this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of the river, that supplies the cold bath. In the College-green, stands a stately high cross of Gothic structure, decorated with the effigies of several of the kings of England. Near Queen's-square, which is adorned with rows of trees, and an equestrian statue of king William III. stands the customhouse. The walls have been demolished long ago; but there are several gates yet standing. They use sledges instead of carts, because the vaults of the common sewers will not admit them. Bristol has three markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament. It is 40 miles S. of Hereford, 60 N. E. of Exeter, 34 S. W. by S. of Gloucester, 50 S. S. W. of Worcester, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, and 124 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

**BRISTOL**, NEW, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia, seated on the river Delaware. Lon. 75. 8. W. lat. 40. 15. N.

**BRITAIN**, or **GREAT BRITAIN**, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending from the Lizard Point, in the lat. of about 50°, to Duneshay Head, in lat. 58. 30. N. or, taking it in a straight line from N. 10 S. about eight degrees or 450 miles; and, from Dover Head on the E. to the Land's End, on the W. it comprehends about seven degrees of lon. or about 490 miles. Its most ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into *England, Scotland,*

## BRI

**BRIOUDE**, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay in France, is the name of two towns, about a mile distant from each other; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter, whose canons were obliged to prove their nobility before they were admitted. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 16 miles S. of Issoire, and 22 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

**BRIGUERAS**, a town of Piedmont, seated in the valley of Lucern, three miles from the town of that name. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

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*Roiland, and Wales; for a particular description of which, see these articles.*

**BRITAIN, NEW**, a country in N. America, comprehending all the tract N. of Canada, commonly called the Eskimaux country, including Labrador, New N. and New S. Wales. It is subject to Great Britain; and lies between the latitudes of 50 and 70 N. about 1200 miles, and between 40 and 100 W. lon. about 1500 miles. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belonging to the English Hudson's Bay Company are Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay. See **ESKIMAUX**, **HUDSON'S BAY**, and **LABRADOR**.

**BRITAIN, NEW**, an island to the north of New Guinea. By whom this land was first discovered is uncertain. Dampier first sailed through the strait which separates it from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through another strait, which divides it into two islands, the northernmost of which he called *New Ireland*. New Britain lies in lon. 152. 19. E. and lat. 4. 0. S. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

**BRITTANY**. See **BRETAGNE**.

**BRIVES-LA-GAILLARDE**, an ancient and handsome town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limosin. It is seated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley; on which account it has received the appellation of *La Gailarde*. It has a handsome hospital and college; and a fine walk, planted with trees, which surrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its situation. Since the year 1764, several manufactories have been established here; such as silk handkerchiefs in the English fashion, muslins, gauzes, &c. of various kinds. It is 37 miles S. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

**BRIXEN**, a handsome town in Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the bishopric of Brixen, seated at the confluence of the Rientz and Eisoch, 15 miles E. of Tirol, and 40 N. of Trent. Lon. 11. 47. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

**BRIXEN**, the bishopric of a territory of Germany, in the Tirol. It is extremely

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mountainous, but produces excellent wine. The bishop is the sovereign, and is a prince of the empire.

**BRITZEN**, or **BRIETZEN**, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Adan, 12 miles N. E. of Wittenburg.

**BROAD TENNESSEE**, a noble river of N. America, which rises in N. Carolina, and crosses the parallel of 35°. N. lat. into the state of Georgia, just before it passes through Cumberland or Laurel Mountains. Its passage through these mountains occasions a remarkable whirl. The stream, which, a few miles above, is half a mile wide, is here compressed to the width of about 100 yards. Just as it enters the mountain, a large rock projects from the northern shore, in an oblique direction, which renders the bed of the river still narrower, and causes a sudden bend: the water of the river is thrown, consequently, with great rapidity, against the southern shore, whence it rebounds around the point of the rock, and produces the whirl, which is about 80 yards in circumference. Canoes have been often carried into this whirl, and escaped unhurt. Near a mile below, the river spreads into its common width, and, except the interruption of some muske shoals, flows in a beautiful and placid stream, till it mingles with the Ohio; before it reaches which, it is called the Cherokee River.

**BRODERA**, a principal fortress and town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, in the N. E. part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapti and Myhic. Through this place runs the great road, from Surat to Ougein. It is 95 miles S. by W. of the former, and 105 N. E. by E. of the latter. Lon. 73. 11. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

**BROD**, or **BRODT**, a strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S. E. of Pötega. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

**BROD NEMEKI**, or **TEUTCH-BROD**, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sozawa, 20 miles S. by E. of Czazlaw. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

**BRODZIEC**, a town of Lithuania, on the river Berezina, 100 miles S. of Poloczki. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

**BROCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Berg; the capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Roer, 11 miles N. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

**BROCK**, in North Holland, six miles from Amsterdam, one of the most singu-

produces excellent wine; sovereign, and is a prince

RIETZEN, a town of Middle Marche of Brabant the river Adan, 12 miles from Berg.

RNESEE, a noble river of which rises in N. Carolina, parallel of 34° N. lat. into Virginia, just before it passes the land or Laurel Mountain through these mountains a remarkable whirl. The a few miles above, is half here compressed to the 100 yards. Just as it enters a large rock projects from shore, in an oblique it renders the bed of the river, and causes a sudden of the river is thrown, with great rapidity, against the shore, whence it rebounds at of the rock, and produces which is about 80 yards in circumference have been often carried and escaped unhurt. Near the river spreads into its bed, and, except the interruption of shoals, flows in a beautiful stream, till it mingles with the river it reaches which, it is the Roanoke River.

RA, a principal fortress and often Proper, in the province of the N. E. part of the tract the rivers Tapy and Myan this place runs the great river of the former, and 105 of the latter. Lon. 73. 11. E.

BRODT, a strong place of the river Save, famous for being by the Turks in 1688. It is N. E. of Pofega. Lon. 19. 20. N.

MEKI, or TEUTCH-BROD, a town of Lithuania, on the river Sozawa, N. E. of Czajlaw. Lon. 13. 33. N.

RO, a town of Lithuania, on the river, 100 miles S. of Poloczki, lat. 54. 8. N.

RO, a town of Germany, in the Sphalia and duchy of Berg; a county of the same name, river Roer, 11 miles N. of Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 51. 23. N. in North Holland, six miles from the sea, one of the most singular

lar and picturesque villages in the world.

"The inhabitants," says Madame de Sillery (late Countess de Genlis) "though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks, and display the greatest neatness. The houses are painted on the outside, and are as fresh and bright as if quite new. Each has a garden and terrace, inclosed by a low railing, that permits every thing to be seen. The terrace is in the front of the house, and from this we descend into the garden, which forms the separation between each house. The streets, on both sides, are laid out in the same manner. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, trees, and flowers; with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours, of a dazzling brightness, and disposed into a variety of forms. There are likewise other borders formed of small shells, and arranged with as much skill and care as those in a museum. Behind the houses and gardens are extensive meadows, full of cattle grazing. The outhouses are likewise behind; so that waggons, carts, and cattle, never enter these neat streets. The floors of the houses are paved with shining stones, in equal squares, commonly black and yellow. The principal apartments are wainscoted. This wainscot is of its natural colour, ornamented with the prettiest sculpture imaginable. In the best room is a large buffet, with glass folding doors, through which are seen the most beautiful china, and quantities of plate perfectly bright. One would imagine, from their uniformity, that the fortunes of the respective owners were equal. In every house are two doors, one of which is called *the door of ceremony*, being never opened but for the event of marriage or death. The new-married couples enter at this door, and never pass through it again but to their graves: in the interval it is constantly kept shut. They have also a chamber, which is never made use of but on their wedding-day; and it is ever after considered as a temple, in which it would be a profanation to sleep. This chamber is more splendid than the others, and the bed is profusely ornamented with lace. On a table is a pretty basket, which contains the finery worn by the bride on her wedding-day. In a word, they never enter this sacred retreat, but to adorn it with vases of flowers, or to show it to strangers. The dress of the men is very plain, and that of the women as studied. They wear the most beautiful silks, the finest linen, and many trinkets of gold and pearls. A hood of white cambric conceals

their hair, fastened on the two sides by large gold pins set with fine pearls. Many servants are dressed in this manner: their mistresses excel them only in finer necklaces, rings, and more expensive linen. The manners of these people are irreproachable: they live together in perfect harmony; but are very uncivil to strangers. The moment they see such arrive, they shut themselves up, and refuse to open their doors; but they have a natural gallantry, or, to speak more properly, a certain respect for women, that makes them behave very differently to them. They no sooner see them, than they hasten to show them every mark of politeness; and although the fair strangers were accompanied by men, this would not prevent their conducting them to the houses, and showing them every thing. Their wives never stir from Broek, and a young woman would find it difficult to marry, if she went to another village a small distance from it. Amsterdam is as little known to them as London or Constantinople. They find their happiness at home; Broek is the whole world to them; and they preserve, in course, their manners and their virtue. They marry invariably among themselves. Many nobles of this country have been desirous of espousing young women of Broek, on account of their riches; but the overtures of none have proved successful. The inhabitants pride themselves in their simplicity, and in their state as peasants. They lead a frugal life. To adorn their houses is the greatest pleasure they know: to live in peace the only happiness they court. Handsome as the natives are throughout all Holland, they are particularly so at Broek. The children are all charming; the men robust; and the women tall, well-made, and generally pretty, with a surprising freshness of complexion. In a word, this village exhibits a very singular picture. Every thing in it delights the eye and heart: not one disagreeable object appears to spoil the piece. Not only not a single beggar is to be seen, but not a person, moreover, who is not perfectly at ease; not a cripple, not one infirm old person, nor a single decayed house. Health; all that affluence can wish; the elegance of industry and neatness; simplicity, humanity, virtue, and happiness; these are the inestimable advantages, these the delightful objects that we find at Broek; and which, added to the striking singularity of their dress, their houses, and their manners, render it altogether a very extraordinary place."

BROKEN BAY, a bay of New S. Wales, on the E. coast of New Holland.

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It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151. 27. E. lat. 31. 34. S.

**BROMLEY**, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. Here is a college for 30 poor clergymen's widows, founded by Dr. Warner, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Charles II. Near the town is the palace of the bishops of Rochester, where there is a mineral spring. It is seated near the river Ravenshorn, 10 miles S. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

**BROMLEY**, a poor town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, and afterwards Pagets-Bromley, being given to lord Paget at the time of the Reformation. It is seven miles E. of Stafford. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

**BROMLEY**, a village near Stratford-le-Bow, in Middlesex. It had once a monastery, the church of which is still used by the inhabitants.

**BROMPTON**, a populous village, in the parish of Kensington, in Middlesex. Here is the public botanical garden and library of Mr. William Curtis, the author of *Flora Londinensis* and other botanical works.

**BROMPTON**, a village in Kent, delightfully situated on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks for the accommodation of the military of that garrison.

**BROMSGROVE**, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Salwarp, has a considerable trade in clothing, and a good market for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 15 miles N. E. by N. of Worcester, and 115 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

**BROMYARD**, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 18 miles W. of Worcester, and 125 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

**BRONNO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, where the Imperialists beat the French in 1703. It is 20 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

**BROOM, LOCH**, a great lake and arm of the sea, in Ross-shire, on the W. coast of Scotland. It has long been noted for herrings of peculiar excellence, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

**BROHA**, a seaport of Scotland, on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire. Here is a coal mine, which was lately worked, and the coal was used in the manufacture of salt. But this coal cannot be exported, or carried to any distance, as it takes fire on being exposed to the air. The lime-

stone quarry, above this place, is an interesting fund of speculation: the variety of shells contained in the heart of the stone is equally surprising and beautiful. Brotha is 40 miles N. by E. of Inverness.

**BROHA**, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a beautiful lake of the same name. Above Brotha, it forms several fine cascades; and below that village, it falls into the British Ocean. Many precipices on the banks of this river are full of shells, as in the lime-stone quarry near it.

**BROUAGE**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge. The salt-works here are the finest in the kingdom, and the salt is called Bay-salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S. of Rochelle, and 170 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 45. 52. N.

**BROUERSHAVEN**, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the island of Schonen, nine miles S. W. of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

**BROUCK**, a town of Switzerland, in Argow, of which it is the third free city. It is seated on the river Aar, over which is a handsome bridge. There is likewise a college, with a public library. It is 22 miles S. E. of Basil. Lon. 8. 4. E. lat. 47. 21. N.

**BROUCA**, a town of Sicily, on the S. side of the gulf of Catania; 12 miles S. of Catania. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 37. 22. N.

**BRUCHSAL**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire; seated on the river Satz, five miles S. E. of Philipshurg. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

**BRUCK, or BRUGG**. See BROUCK.

**BRUGES**, a large episcopal city of Austrian Flanders. It was formerly the English staple for wool, and the centre of communication between the Lombards and the Hanseatic merchants. Hither the Lombards brought the products of India, and the manufactures of Italy, and exchanged them for the commodities of the north; so that Bruges, at that period, was the greatest trading town in Europe; and every commercial nation had a consul here. But, in the 16th century, the civil wars, occasioned by the tyranny of Philip II. drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. Bruges, therefore, is not populous now in proportion to its extent; and it possesses nothing to attract attention but some fine churches and rich monasteries. Its situation, however, still commands some trade; for it has canals to Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Here the order of the Golden Fleece was instituted in 1430.

Bruges

this place, is an inter-  
 colation: the variety  
 in the heart of the  
 prising and beautiful.  
 by E. of Inverness,  
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 schiffles from a beauti-  
 ne name. Above Brus-  
 fine cascades, and be-  
 falls into the British  
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 in the kingdom, and  
 y-falt, because it lies on  
 It is 17 miles S. of Ros-  
 W. of Paris. Lon. 1.  
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EN, a seaport of the  
 in Zealand, and in the  
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 Bruges

Bruges has been several times taken and  
 retaken during the military contests in the  
 Netherlands; the last time, by the French  
 in 1792, who, however, were compelled  
 to evacuate it in March 1793. It is eight  
 miles E. of Oitend. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat.  
 51. 12. N.

BRUGGE, or BRUGGEN, a town of  
 Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony  
 and bishopric of Hildesheim, six miles  
 from the city of that name. Lon. 10.  
 5. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

BRUGNETO, an episcopal town of Italy,  
 in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of  
 the Appennines, 35 miles S. E. of Genoa.  
 Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

BRUNETTO, a strong and important  
 place in Piedmont, near Susa, which it  
 defends.

BRUNSBUTTLE, a seaport of Germany,  
 in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy  
 of Hildesheim, seated at the mouth of the  
 Elbe, 13 miles N. W. of Gluckstadt.  
 Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 54. 2. N.

BRUNSWICK, a large and strong town  
 of Germany, in the circle of Lower Sax-  
 ony and duchy of Brunfwick. It was  
 formerly an Imperial and Hanseatic town,  
 till it was taken by the duke of Brunf-  
 wick Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a  
 citadel to keep it in awe. In the square  
 before the castle is a famous stone statue,  
 with a lion made of block-tin, done after  
 the life. Here is also a rich monastery of  
 St. Blaise, whose prior is a prince of the  
 house of Bevern. This town is famous  
 for the well-known liquor called Mum,  
 which has hence the name of Brunfwick  
 Mum. It is seated on the river Ocker,  
 25 miles W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 10. 42.  
 E. lat. 52. 25. N.

BRUNSWICK, a country of Germany,  
 in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded  
 on the N. by the duchy of Lunenburg,  
 on the W. by the circle of Westphalia, on  
 the S. by Hesse, and the territory of Piech-  
 field, and on the E. by Thuringia, with  
 the principalities of Anhalt and Halber-  
 stadt, and the duchy of Magdeburg. The  
 rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, and the  
 Lyne, and it is fertile both in corn and pas-  
 tures. It is divided into four duchies and  
 two counties. The duchies of Brunfwick  
 Proper and of Brunfwick Wolfenbuttle,  
 with the counties of Rheinftein and Bian-  
 kenberg, are subject to the duke of Brunf-  
 wick Wolfenbuttle; while the elector of  
 Hanover is duke of Brunfwick Gruben-  
 hagen and Brunfwick Calenberg, which  
 also includes the duchy of Gotingen.

\* BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgia, in  
 N. America, where the Turtle River en-  
 ters St. Simon's Sound. It has a safe

harbour, capable of containing a numerous  
 fleet of men of war; and even the bar,  
 at the entrance, has depth enough for the  
 largest. The town is regularly laid out,  
 but not yet completed. From its advan-  
 tageous situation, and the fertility of the  
 back country, it promises to be hereafter  
 one of the first trading towns in Georgia.  
 It is 70 miles S. W. by W. of Savannah.  
 Lon. 82. 6. W. lat. 31. 10. N.

\* BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jersey,  
 in N. America, incorporated in 1784. It is  
 situated on the S. W. bank of Raritan  
 River, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. Its  
 situation is low and unpleasant, being  
 under a high hill, which rises at the  
 back of the town. The ice, on the  
 breaking up of the river in winter, fre-  
 quently lodges on the shallow fording-  
 place, just opposite the town, and forms  
 a temporary dam, which makes the water  
 rise many feet above its usual height, and  
 overflow the ground floors of the houses  
 that are not guarded against this inconve-  
 nience by elevated foundations. The in-  
 habitants are beginning to build on the  
 pleasant hill above the town. They have  
 a considerable inland trade, and many  
 small vessels belonging to the port. Here  
 is a flourishing college, called Queen's  
 College. Lon. 75. 0. W. lat. 40. 20. N.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, in N. America. In  
 1784, Nova Scotia was divided into two  
 provinces. The province now styled New  
 Brunswick, is bounded on the W. of the river  
 St. Croix, by the said river to its source,  
 and by a line drawn due N. thence to the  
 S. boundary of Canada; to the N. by  
 the same boundary as far as the W. extre-  
 mity of the bay of Chaleurs; to the E. by  
 the said bay to the gulf of St. Lawrence  
 to the bay called Bay Verte; to the S.  
 by a line in the centre of the bay of  
 Fundy, from the river St. Croix to the  
 mouth of the Musquat river, by the said  
 river to its source, and thence by a due  
 E. line across the isthmus into the Bay  
 Verte to join the E. line above described,  
 including all islands within six leagues of  
 the coast. Since the conclusion of the  
 American war, the emigration of loyalists  
 to this province, from the United States,  
 has been very great.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Brabant, and  
 the seat of the governor of the Austrian  
 Low Countries. Like all the towns in  
 the Netherlands, it abounds with fine  
 churches and monasteries: of the former,  
 that dedicated to St. Gudule, is the larg-  
 est. The principal squares are the Grand  
 Market Place, in which is the noble an-  
 cient townhouse on one side, and an old  
 structure, called the King's House, on the  
 other;

# BU C

other; the Place de Sablon, in which is a fountain erected by Thomas second earl of Ailesbury, who resided here 43 years in a kind of exile; the place de St. Michel, a new square, near the Opera House; the Place Royale, another new square, (with a new church on one side) built on the site of an old royal palace that was destroyed by fire; the Park, another new and very extensive square, on one side of which is a magnificent building for the sovereign council of Brabant, and the area is formed into beautiful public walks, with a Vauxhall, &c. There are many public fountains in the city, from some of which the water flows in a very whimsical manner. Here is an academy of belles-lettres, and an opera-house after the Italian manner. There is a kind of nunnery here, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, having some streets, and being surrounded by a wall and a ditch. The women educated here are allowed to leave it when they choose to marry. Brussels is celebrated for its fine lace, camlets, and tapestry. It was bombarded by marshal Villeroy in 1695, by which 4000 houses were destroyed. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored at the subsequent peace. It was again taken by them in 1792; but the Austrians compelled them to evacuate it in March 1793. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly in a fertile plain, on the little river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 S. E. of Ghent, and 148 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

**BRUTON**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Brew, and is a well-built and well-inhabited town, with a handsome church, a free-school, and an alms house. It has manufactures in serges and stockings. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 109 W. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

**BRUYERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 22 miles S. by E. from Luneville. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

**BRYANS-BRIDGE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the river Shannon, eight miles N. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

**BUA**, an island of the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Trau, called likewise the Partridge Island, because frequented by those birds.

**BUARCOS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 27 miles S. of Aveira, Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 40. 13. N.

**BUCHAN**, a district of Aberdeenshire in

# BU C

Scotland, containing the N. E. part of that county, from the sea to the river Ythan on the S.

**BUCHANNESS**, a promontory, the most eastern of all Scotland. It is situated in the district of Buchan, in lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 57. 28. N. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead is the place called the *Bullers* or *Bailers* of Buchan; a large oval cavity of prodigious depth, formed by the hand of nature, in the steep rocks on the coast. It lies E. and W. The depth of it is about 150 feet. There is a footpath round it. On the N. side, where the land comes up to it, a person may walk without fear, unless he approach too near the verge of the dreadful gulf; but, on the E. end, and on the S. side, where the path runs along the top of a ledge of rock, keep on both sides, like a walk along the top of the wall of a ruinous abbey, if he look on either hand, he must have a steady head that does not feel it affected. Boats frequently fall into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E. end, and resembling the E. window of some great cathedral. At a little distance, is a vast insulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chasm from the land. About the middle of this rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the sea, when agitated, rushes with a tremendous noise.

**BUCHAW**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, on the river Tedersee, 27 miles S. W. of Ulm. Here is a nunnery, whose abbess has a voice in the diets of the empire. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

**BUCHOREST**, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, where the hospodar of Walachia commonly resides. It is 45 miles S. E. of Tergowisco, Lon. 26. 27. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

**BUCHORN**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the lake of Constance, 18 miles E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 42. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

**BUCKENHAM**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Thetford, and 97 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

**BUCKINGHAM**, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded; and over it are three handsome stone bridges. There was formerly a strong castle in the middle of the town. It sends two members to parliament, and is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, and 57 N. W. of London, Lon. 0. 53. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

**BUCK-**

# BUC

aining the N. E. part of from the sea to the river S.

ess, a promontory, the of all Scotland. It is situ- rict of Buchan, in lon. 1. 1. 28. N. Between this pro- the town of Peterhead is the e *Bullers* or *Boilers* of Bu- oval cavity of prodigious by the hand of nature, in ks on the coast. It lies E. e depth of it is about 150 is a footpath round it. On where the land comes up to ay walk without fear, unless too near the verge of the ; but, on the E. end, and on here the path runs along the e of rock, steep on both sides, along the top of the wall of a y, if he look on either hand, e a steady head that does not ed. Boats frequently sail into t, under a natural arch open- a at the E. end, and resem- window of some great cathe- little distance, is a vast infu- divided by a narrow and very from the land. About the is rock, many feet above the water, is a large triangular rough which the sea, when the- with a tremendous noise, a, a free and imperial town of n Suabia, on the river Teder- s S. W. of Ulm. Here is a hose abbey has a voice in the empire. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat.

EST, a large and strong town n Europe, in Walachia, where r of Walachia commonly re- 45 miles S. E. of Tergowisco, E. lat. 45. 7. N.

N, a free and imperial town of n the circle of Suabia, on the nstance, 18 miles E. of Con- 1. 9. 42. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

HAM, a town of Norfolk, with Saturday. It is 12 miles E. Thetford, and 57 N. E. of on. 1. 6. E. lat. 51. 34. N.

SHAM, the chief town of shire, with a market on Sa- is seated on the river Ouse, is almost surrounded; and over e handsome stone bridges, formerly a strong castle in the town. It sends two mem- ment, and is 25 miles N. E. and 57 N. W. of London, W. lat. 51. 56. N.

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# BUD

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or **BUCKS**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire; on the E. by Bedfordshire, Herts, and Middlesex; on the W. by Oxfordshire; and on the S. by Berks, from which it is separated by the Thames, as it is from Middlesex by the Coln. The other rivers of this county are the Ouse and the Tame. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 8 hundreds, 185 parishes, and 11 market-towns. It sends 14 members to parliament; namely, two for the county, and two each for Buckingham, Aylesbury, Wendover, Great Marlow, Chipping Wycomb, and Agmondetham. The air is healthy, and the soil rich, being chiefly chalk or marl. The most general manufactory is bone-lace and paper. With respect to its produce, barley is cultivated in the Chiltern hills; and great part of the vale of Aylesbury is devoted to grazing. Fine wheat is grown in the uplands; and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit, both as fuel and timber.

**BUDA**, the capital of Lower Hungary, situated on the side of a hill, on the S. W. bank of the Danube. The churches and public buildings are handsome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and baths so hot, that they will boil an egg in a short time: these baths were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. It was taken by the Turks in 1526, and retaken by the Austrians the same year. The Turks took it again in 1529, and it was afterward besieged several times by the Germans to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken. It is 105 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 560 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

**BUDDESDALE**, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

**BUDELICH**, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, on the little river Traen, 10 miles E. of Treves. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

**BUDOA**, a strong episcopal town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667, and is 30 miles S. E. of Ragusa. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

**BUDRIO**, a town of Italy, in the Bologna, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. It is eight miles E. of Bologna. Lon. 11. 37. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

**BUDWETS**, a town of Bohemia, taken

# BUL

several times in the war of 1741. It is 70 miles S. of Prague, and 85 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 52. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

**BUEN RETIRO**, a palace of the king of Spain, on the E. side of Madrid: it is a perfect square, and at each angle is a pavilion. It is generally the residence of the king in the spring, and part of the summer.

**BUENOS AYRES**, or **CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD**, a considerable seaport of La Plata, on the E. coast of S. America, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru and Chili, which are exported to Spain. It was founded by Mendoza in 1535, but afterward abandoned. In 1544, another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at present inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is seated on the Plat, 50 miles from the sea, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 58. 26. W. lat. 34. 35. S.

**BUGIA**, a populous seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a strong castle, which, however, was not able to defend the shipping against fir Edward Spragge, who destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

**BUGIE**, a seaport in Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea. The port belongs to Mecca, and is 110 miles to the W. of it. Lon. 38. 40. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

**BULTH**, or **BEALT**, a small town of Brecknockshire, seated on the river Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorshire. It has two markets, on Monday and Saturday; and is 12 miles N. of Brecknock, and 171 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

\* **BUIS**, **LE**, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, 40 miles S. W. of Gap.

**BUKARI**, a small well-built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice, ten miles N. E. of Veglio. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

**BULAC**, a town of Egypt, on the E. shore of the Nile, two miles W. of Grand Cairo, being the seaport of that city. On the N. side of it is the Califch, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo. Lon. 31. 22. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

**BULAM**, an island of Africa, at the mouth of the river Gambia. The soil is good; and, as it is uninhabited, an attempt

## BUN

tempt has been made by the English to settle a colony of free blacks upon it. This enterprise has been attended with difficulties, which, it was thought, would be fatal to the adventurers; nor do they appear, at present, to have surmounted them.

**BULGARIA**, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Walachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia.

**BULNESS**, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Pilts wall, on the Solway Frith, whence Antoninus began his Itinerary, and whence the people say a paved causeway ran formerly along the shore to Elenborough, of which, though few tokens appear, yet tracks of streets, pieces of old walls, and Roman coins, are often discovered in ploughing the fields.

\* **BUNDELA**, or **BUNDELCUND**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the S. W. of the river Jumna, and separated from it by a narrow tract of low country. It is inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots, and is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares, and the Mahrattas. It was formerly subject to a rajah of the name of Hindoopur, but is now equally divided among his sons, or their descendants. It is a mountainous tract, of more than 100 miles square, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna, or Purna, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpore, which is reckoned the capital, lies in the parallel of 25° N.

**BUNGAY**, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Waveney, which separates it from Norfolk. It has two churches; and in the midst of the town are the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here are likewise the remains of a castle, supposed to be built by king John. Many years ago, almost every house was burnt to the ground, and the records belonging to the castle and convent were consumed. It is now, however, a good trading town; and the women are employed in knitting worsted stockings. It is 16 miles N. by E. of Ipswich, and 107 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

**BUNGO**, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent an embassy to pope Gregory, in 1633; but there is not now one Christian in all Japan.

**BUNIVA**, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Achaia, extending as far as the gulf of Zeiton. The ancient name was Ceta; and it is famous for the

## BUR

narrow pass of Thermopylae (so called from the hot baths in the neighbourhood) where Leonidas, and his gallant 300 Spartans, resisted, for three days, the whole Persian army. This is the place, feigned by the Ancients to be the scene of the death of Hercules.

**BUNTINGFORD**, a town of Herts, with a market on Monday. It is seven miles S. of Royston, and 31 N. by E. of London. Lon. c. 5. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

**BURACRAG**, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at the town of Salice.

**BURREL**, or **CIVITA BURRELLA**, a town in the kingdom of Naples, near the river Sangro, 20 miles S. of Lanciano. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

**BUREN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, which gives the title of count of Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W. of Nimueguen. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

**BUREN**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the river Alme, 10 miles S. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 53. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

**BURFORD**, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an ascent, on the river Windrush, and is a handsome place, chiefly noted for the making of saddles. The downs near it are noted for horseraces. It is 71 miles W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

**BURG**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 12 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and 133 N. of London. Lon. c. 10. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

**BURG**, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, seated on the Old Yssel, 13 miles E. of Nimueguen. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 52. 59. N.

**BURGAW**, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a m. gravate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 26 miles W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

**BURGDORF**, a large handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, eight miles N. E. of Bern. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

**BURG-CLERE**, a village of Hampshire, situated on the W. of King's Clere, at the foot of a hill, which has a military camp on the top, and an extensive prospect.

\* **BURGH-UPON-SANDS**, a village of Cumberland, near Solway Frith, where the victorious Edward the First died, in 1307, as he was preparing for an expedition

Thermopylae (so called in the neighbourhood) and his gallant 300 Spartans, three days, the whole of this is the place, feigned to be the scene of the

of a town of Herts, with Sunday. It is seven miles and 31 N. by E. of London. Lat. 51. 58. N.

a river of Barbary, in the which falls into the Atlantic town of Saltee.

CIVITA BURELLA, a town of Naples, near the 6 miles S. of Lanciano. Lat. 41. 58. N.

own of the United Provinces, which gives the name of Buren to the prince of 12 miles W. of Nimègue. Lat. 51. 58. N.

town of Germany, in the bishopric, seated on the river S. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 6. N.

town of Oxfordshire, with Sunday. It is seated on a river Windrush, and is a town, chiefly noted for the mules. The downs near it are famous. It is 71 miles N. of London. Lat. 51. 37. W. lat. 51.

town of Lincolnshire, with Sunday. It is 12 miles N. of London, and 133 N. of London. Lat. 53. 12. N.

town of the Dutch Netherlands, seated on the Old Yssel, near Nimègue. Lon. 6. 15. N.

a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a district of the same name. It is 26 miles S. of Augsburg, and is 26 miles S. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 25. E.

a large handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a church seated on an eminence, eight miles S. of Bern. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat.

a village of Hampshire, on the W. of King's-Clere, on a hill, which has a military top, and an extensive prospect.

UPON-SANDS, a village of near Solway Frith, where King Edward the First died, in 1294, was preparing for an expedition

## BUR

tion against Scotland. It is five miles N. W. of Carlisle.

BURGOS, a rich town of Spain, the capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The squares, public buildings, and fountains, are fine, and the walks agreeable. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

BURGUNDY, a late province of France, bounded on the E. by Franche Comté, on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S. by Lyonsis, and on the N. by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines. It is 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; and is now formed into the three departments of Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, and Yonne.

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, the capital of Candell, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It is still a flourishing city, situated in the midst of a delightful country, 225 miles E. by N. of Surat. Lon. 76. 19. E. lat. 21. 25. N.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Wesel, 17 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 6. 18. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

BURKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 miles N. by W. of Saltzburg. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 40. 17. N.

BURLINGTON. See BRIDLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, a town of New Jersey, in N. America, seated on the Delaware, which is here a mile broad, and, under shelter of Mittenicunk and Burlington hills, affords a safe and convenient harbour. There are two places of worship; one for the Quakers (the most numerous) the other for the Episcopalians. The other public structures are two market-houses, a court-house, and the best gaol in the state. It is a free port; and the mayor, recorder, and aldermen hold a commercial court, when the matter in controversy is between foreigners and foreigners, or foreigners and citizens. It is 17 miles N. of Philadelphia. Lon. 75. 10. W. lat. 40. 17. N.

BURMAH, an extensive kingdom of Asia, to the E. of the Ganges; sometimes, but erroneously, called Ava, from the name of its capital. It is bounded by Pegu on the S. and occupies both sides of the river Ava, as far as the frontiers of China. On the W. it has Aracan; and, on the E. Upper Siam. This country, which is very little known to Europeans, produces some of the best teak timber in India. Ships built of teak, upward of

## BUR

40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian seas, while an European-built ship is ruined there in five years. The forests which produce this valuable wood, (which may be styled the *Indian oak*) are situated between the W. bank of the river Ava, and the country of Aracan, and are only 250 miles from the sea, by the course of the river.

BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It is seated near the sea, 29 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 126 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

BURNHAM, a fishing town of Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 40 miles E. by N. of London.

BURNLEY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It is 35 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 208 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

BURNISLAND, a borough of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, in Fifeshire. It has an excellent harbour, in form of a basin, where ships sometimes perform quarantine. It has a sugar-house, and some beginning manufactures. Near this place, are found stones that appear to have been thrown out by a volcano. It is seated under a stupendous rock, ten miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

BURRAMPOTTER, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the vast mountains of Thibet. Of these two rivers it is remarkable, that, issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, they direct their course toward opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles asunder; meeting in one point near the sea, after each has performed a winding course of more than 2000 miles. From its source, the Burrampooter proceeds easterly through Thibet, where it is named Sanpoo, or Zancin; that is, *the River*. After washing the border of the territory of Lassa, it takes a south-easterly course, and approaches within 250 miles of Yunnan, the westernmost province of China. It then turns suddenly to the W. and proceeding through Assam, assumes the name of Burrampooter. It enters Bengal on the N. E. makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow Mountains, and then, altering its course to S. meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea. During a course of 400 miles through Bengal, this river bears so intimate a resemblance to the Ganges, except in one particular, that the same description might

# BUR

serve for both. The exception is, that during the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from four to five miles wide; and, but for its freshness, might pass for an arm of the sea.

**BURSA**, or **PRUEA**, one of the largest and finest cities of Turkey in Asia, the capital of a province in Næolia Proper, now called by the Turks Beefangil, and which was anciently Bithynia. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire before the taking of Constantinople. It stands upon several little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of mulberry and fruit-trees. So many springs proceed from the mount, that every house has its own fountain. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravansaries. The bazaar is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the East, beside their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. This place contains about 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. None but Musselmans are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. The Jews came here from Granada in Spain, and speak good Spanish to this day. Bursa is 99 miles S. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 5. E. lat. 39. 22. N.

**BURTON UPON TRENT**, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It had formerly a large abbey; and ever the river Trent is a famous bridge of freestone, about a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly of one long street, which runs from the site of the abbey to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and provisions. Burton is famous for the excellence of its ale; great quantities of which are sent down the river to Hull, and exported to other parts of the kingdom and abroad. It is situated N. E. of Lichfield, and is 124 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

**BURTON**, a small town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a hill, near the Trent, 30 miles N. of Lincoln, and 164 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

**BURTON**, a town of Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a valley, near a hill called Earleton-Knothill, 11 miles N. of Lancaster, and 247 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

# BUT

**BURY**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. It stands on the Irwell, is much noted for its sustian manufactory, and the coarse goods, called half thick and kerseys. Roman coins have been dug up here. A melancholy accident happened at this place, July 5, 1787, by the fall of the theatre, by which more than 300 persons were buried in the ruins: some escaped unhurt; others were killed, or much bruised. Bury is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 190 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 53. 36. N.

**BURY ST. EDMUND'S**, a handsome town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The situation is exceedingly pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England; for which reason it is frequented by genteel people. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, said to be the finest and richest of any in England; and its noble ruins are still standing near the two churches, which are both large, and seated in one churchyard. In St. Mary's, lies Mary, queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. Bury sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The town took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here, after being murdered in a wood. Here is an ancient guildhall; a new sessions house; a theatre, built in 1780, on the site of the old market cross; a free-school, &c. The market is large for corn, fish, and fowl. The assizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of Newmarket, and 72 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

**BUSSARAH**, or **BASSORA**, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Irac Arabia, 40 miles N. W. of the gulf of Persia. It stands on the river Euphrates, which comes close up to the walls. There is a canal from the Euphrates, which runs from one end of the city to the other, and divides it into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The circumference is very large; but a great number of date-trees are planted within the walls. The houses are constructed of bricks burnt in the sun, and have a very mean aspect. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor. In 1691, the plague destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterward peopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon brought under the subjection of the Turks. The trade here is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 240 miles S. by E. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 52. E. lat. 29. 26. N.

**BUTESHIRE**, a county of Scotland, consist-

of Lancashire, with a day. It stands on the site for its sustenance the coarse goods, called kerseys. Roman coins are found here. A melancholy scene at this place, July 5, of the theatre, by which persons were buried in the sea unhurt; others were killed. Bury is 36 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 51. 36. N. Lat. 51. 36. W. lat. 53. 36. N. EDMUND'S, a handsome town with a market on Wednesday. The situation is pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England; for it is frequented by gentle breezes formerly of great note for to be the finest and richest land; and its noble ruins are near the two churches, large, and seated in one. In St. Mary's, lies Mary, who was married to the duke of Suffolk. Bury is a town where members go to parliament, and is a recorder, 12 aldermen, and a council. The town took its name from Edmund the king, who was here being murdered in a wood. A new guildhall; a new session house, built in 1780, on the site of the old one; a free school, &c. are large for corn, fish, and fowl. The county are held here. Bury is 72 miles E. of Newmarket, and 72 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 51. 36. N. Lat. 53. 36. W.

or BASSORA, a seaport town in Asia, in Iraq Arabia, 40 miles from the gulf of Persia. It stands on the banks of the Tigris, which comes close up to it. There is a canal from one end of the river to the other, and divides it into two parts, over it is a bridge of boats. The defence is very large; but the river of date-trees are planted all round it. The houses are conical, and are burnt in the sun, and have a mean aspect. Here are many shops, and are very busy by brokerage and exchange; but they are kept very close, and are very guarded. In 691, the plague destroyed the inhabitants; but it was afterwards by the wild Arabs, who were brought under the subjection of the Arabs. The trade here is not so considerable as formerly. It is 240 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 44. 52. E. lat. 29. 26. N. BURY, a county of Scotland, consists

consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnock, which lie in the frith of Clyde, to the S. of Argyshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring-fishery. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithness, though that county lies at the distance of above 150 miles to the N. E.

BUTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, formerly a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Lozoya, 30 miles N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

BUTRINTO, a seaport and episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S. of Chimæra. Lon. 20. 9. E. lat. 39. 49. N.

\* BUTTERMERE-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, about 8 miles S. W. of Keswick. It is two miles long, and not quite one broad. On the W. side it is terminated by a mountain, called from its ferruginous colour, the Red Pike. A strip of cultivated ground adorns the E. shore. A group of houses, called Gategarth, is seated on the S. extremity, under a very extraordinary amphitheatre of mountainous rocks. Here Honister Crag is seen rising to a vast height, flanked by two conical mountains, Fleetwith on the E. and Scarf on the W. side. A hundred mountain torrents form never-failing cataracts that thunder and foam down the centre of the rock, and form the lake below. Here the rocky scenes and mountain landscapes are diversified and contrasted with all that can aggrandize the object in the most sublime style. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and, near a mile from it, to the N. E. is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack Water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cockermouth.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N. part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a N. W. passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60° and 66° N. lat.

BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Schwerin, 17 miles S. W. of Rostock. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

BUXTON, in Derbyshire, one of the wonders of the Peak, having 9 wells that rise near the source of the river Wye. Their waters were noted in the time of the Romans. They are hot and sulphureous, but palatable; they create an appetite, and open obstructions; and, if bathed in, give re-

lief in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous cases, &c. The building for the bath was erected by George earl of Shrewsbury, and here Mary queen of Scots was for some time. The duke of Devonshire has erected here a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, under which are piazzas and shops. Much company resort to this place in the summer. The adjacent country is open and healthy, and has a variety of fine views. Buxton is 32 miles N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

BUZBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Solmes, 29 miles N. by E. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

BYCHOW, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, on the river Dnieper, 180 miles S. W. of Wilna. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

\* BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. On his approach to the island, several canoes put off to the ship. After gazing at it some time, one of them suddenly sprung out of his canoe, into the sea, swam to the ship, ran up the side like a cat, and sitting down, when he got on deck, burst into a violent fit of laughter; then starting up, he ran all over the ship, attempting to steal whatever he could lay his hands upon, but being quite naked, he was always foiled. The seamen put a jacket and trowsers on him, which caused great diversion, as he displayed all the antics of a monkey; at last, he leaped overboard in this dress, and swam to his canoe. His success led several others to swim to the ship, and whatever they could seize they carried off with astonishing agility. These people are tall, well proportioned, and clean; their features good, and their countenance expressive of a surprising mixture of intrepidity and cheerfulness. Lon. 173. 46. E. lat. 1. 18. S.

BYZANTIUM. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

## C.

CAANA, a handsome town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 23. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

CABECA-DE-VIDE, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle, 12 miles S. of Beja.

# CAC

12 miles S. W. of Portalegre. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

CABENDA, a seaport of Congo in Africa, 100 miles S. E. of Loango, subject to Portugal. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 4. 6. S.

CABES, or GABES, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on a river near the gulf of the same name. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

CABRERIA, a small island in the Mediterranean, about seven miles to the S. of Majorca. It has a large harbour, defended by a castle.

\* CABUL, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Persia, on the N. by the Hindoo-ko, on the E. by Cashmere, and on the S. by Candahar. It is a country highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with eternal snow; hills of moderate height and easy ascent; rich plains, and stately forests; and these enlivened by innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country. The mountains of Hindoo, or Hindoo-ko, separate Cabul from Balk, or Badakhshan, and are precisely the ridge designed by the ancients, under the name of the Caucasus of India; and the proximity of this ridge to Cabul, occasions the most rapid changes in the temperature of the atmosphere. This province is subject to the king of Candahar.

\* CABUL, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the king of Candahar, situated near the foot of the Indian Caucasus, not far from the source of the Attock, which runs near it. Its situation is spoken of by the Indian historians, in terms of rapture; it being no less romantic than pleasant; and having within its reach, the fruits and other products both of the temperate and torrid zone. It is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary, as Candahar is with respect to Persia. It is 680 miles N. W. of Delhi. Lon. 68. 58. E. lat. 34. 36. N.

CACACA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near Malilla. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534; and it has a fort upon a rock. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 35. 2. N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. Between this town and Brocos is a wood, in which the allies defeated the French army in 1706. It is famous for its fine wool, and is seated on the river Salvor, 22 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 39. 11. N.

# CAD

CACERES-DE-CAMARINHA, a town of Asia, in the isle of Luconia, with a bishop's see, subject to Spain. Lon. 124. 0. E. lat. 14. 35. N.

CACHAN, or CASHAN, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac Ageml, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are a great number of Christians, and Guebres, or worshippers of fire, in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N. by W. of Ispahan. Lon. 51. 55. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

CACHAO, a town of Asia, capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, about 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin in the Eastern Ocean, and on the west side of the river Hori. It contains about 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud; the roofs covered with thatch; and each has a yard, in which is a small arched brick building, like an oven, with the mouth to the ground. In these they put their goods, to secure them from fire. The house of the English factory is the best in the place. The trading-people are civil to strangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thievish. They are Pagans, and have a great number of pagodas. The factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China. Lon. 105. 31. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

CACHEO, a town of Africa, in Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire, whose inhabitants are great traders. Their manners, religion, and government, are the same as in Loango. It lies in lat. 5. 0. S.

CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles E. S. E. of Ubeda. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

CADENAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Quercy, seated on the river Lot, 27 miles E. N. E. of Cahors. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

CADENET, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, 28 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

CADILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guicenne, seated on the Garonne, with a magnificent castle, 15 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

CADIZ,

CADIZ, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville, on an island in the bay of St. Peter, nine miles from the city of Seville. It has a bay, by which it is 12 miles from the city of Seville. It is a fortified town, and has a very Phœnic town; of Ron ships go turn here by the temple like a small town; some of the Gibralt. Lon. 61. 40. N. Cadiz is a territory by Friar the Brixen country is Cadiz. Cadiz is a Flanders which that river. Cadiz is in the province it was a university. The Cadiz is the Englishing, stone June XVI. was for who runs bringing W. b. Lon. CA shire, seated

**CAMARINHA**, a town of Luconia, with a bridge to Spain. Lon. 124. N.

**CASHAN**, a considerable town in Irac Agem, where considerable trade in silks, brocades, and fine earthenware are a great number of Guebres, or worshippers of fire. It is seated in a vast N. by W. of Ispahan. Lon. 3. 20. N.

**CASHAN**, a town of Asia, capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Persia, about 80 miles from the Persian Gulf in the Eastern Ocean, on the left side of the river Hori. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls and roofs are covered with thatch; the houses are built on a small island, in which is a small building, like an oven, with a fire on the ground. In these they put their goods to secure them from fire. The English factory is the largest. The trading-people are all Europeans, but the great men are the poor thieves. They also have a great number of factories purchase silks and other goods, as in China. Lon. 105. 10. N.

**CASHAN**, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river St. Domingo. It belongs to the Portuguese, who have three factories on a great trade in wax. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 12.

**CASHAN**, a small kingdom of Africa, in the kingdom of Zaire, whose inhabitants are Negroes. Their manners, religion, and language are the same as in Loango. Lon. 5. 0. S.

**CASHAN**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It belongs to the archbishop of Seville and is 15 miles E. S. E. of Seville. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

**CASHAN**, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Quercy, on the river Lot, 27 miles from Cahors. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat.

**CASHAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, in the province of Provence, 28 miles from Arles. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43.

**CASHAN**, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Gascony, seated on the Garonne, with a castle, 15 miles S. E. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

**CADIZ**,

**CADIZ**, a handsome, large, and rich town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, about 18 miles in length, and nine in breadth; but the N. W. end where the town stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The S. side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks, and the two forts, called Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phoenicians; it was afterward a Roman town; and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. All the Spanish ships go hence to the W. Indies, and return thither. It was taken and plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains about 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a handsome structure. It is 45 miles W. of Gibraltar, and 90 W. by S. of Malaga. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 36. 31. N.

**CADORE**, the capital of a district called Cadore, in Italy; famous for the birth of Titian the painter. It is 15 miles N. of Belluno. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

**CADORINO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E. by Friuli Proper, on the S. and W. by the Bellunese, and by the bishopric of Brixen on the N. It is a mountainous country, but populous. The only town is Cadore.

**CADSAND**, an island on the coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt, which gives the Dutch the command of that river.

**CAEN**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated university, and an academy of literature. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The castle has four towers, built by the English. The townhouse is a large building, with four great towers. The first stone of the noble barracks was laid in June 1786, by the late unfortunate Lewis XVI. The late abbey of St. Stephen was founded by William the Conqueror, who was buried in it. The river Orne runs through the town, to which the tide brings up large vessels. Caen is 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 49. 11. N.

**CAERFFILLY**, a town of Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the rivers Taaf and Rum-

ney. It is thought that the walls, now in ruins, were built by the Romans, whose coins are dug up here. It is five miles N. of Landaff, and 158 W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

**CAERLEON**, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the antiquities found here. It is seated on the Uik. The houses are generally built of stone; and here are the ruins of a castle. It is 19 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 148 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

**CAERWENT**, a village of Monmouthshire, famous for a beautiful mosaic pavement, discovered here in 1777; and asserted to be superior to any such discovered on this side the Alps, and equal to those preserved by the king of Naples at Portici.

**CARRIS**, a town of Flintshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on an ascent, five miles W. of Flint, and 209 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

**CAFFA**, an ancient town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour. It was taken, in 1266, by the Genoese, who made it the seat of their trade in the East, and one of the most flourishing towns in Asia. It was taken from them, by the Venetians, in 1297, but soon recovered. The Genoese were treated with great distinction by the khans of the Crimea, who left them the undisturbed possession of the seaports; so that they soon possessed the whole trade of the East. But their arrogance produced their destruction, and incensed the khans, whom the Porte had long ineffectually endeavoured to prejudice against them. In 1474, the Tatars, assisted by the Turks, took the town of Caffa, the last post in the Crimea of which the Genoese retained the sovereignty. Caffa was the Theodosia of the ancients; a name which has been restored to it since the Russians became possessed of the Crimea. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

**CAFFA, STRAIT OF**, the ancient Cimmeric Bosporus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph.

**CAFFRARIA**, a country of Africa, lying to the S. of the tropic of Capricorn, and extending along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish River, in lat. 30. 30. S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots. Its other boundaries cannot, at present, be ascertained, it having never been visited by any European, before the journey which

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lieutenant Paterson made in these parts in 1779. The Caffres are tall and well-proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their colour is a jet black; their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms: they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. At about 9 years of age, they are circumcised. They are so fond of dogs, that if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it. Their whole exercise through the day is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and, in time of war, use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They raise several vegetables, which are not indigeneous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidneybeans, and hemp. They have great pride in their cattle: they cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please, and teach them to answer a whistle. Some of them use an instrument for this purpose similar to a boatswain's pipe. When they wish their cattle to return, they go a little way from the house and blow this instrument, which is made of ivory or bone, and so constructed as to be heard at a great distance, and in this manner bring all their cattle home, without any difficulty. "The women," says M. Vaillant, "are daily employed in making earthen ware; and they make likewise a curious kind of baskets, of a texture so compact as to contain milk. In person the Caffres are taller, and in features more agreeable than the Hottentots: their huts too are higher and more commodious than those of the latter, and their lands more fertile. But notwithstanding the beautiful forests that adorn Caffraria, and the delightful pastures that spring up and almost cover the cattle that feed on them, their oxen, and almost all their animals, are much smaller than those of the Hottentots. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres, who are distinguished from their neighbours to the S. by their fondness for agriculture. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: they believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, but think that the world had no begina-

ning, and will be everlasting. They have no sacred ceremonies, and never pray. They instruct their children themselves, having no priests. Instead of these, they have a kind of conjurers, whom they greatly revere. They are governed by a king whose power is very limited, receiving no tax, having no troops at his command, but being the father of a free people; neither attended nor feared, but respected and beloved, and often poorer than many of his subjects. Being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, it is necessary that he should have a larger portion of land to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. These being his only resources, he is often in danger of being ruined. His cabin is neither higher, nor better decorated than the rest. His seraglio and whole family live around him, composing a group of about 12 or 15 huts. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king. The sovereignty is hereditary." See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF.

CAGLI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines; 20 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

CAGLIARI, an ancient, large, and rich town, capital of the island of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a university, a castle, and a good harbour. It was taken by the English in 1708, who transferred it to the emperor Charles VI. but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and ceded to the duke of Savoy, in lieu of Sicily. The French made an unsuccessful attack upon this place in January 1793. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 39. 27. N.

CAHORS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Quercy, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a traggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. Before the late abolition of nobility in France, the bishop of Cahors was also baron and count; and to defend himself against the Albigenes, those heretics, who, even at the commencement of the 14th century, were no longer to be dreaded, this prelate had, so lately as the year 1739, the privilege of depositing on the altar, when he officiated, the helmet, cuirass, sword, gauntlets, and the rest of his military, though not very apostolical, attire. On the day when he took possession of the see, the baron de Cessac, bars-

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everlasting. They have monies, and never pray for their children themselves. Instead of these, they are conjurors, whom they are governed by a sorcerer very limited, receiving no troops as his command is not feared, but respected, and often poorer than his subjects. Being permitted to live as he pleases, it is not to be cultivated, and a greater resource, he is often in ruins. His cabin is not better decorated than a seraglio and whole family him, composing a group of huts. The distance of the makes it necessary that have inferior chiefs, who are the king. The sovereignty. See HOTTENTOTS.

an ancient episcopal town of the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the mountains, 120 miles S. of Urbino. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

an ancient, large, and rich town of the island of Sardinia, the bishop's see, a university, and a good harbour. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1717, and ceded to the king of Sicily. It made an unsuccessful attack on the place in January 1793. Lon. 39. 27. N.

a considerable town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Quercy, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on a peninsula by the river Lot, and built partly on a rocky rock. There are three churches on the river. The cathedral is a fine structure, and has a large square. Before the late abolition in France, the bishop of Cahors was a baron and count; and to himself against the Albigenes, who, even at the commencement of the 14th century, were no longer tolerated, this prelate had, so lately as 1739, the privilege of depositing the body, when he officiated, the helmet, sword, gauntlet, and the rest, though not very apostolical, the day when he took possession of the see, the baron de Cessac, bare-

headed, and his right leg naked, conducted him from the gate of the city to the palace, holding the bishop's mule by the bridle, and afterward waiting at table. The service of plate, valued at 3000 livres, and the mule, were his perquisite. Cahors, for some years past, has had a manufactory of fine cloths and ratteens, and it furnishes excellent red wines. It was taken by assault, in 1580, by Henry IV. by means of petards, which were first employed here. The garrison consisted of 2000 men; the assailants were not more than 1500; and they fought five days and nights in the streets. In one of the suburbs, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre are still to be seen. Cahors is 60 miles N. W. of Alby, and 287 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

CAJANABURG, the capital of East Botania, in Sweden, on the lake Cajania, 300 miles N. E. of Abo. Lon. 27. 45. E. lat. 64. 13. N.

CAJAZZO, or CAJIZZO, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples, 22 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

CAICOS, islands of America, to the N. of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. from 71 to 73 degrees W. lat. 21. 40. N.

CAIFONG, a large, rich, and populous town in China, seated in the middle of a well-cultivated plain. When besieged by the rebels in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river Hohang-ho, which drowned the city, and destroyed 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113. 27. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the W. Indies, lying between 81° and 86° W. lon. and in lat. 21. 0. N. The inhabitants of Jamaica come hither to catch tortoises, which they carry home alive. They lie to the N. W. of Jamaica.

\* CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland, in the east of Invernesshire; the lofty top of which is parched with snow. It is famous for its beautiful rock-crystals of various tints. They are much esteemed by lapidaries; and some of them, having the lustre of fine gems, bring a high price.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, a large city of Africa, capital of Egypt, built in 795. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Billac. The ancient town had the name of Mefra. Old Cairo is reduced to a small place, though the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houses here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is about a mile from the river,

and is seven miles in circumference. It has three or four grand gates, of excellent workmanship; but the streets are narrow, and look like lanes. The finest houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance; but there are few or no windows next the street. The castle stands upon a rock. To the W. of the castle are the remains of some grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with mosaic pictures of trees and houses. These are now used for weaving and embroidering. Still higher is Joseph's Hall, whence there is a delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are several public bagnios, which are very handsome within, and are used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men are deprived of this pleasure, by having baths at home. This city is exceedingly populous; several families living in one house, and a number of people in each room. For this reason, in the busy time of the day, the streets are so crowded, that it is difficult to pass along. The women have greater liberty here than in other parts of the Turkish empire; and there are particular streets, where the courtezans sit at the doors, richly dressed, to invite customers. Here are likewise many caravan-serais. The Calish is a canal, which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city: it is about 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. The mouth of Joseph's Well (so called, not from the patriarch, but from a grand vizir, who, about 700 years ago, had the care of the work under Sultan Mahomet) is 60 feet in circumference, and in depth 276, being cut in a rock; and oxen are employed in drawing up the water. This city was a place of much greater trade, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. Joseph's Granary is in Old Cairo, and is surrounded by a square wall. Here they lay up the corn that is paid as a tribute to the Grand Signior. Notwithstanding its name, it was certainly built in the time of the Saracens. According to M. Savary, there are not less than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. The Europeans have their consuls and factors here.

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Cairo is supposed to contain 700,000 inhabitants; and is seated near the Nile, 200 miles S. of its mouth. Lon. 31. 23. E. lat. 30. 3. N.

CAIROAN, or KAIROAN, a town of Tunis, in Africa, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S. of Tunis. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 31. 20. N.

CAITHNESSSHIRE, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Pentland Frith, which divides it from the Orkney Islands; on the S. E. by the British Ocean; and on the W. by Sutherlandshire. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W. The whole S. W. part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game. The rocky summits shelter eagles and other birds of prey; and the lakes are often resorted to by swans and numerous other waterfowls. A vast ridge of hills forms the S. W. boundary, ending in the promontory called the Ord of Caithness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending, in a manner, above the sea, a winding road is cut, which is the only entrance into this shire from the S. The climate is good, and the soil around the coast very improveable. Its chief exports are beef, meal, and barley, butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but, in the high lands, the Gaelic prevails. The women were formerly subjected to the most humiliating drudgery; it being no uncommon thing, about 40 years ago, to see a party of them trudging to the fields, loaded with the dung-basket, or returning home, in harvest, under a heavy burden of sheaves. This shameful treatment is now abolished; the farmers employing horses, carts, and men, as in other counties.

CAKET, a town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks. Lon. 46. 15. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Ultra, and Calabria Citra, commonly called Ulteriore and Citeriore, or Farther and Hither Calabria. Calabria Citra is one of the 12 provinces of Naples, and bounded on the S. by Calabria Ultra, on the N. by Basilicata, and on the W. and E. by the sea. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ultra is washed by the Mediterranean Sea on the E. S. and W. and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Reggio is the capital. In the beginning of 1783 a great part of Calabria, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record. Besides the destruction of many towns, villa-

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ges, and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity. Mountains were levelled, and vallies formed in an instant: new rivers began to flow, and old streams were sunk into the earth and destroyed: plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. At Casal Nuovo, the prince's Gerace, and upward of 4000 inhabitants, lost their lives; at Bagnara, 3017; at Radicina and Palmi, 6000; at Terra Nuova, 1400. At Scilla, a wave, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head. The earthquakes (for there were several shocks) vented their greatest force from the foot of those mountains of the Appennines, called Monte Dejo, Monte Sacro, and Monte Caulone, extending westward to the Tuscan Sea; in all which vast tract, there was not a single village or town, which was not either totally destroyed, or very much damaged.

CALAHORRA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the banks of the Ebro, 70 miles E. of Burgos. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 42. 12. N.

CALAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and laque province of Picardy, with a citadel and a fortified harbour. It was taken by Edward III. in 1347, after a memorable siege of more than 11 months, which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction (See Hume, Vol. II. Note II.) In 1557, in the inglorious reign of queen Mary, it was taken by the duke of Guise, and has remained, ever since, in possession of the French. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good: but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet-boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles E. S. E. of Dover, and 152 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

CALAMATA, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, and province of Belvedere. It was taken by the Venetians in 1684; but the Turks retook it. It stands on the river Spinartza, eight miles from the sea. Lon. 21. 55. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

CALAMIANES, three small islands of Asia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N. of Parago. They are famous for their odible bird-nests. Lon. 118. 5. E. lat. 11. 0. N.

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above 40,000 people calamity. Mountains were allies formed in an instant : an to flow, and old streams the earth and destroyed : ere removed from their hills carried to places far Calaf Nuovo, the prince's ward of 4000 inhabitants, at Bagnara, 3017 ; at Palmi, 6000 ; at Terra At Scilla, a wave, which country for three miles, its return, 2473 of the in- the prince at their head- kes (for there were several their greatest force from se mountains of the Appen- Monte Dejo, Monte Sacro, ancone, extending westward an Sea ; in all which vast was not a single village of was not either totally de- very much damaged.

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TA, a considerable town of Europe, in the Morea, and Belvedere. It was taken by ns in 1685 ; but the Turks It stands on the river Spinar- miles from the sea. Lon. 21. 7. o. N.

ANKS, three small islands of een Bornéo and the Philippines, Parago. They are famous for bird-nests. Lon. 113. 5. E. N.

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CALATAJUD, a large and handsome town of Spain, in Arragon, at the confluence of the Xalon and Xiloca, with a castle on a rock, 37 miles S. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava, instituted by Sancho II. king of Castile, in 1118. It is seated near the river Guadiana, 80 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

CALDEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, with a good castle, 32 miles N. of Magdeburg.

CALCAR, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated near the Rhine, eight miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, remarkable for a victory gained over the Imperialists by the French in 1706. It is 25 miles N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

CALCUTTA, or FORT WILLIAM, the emporium of Bengal, and the seat of the governor-general of India, situated on the Hoogly river, or western arm of the Ganges, at about 100 miles from its mouth. It extends from the western point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipoor, four miles and a half. The breadth, in many parts, is inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all ; they being all built on one plan, with very narrow, confined, and crooked streets ; an incredible number of reservoirs and ponds, and a great many gardens interspersed. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built : some of brick ; others with mud ; and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats. These different kinds of fabrics standing intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance : those of the latter kinds are invariably of one story, and covered with thatch : those of brick seldom exceed two floors, and have flat-terraced roofs. The two former classes far outnumber the last, which are so thinly scattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brick house through a whole street. But Calcutta is, in part, an exception to this rule of building ; for there, the quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick buildings, many of which have more the appearance of palaces than of private houses. The line of buildings that surrounds two sides of the esplanade of the fort, is magnificent ; and it adds greatly to the su-

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perb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The buildings are all on a large scale, from the necessity of having a free circulation of air in a climate, the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the houses is by a flight of steps with great projecting porticoes, or surrounded by colonnades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples, and, indeed, every house may be considered as a temple dedicated to hospitality. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greatest part, is built as above described. Within thirty years past, Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air, for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up ; thus removing a vast surface of stagnant water. It is an extensive and populous city, being supposed to contain at least 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners, that may be observed in Calcutta, is curious ; coaches, phaetons, single-horse chaises, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more novel and extraordinary, perhaps, than any city in the world can present. The hackery here mentioned is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. The situation of Calcutta is not fortunate ; for it has some extensive muddy lakes, and a vast forest, close by it. Indeed, it is remarkable, that the English have been more inattentive to the natural advantages of situation, in their foreign settlements, than other European nations. Calcutta is a modern city, having risen on the site of the village of Govindpour, about 95 years ago. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India. Here is the seat of the governor-general and council of Bengal, who have a controul over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed, according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three puisne judges. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a prison called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken, the next year, by colonel Clive and admiral Watson. The victory of Plassey followed ; and the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after

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this victory, colonel Clive began to erect the present citadel of Calcutta, which is superior to any fortress in India. It is, however, upon too extensive a scale. Calcutta is 1030 miles S. W. by S. of Madras. Lon. 88. 28. E. lat. 22. 23. N.

**CALEDONIA**, New, the largest island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, except New Holland and New Zealand. It extends from lat. 19. 37. to 22. 30. S. and from lon. 163. 37. to 167. 14. E. It was discovered by capt. Cook in 1774. It is full of hills and vallies, of various extent, both in height and depth. From the hills spring numbers of rivulets, which contribute greatly to fertilize the plains. The summits of the hills are in general barren, though some are clothed with wood, as are all the plains and vallies. Among the trees is a sort of pine, very fit for masts, the wood being close-grained, tough, and light. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well-made; their hair is black, and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick; they besmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houses are circular like a beehive, and as close and warm. The framing of their houses is of small spars and reeds, and both the roof and sides are covered with long coarse grass. The floor is laid with dry grass, and here and there mats are spread for the principal people to lie or sit on. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are far more chaste than those of the more eastern islands.

**CALENBURG**, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Brunswick Calenberg. It is seated on the river Leine, 10 miles S. of Hanover, and subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

**CALI**, a town of S. America, in Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Canca. The governor of the province generally resides here. Lon. 77. 5. W. lat. 3. 15. N.

**CALICOULAN**, or **QUILON**, a town on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, where the Dutch have a fac-

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tory. It is 150 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 21. E. lat. 8. 2. N.

**CALICUT**, a town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, 320 miles S. W. of Madras. The English have a factory here. This city is remarkable for being the first Indian port visited by European shipping; it being discovered by the Portuguese, when they came to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498. It was then the most flourishing place on the coast of Malabar, but appears to have declined in its consequence soon after; the new power of the Portuguese having occasioned a revolution throughout the maritime parts of the peninsula. Lon. 74. 24. E. lat. 11. 18. N.

**CALICUT**, a country in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is full of woods, rivers, and marshes; produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore; but, by the definitive treaty of peace, March 18, 1792, part of it (63 talooks) was ceded to the English East India Company. Calicut is the principal town.

**CALIFORNIA**, a peninsula of N. America, on the South Sea. It was visited in 1578 by sir Francis Drake, who called it New Albion, and took possession of it in the name of queen Elizabeth. In summer, the heats are violent along the coast, for it seldom rains during that season; but up the country, the air is more temperate. In winter, the rains are excessive; and, when they are over, there is a great dew every morning. It is very healthy; for strangers, who have been there for five years together, never had any sickness. It abounds with extensive plains, pleasant vallies, and excellent pastures, full of fine springs. On the banks of the rivers are willows, reeds, and wild vines. California has several trees and fruits peculiar to the country. They have fourteen sorts of grain; and they make bread of the roots of trees and plants. They have two kinds of quadrupeds peculiar to the country, one of which is about the size of a calf of two years old, with a head like a stag, and horns like a ram; their hair is long, and their hoofs like oxen: the other is a kind of sheep, some white and others black; but they differ from the European in several respects. The other animals are like those of Mexico. The inland country, especially north-

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pal city of the peninsula of N. America, in the South Sea. It was visited by Francis Drake, who called it Calicut, and took possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In summer the rains are violent along the coast, but during that season; but the air is more temperate. The rains are excessive; and, in the evening, there is a great dew. It is very healthy; for no one who has been there for five years has ever had any sickness. It is surrounded by extensive plains, pleasant and excellent pastures, full of fine cattle, and the banks of the rivers are covered with wild vines. California trees and fruits peculiar to the country. They have fourteen sorts of roots, which they make bread of the roots of the plants. They have two kinds of cattle peculiar to the country, one of which is about the size of a calf of two years with a head like a stag, and the other like a ram; their hair is long, and the other like a kind of white and others black; but from the European in several other animals are like those of the inland country, especially north-

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northward, is populous; but they live in a sort of arborescence, made of the boughs of trees, in summer; and in winter they creep into caves dug in the earth. The men go naked, except a piece of fine linen about their heads; and they have ornaments made of shells, mixed with little round berries, about their neck and arms. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and javelins, which they always carry in their hands; for they are often at war with each other. The women wear an apron made of plaited reeds, and cover their shoulders with the skins of beasts, with a sort of network on their heads. They have also necklaces and bracelets like the men. They make these ornaments of a kind of grass; as also bags for different uses, and fishing nets. With this grass they also make cups, plates, dishes, and sometimes umbrellas. They have no form of government, and little religion. They are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, and no beards, like the rest of the native Americans. If this country can be said to belong to any European nation, it must be to the Spaniards; because no other Europeans have ever made any stay here.

**CALLAO**, a seaport of S. America, in Peru. The harbour is the best in the South Sea. The governor is sent from Spain, and is changed every five years. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1746. It is five miles from Lima, of which, indeed, it is the port. Lon. 76. 53. W. lat. 12. 2. S.

**CALLA SUSUNG**, a large town of the island of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. It is about a mile from the sea, on the top of a hill, encompassed with cocoa-nut trees. There is a strong stone wall round the town, and the houses are built upon posts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well-shaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 123. 45. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

**CALLEN**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 miles S. W. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7. 6. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

**CALLOO**, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheldt, subject to the House of Austria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1635. It is five miles W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

**CALLINGTON**. See **KELLINTON**.

**CALMAR**, a strong seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, divided from the isle of Oeland by a strait, about seven miles broad in its narrowest part. It is a small town, scarcely a mile in circumfe-

# CAM

rence. The streets cross each other at right angles. It is celebrated in the history of the North, as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the union of Calmar. On an eminence, half a mile from the town, is the castle, the only remains of the ancient magnificence of Calmar. This palace, the residence of the illustrious queen Margaret, is now converted into a dillillery. It is 110 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 59. 42. N.

**CALNE**, a borough of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles E. of Bristol, and 88 W. of London. Lon. 1. 59. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

\* **CALVADOS**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is so called from a rock of the same name. Caen is the capital city.

**CALVARY MOUNT**, a hill near Jerusalem, on which JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

**CALVI**, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples; eight miles N. of Capua. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

**CALVI**, a town in Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress, and a good harbour, 33 miles S. W. of Bastia. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

**CAM**, or **GRANT**, a river which rises in Hertfordshire, runs N. E. by Cambridge, and N. to the Isle of Ely, where it falls into the Ouse.

**CAMARANA**, an island of Arabia, in the Red Sea, whose inhabitants are little and black. Here they fish for white coral and pearl oysters.

**CAMARAT**, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany. In an expedition against Brest in 1694, the English landed here, and lost a great number of men. It stands on a bay of the same name.

**CAMBAY**, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a deep and dangerous gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40l. It is subject to the Poonah Maharratta, and is 57 miles S. of Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lon. 72. 10. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

\* **CAM**

## C A M

**CAMBERWELL**, a fine village of Surry, two miles S. S. E. of London. Its parish includes the villages of Dulwich and Peckham.

**CAMBODIA**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by Laos, on the E. by Cochin China and Ciampa, and on the S. and W. by the gulf and kingdom of Siam. It is divided by a large river called Mecan, or Cambodia. The chief town bears likewise the name of Cambodia, and is seated on the same river, about 150 miles N. by W. of its mouth. This country is annually overflowed in the rainy season, between June and October; and its productions and fruits are much the same with those usually found between the tropics. Lon. 104.5. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

**CAMBRAY**, a handsome, large, and strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambrons. It was lately an archiepiscopal see, but is now only a bishopric. It has a citadel and fort, and a considerable manufactory of linen, and especially of cambrics, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheld, which divides it in two, and is 22 miles S. E. of Arras, and 102 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

**CAMBRESIS**, a late province of France, 25 miles in length; bounded on the N. and E. by Hainault, on the S. by Picardy, and on the W. by Artois. Cambray is the capital; and it is now included in the department of the North.

**CAMBRIDGE**, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university, situated on the river Cam, which divides it into two unequal parts. It consists of 14 parishes, and is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council. The mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the university. The townhall and shire-house are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the university. The houses are old, and the streets narrow, but well-paved. The markets are every day in the week, Sunday and Monday excepted. The county gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William the Conqueror. In the market-place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is a conduit that is constantly running. The origin of the university is concealed in the obscurity of antiquity: it is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It contains 12 colleges and four halls, which, unlike those at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are, Peter House, Corpus Christi or Ben-

## C A M

net, King's, Queen's, Jesus, Christ's, St. John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, and Sidney Sussex. The halls are Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catherine. Of the colleges, Peter House is the most ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleges the most considerable. King's college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapels, &c. of Trinity college justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are the senate-house, a fine edifice, which, with St. Mary's church, the schools, the university library, and other buildings, forms a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke's, from the name of the original founder. Cambridge is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 17. S. of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

**CAMBRIDGE**, a village of Gloucestershire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam. Here the Danes were attacked by Edward the Elder, and some thousands of them were killed.

**CAMBRIDGE**, a pleasant village, in the state of Massachusetts in North America. It contains a number of well-built gentlemen's seats, and has a flourishing university, which consists of four elegant brick houses, and is, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, the first literary institution on the American continent. Since its establishment, in 1638, it has conferred honorary degrees on 3146 students. It has generally from 120 to 150 students. The names of the four buildings are Harvard Hall, Massachusetts Hall, Hollis Hall, and Holden Chapel. Cambridge is four miles W. of Boston. Lon. 70. 45. W. lat. 42. 25. N.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the N. W. by Lincolnshire, on the N. E. by Norfolk, on the E. by Suffolk, on the S. by Essex and Herts, and on the W. by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It is 50 miles in length from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W. It lies in the dioceses of Ely and Norwich; contains 17 hundreds, an episcopal see, a university, seven market-towns, and 163 parishes; and sends six members to parliament; namely, two for the county, and two each for the town and university of Cambridge. The air and soil vary extremely; some parts, especially the southern and eastern, are pleasant and healthy; but the northern, or fenny country, is low and watery, from the confluence of many rivers.

## CAM

Queen's, Jesus, Christ's, St. Allen, Trinity, Emanuel, and The halls are Clare, Pem-y, and Catherine. Of the House is the most ancient, in 1257; and King's and the most considerable, is the noblest foundation in the chapel one of the finest architecture in the world. chapels, &c. of Trinity college it in the first rank. The belonging to the university-house, a fine edifice, St. Mary's church, the university library, and other a noble square. Here is garden, and a general hospital. Addenbrooke's, from the original founder. Cambridge N. E. of Oxford, 17. S. of by E. of London. Lon. 0. 13. N.

GE, a village of Gloucestershire, on the river Cam. The houses were attacked by Edward, and some thousands of killed.

GE, a pleasant village, in the Massachusetts in North America. number of well-built gentlemen and has a flourishing university consists of four elegant brick buildings, with respect to its library, apparatus, and professorships, a very institution on the American. Since its establishment, in conferred honorary degrees on. It has generally from 120 to 130. The names of the four buildings Hall, Massachusetts Hall, and Holden Chapel. Cambridge V. of Boston, Lon. 70. 45. 5. N.

ESHIRE, a county of England on the N. W. by Lincoln. N. E. by Norfolk, on the E. the S. by Essex and Hertford, by the counties of Huntingdon and Northampton. It is 50 from N. to S. and 25 broad. It lies in the diocese of Ely; contains 17 hundreds, an university, seven market-parishes; and sends six members; namely, two for the each for the town and university. The air and soil vary in parts, especially the fourth, are pleasant and healthy; the, or fenny country, is low from the confluence of many rivers.

## CAM

rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or the Trent, fall into these fens; and in the latter part of the year, when they are overflowed by water, they appear covered with fogs; so that while the higher grounds of the adjacent country glitter with the beams of the sun, the isle of Ely appears wrapt in a mist. To clear these fens, drains have been made at a very great expense, by which a great deal of ground has been rendered fertile, and the air much improved. In these fens are abundance of decoys for the wild fowl which migrate hither, during the winter, from the colder climates of the north; and it is incredible what quantities are caught of ducks, mallards, teal, &c.

CAMELFORD, a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Camel, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder. It has one church, half a mile out of the town; and it has a large market for yarn, a great quantity of which is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is 24 miles W. of Launceston, and 229 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

CAMERINO, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

CAMINHA, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 miles N. of Viana. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

CAMMIN, a seaport of Germany, in Pomerania, on the river Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 30 miles N. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

CAMPAGNA, or CAMPANIA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 40 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 29. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently LATIUM, a province of Italy, bounded on the W. by the river Tiber and the sea, on the S. W. by the sea, on the S. and on the N. by Sabina. Though the soil is good, it produces little or nothing, on account of the heavy duties upon corn; and the air is unwholesome. Formerly the best-peopled and best-cultivated spot in the world, few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen: no trees, no inclosures; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. In the midst of these deserted fields, Rome, the ancient mistress of the world, rears her

## CAN

head in melancholy majesty. The Campania extends 60 miles along the Mediterranean, and is subject to the pope.

CAMPBELTON, a borough of Scotland, situated on a bay, toward the S. extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyleshire. It is a large town, having a considerable trade; for which it is principally indebted to its being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W. coast. It is 10 miles W. of the isle of Arran. Lon. 5. 42. W. lat. 53. 29. N.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 22 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 87 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of S. America, in New Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the W. coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by strong forts. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 90. 57. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

CAMPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a harbour almost choked up. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it in 1673. It is seated near the mouth of the Yffel, on the Zuider Zee, 44 miles N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

CAMPOLI, or CAMPOLI, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 28 miles N. by E. of Aquila. Lon. 43. 57. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 4. W. lat. 38. 53. N.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 miles N. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

\* CAMTSEY HILLS, a ridge of hills, in Stirlingshire, which extend from E. to W. and occupy the centre of the county.

CANADA, a large country of N. America, bounded on the N. by New Britain; on the E. by the gulf of St. Lawrence; on the S. by Nova Scotia and the United States; and on the W. by unknown lands. It lies between 61° and 81° W. lon. and 45° and 52° N. lat. and was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabor, father and son, in 1497. This country, in general, is pretty good; but the winter continues for six months very severe. The land that is cleared is fertile, and the wheat sowed

## CAN

sowed in May is reaped at the end of August. Of all their animals, the beaver is the most useful and curious. The rivers and lakes are full of fish, and there are a great number of trees unknown in Europe. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities, and for its use in disorders of the breast and stomach. The different tribes of Indians, or original natives, in Canada, are almost innumerable; but they have been observed to decrease in population where the Europeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to their immoderate use of spirituous liquors. As liberty, however, is the ruling passion of the Indians, it is probable that, as the Europeans advance, the former will retreat to more distant regions. Canada was conquered by the English, in the war of 1756, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. By an act of parliament in 1774, this country was formed into a province, called Quebec, from the name of the capital; a government was instituted conformably to the French laws of Canada; and the Roman Catholic religion was not merely tolerated, but established. By another act, in 1791, the country was divided into two provinces; namely, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, of which latter province Quebec is the chief town and a constitution, in imitation of that of England, was given to each of these provinces.

\* CANAL, THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S, a stupendous work, begun in 1758, at Worley Mill, 7 miles from Manchester; where, at the foot of a mountain, which proves to be composed of coal, a basin is cut, capable of containing all the boats, and a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by a subterranean passage, large enough for the admission of long flat-bottomed boats, towed by hand-rails on each side, near three quarters of a mile, to the duke's coal works. There the passage divides into two channels; one of which goes 500 yards to the right, and the other as many to the left; and both may be continued at pleasure. In some places, this passage is cut through solid rock: in others, arched over with brick. Air-funnels, some of which are 37 yards perpendicular, are cut, at certain distances, through the rock, to the top of the hill. The arch, at the entrance, is 6 feet wide, and 5 feet above the surface of the water. It widens within, so that in some places the boats may pass each other, and, at the pit, it is ten feet wide. The coal is brought to this passage in little low waggons, that hold nearly a ton each; and, as the work is on a de-

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scant, they are easily pushed, or pulled along, by a man, on a railed way, to a stage over the canal, and then shot into one of the boats; each of which holds seven or eight tons, and is drawn out by one man to the basin at the mouth, where 5 or 6 of them are linked together, and drawn along the canal, by a single horse, or two mules, on the towing paths. The canal is there broad enough for the barges to go abreast. At Barton Bridge, 3 miles from the basin, is a noble aqueduct, which, for upward of 200 yards, conveys the canal across a valley, and also more than 40 feet above the navigable river Irwell. There are three arches over this river, which, with their piers, are all of hewn stone. The centre arch is 63 feet wide, and 38 feet high above the water, and will admit the largest barges to go through with mast and sails standing. At Longford Bridge, the canal turns to the right, and crossing the river Mersey, passes near Attringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide way of the Mersey, at Runcom Gap, where the duke's barges can come into his canal from Liverpool at low water. This navigation is more than 29 miles in length; it falls 95 feet, and was finished in 5 years, under the direction of that excellent engineer Mr. Brindley. Coal, which, before this canal was finished, was retailed to the poor of Manchester at 7d. per hundred weight, is now sold to them (seven score to the cwt.) at three-pence halfpenny.

\* CANAL, THE GRAND TRUNK, OR THE STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL, begun in 1766, under the direction of Mr. Brindley, in order to form a communication between the Mersey and the Trent, and, in course, between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. The length of this canal is 92 miles; namely, 31 miles on the N. side, from Harecastle Hill, where it was begun, to the duke of Bridgewater's canal at Preston on the Hill in Cheshire, and 61 miles from the S. side of the hill to Widdon-ferry, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. To effect this work, 40 locks were constructed on the S. side, there being 316 feet fall. On the N. side there is only one lock, which is near Middlewich, and is 14 feet wide. The canal is 29 feet broad at the top, 16 at the bottom, and the depth four feet and a half. It is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and the ground is raised, above a mile, to a considerable height. It is also carried over the Trent by an aqueduct of 6 arches. At Harecastle Hill, it is conveyed underground a mile and a half; at Barton in Cheshire, a subterraneous passage is ef-

fly pushed, or pulled  
a railed way, to a stage  
then shot into one of  
which holds seven or  
drawn out by one man  
mouth, where 5 or 6 of  
together, and drawn  
a single horse, or two  
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tested of 360 yards in extent; and in the  
same neighbourhood, another of 350; at  
Preston on the Hill, where it joins the  
duke's canal, it passes underground 1241  
yards. From the neighbourhood of Staf-  
ford, a branch is made from this canal, to  
run near Wolverhampton, and to join the  
Severn near Kidderminster: from this  
again two other branches are carried, one  
to Birmingham, the other to Worcester.

\* CANAL, GREAT, a noble canal, in  
Scotland, which forms the long-wilhed-  
for junction between the Forth and  
Clyde. "This vast and splendid under-  
taking," says the ingenious author of  
*Scotland Delineated*, "proposed above a  
century ago, and now happily completed,  
upon a scale far above the usual dimen-  
sions of the largest canals in England, will  
facilitate the carriage of grain and of raw  
materials from the more fertile parts of the  
island, to those districts where manufac-  
tures and population require constant sup-  
plies. For this purpose, vessels constructed  
for foreign trade, can now be employed  
upon this Great Canal, provided the breadth  
of the beam be somewhat less than 20 feet,  
and their draught of water a little under 8.  
The extreme length of this canal, from the  
Forth to the Clyde, is 33½ English miles;  
in the course of which navigation, the  
vessels that pass along it are raised, by  
means of 20 locks, to nearly the height of  
160 feet above the level of the sea. Pass-  
ing afterward upon the summit of the  
country, for above 18 miles, they then de-  
scend, by means of 19 locks more, into the  
river Clyde, and thence have free access to  
the Western Ocean. In the space of 30  
miles, this canal is carried over no less than  
36 rivers and rivulets, beside two great  
roads, by means of 38 aqueduct bridges;  
all of them built of hewn stone, and very  
elegant. The road from Edinburgh to  
Glasgow passes under it near Falkirk, and  
over it, by means of a drawbridge, six  
miles from Glasgow. In the course of  
this inland navigation, which may, in ge-  
neral, be performed in less than 18 hours,  
many striking scenes present themselves to  
view. But, above all others, the beauti-  
ful and romantic situation of the stupen-  
dous aqueduct bridge over the Kelvin,  
near Glasgow, 400 feet in length, carrying  
a great artificial river over a natural one  
in a deep valley, where large vessels sail  
along at the enormous height of 70 feet  
above the bed of the river below, is one of  
the features of this great work, which  
gives it the pre-eminence over any of a  
similar nature in Europe. Yet, however  
singular and striking this may appear, with  
respect to picturesque beauty, the utility

of this important communication by wa-  
ter, between the Eastern and Western  
Sea, to the commerce of Great Britain  
and Ireland, to the towns of Liverpool,  
Lancaster, and Whitehaven, to Dublin,  
Newry, and Belfast on the one hand; to  
Hull, Newcastle, Leith, and Dundee on  
the other, and also to all ports in or near  
St. George's Channel, in their trade to  
Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic; ought  
to be the chief consideration, and must be  
strikingly evident, as it shortens the nau-  
tical distance in some instances 800, and in  
others 1000 miles; affording a safe and  
speedy navigation, particularly at the end  
of the season, when vessels are too long de-  
tained in the Baltic, and cannot attempt  
the voyage round by the North Sea, with-  
out danger of shipwreck, or of the market  
being lost from delay. Such is the direc-  
tion, magnitude, beauty, and importance of  
this commercial channel of conveyance,  
which runs nearly in the same track, and  
sometimes on the same ground, where a mi-  
litary fortification once forbade all inter-  
course and communication between the  
southern and northern parts of this island."

CANAL ROYAL, or the CANAL of  
LANGUEDOC, in France, was begun in  
1666, in order to effect an inland commu-  
nication between the Atlantic and Medi-  
terranean, and finished in 1732. From  
the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it  
crosses the lake of Thau, and, below  
Toulouse, is conveyed by three sluices  
into the Garonne. At St. Ferreol, near  
Revel, between two rocky hills, in the  
form of a crescent, is a large reservoir,  
7200 feet long, 3000 broad, and 120 deep;  
the whole surface being 687,438 feet. Into  
this basin, the rivulet Laudor, which de-  
scends from the hills, is received and in-  
closed by a wall, 2400 feet long, 132 high,  
and 24 thick; having a strong dam se-  
cured by a wall of freestone. Under the  
dam runs an arched passage, reaching to  
the main wall, where three large cocks of  
cast brass are turned and shut by means of  
iron bars; and these cocks discharge the  
water, through mouths as large as a man's  
body, into an arched aqueduct, where it  
runs through the outer wall, and when  
got beyond it, goes under the name of the  
river Laudot; continuing its course to the  
canal called Rigole de la Plaine. Thence  
it is conveyed to another fine reservoir  
near Naurouse, 1200 feet long, 200 broad,  
and 7 deep; and out of this basin it is  
conveyed, by sluices, both to the Medi-  
terranean and to the ocean, as the canal  
requires it. Though the cocks remain  
open for some months successively, yet  
there is no visible diminution of the water

## CAN

in the great reservoir. Near Beziers are eight sluices, which form a regular and grand cascade, 936 feet long, and 66 high, by means of which vessels may pass cross the river Orb, and continue their voyage on the canal. Above it, between Beziers and Gapestan, is the Mal-Pas, where the canal is conveyed for the length of 730 feet, under a mountain cut into a very lofty arcade, the greatest part of which is lined with freestone, except toward the end, where it is only hewn through the rock, which is of a soft sulphureous substance. At Agde is a round sluice, with three openings, three different depths of the water meeting there; and the gates are so ingeniously contrived, that vessels may pass through by opening which sluice the master pleases; an invention that struck the great Vauban himself with admiration. This canal cost something more than half a million sterling, part of which money was furnished by the king, and part by the states of Languedoc. The king generously granted to Riquet, the inventor and conductor, and his male heirs, all the jurisdiction and revenues belonging to it, so that the crown could not come into possession till the extinction of that line. The annual income is stated to be £94,500 sterling, from which, deducting the current expences and repairs, the annual net profits are upward of £14,000 sterling. The length of this canal, from Toulouse to Beziers, where it joins the river Orb, is 152 miles. "The system of inland navigation," says Mr. Swinburne, "has been so much improved of late years, that I make no doubt but this canal would be shortened many leagues, were it to be undertaken afresh. It is full of angles and turns that do not appear necessary; and, on the contrary, in one or two places, has been driven straight, at an enormous expence, through numberless obstacles, when a short sweep would have conveyed the waters, with greater ease and less expence, to the place of their destination. There are 15 locks upon it in the fall toward the ocean, and 45 on the side of the Mediterranean. The highest point between the two seas is at Naurouge, which is elevated more than 200 yards above the level of each shore. The canal is carried over thirty-seven aqueducts, and crossed by eight bridges."

CANANORE, a large seaport of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It was ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the English E. India Company in 1792. Lon. 74. 10. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

CANARA, a province in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It

## CAN

is subject to Tippoo Sultan. Its most northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14. 16. N.

CANARIA, or the GRAND CANARY, the principal of the Canary Islands, and that which gives name to the whole. The temperature of its air is delightful; its water plentiful and good; and abundance of trees, herbs, and delicious fruits, are found upon it. It is about 42 miles long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues W. by S. of Fuertaventura. Lon. 15. 34. W. lat. 28. 14. N.

CANARY ISLANDS, anciently called the Fortunato Islands, are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerotti; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infernopol, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, sugarcane, and excellent wine; and it is thence that the Canary birds originally came. Lon. from 12° to 21° W. lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30. N.

CANARY, the capital of the island of Grand Canary, with a bishop's see, an inquisition, and the supreme council of the Seven Islands. The castle is seated on a hill. Most of the houses are well built, and the cathedral is handsome. The inhabitants are gay and rich. The air is temperate. They have two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. They have also sugarhouses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Palm Sack has its name hence, as well as common sack, often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogheads are sent annually to England in time of peace. Lon. 15. 50. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

CANCALLE, a bay on the coast of France, 10 miles E. of St. Maloes, where the English made a descent, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the shipping at St. Maloes.

CANDAHAR, a rich trading town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. While the Persian and Mogul empires were each entire, it was the frontier city and fortress of Hindoostan toward Persia: it was esteemed the key of the western provinces of the latter, and frequently changed masters, although very strong by situation, being surrounded by fens and rocks. Lon. 67. 15. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N. by Cabul, on the E. by Lahore, on the S. E. by Moultan, and on the

Tipoo Sultan. Its most  
Onore, in lat. 14. 16. N.  
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Indus and Persia, bound-  
Cabul, on the E. by La-  
E. by Nisultan, and  
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the W. by Persia. The dominions of Ti-  
mur Shah Abdalla, the king of this coun-  
try, extend westward to the neighbour-  
hood of the city of Terkhish; including  
Cabul, Peishore, Ghizni, Gaur, Seistan,  
and Korasan; a tract, not less than 650  
miles in length; its breadth unknown;  
and, on the E. side of the Indus, he pos-  
sesses the territory of Cashmere, and some  
inconsiderable districts above the city of  
Attock. These countries are all called by  
the general name of the country of the  
Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the father of  
the present sovereign, and founder of this  
kingdom, was originally the chief of an  
Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the  
name Abdalli) who was strip of his  
country by Nadir Shah, and compelled to  
join the Persian army in 1739. On the  
death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared  
among his former subjects, and erected for  
himself a considerable kingdom in the  
eastern part of Persia, adding to it most  
of the provinces to the W. of the Indus,  
which had been ceded by the Great Mogul  
to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on  
the E. of that river.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterra-  
nean, formerly Crete, lying to the S. of the  
Archipelago. The capital is of the same  
name, which, though populous formerly, is  
now little better than a desert, there being  
nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar  
or market place; likewise the harbour of  
Candia is now fit for nothing but boats:  
however, the walls of the town are stand-  
ing, and it is the see of a Greek arch-  
bishop. This island was taken by the  
Turks in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It  
was attempted to be retaken by the Ven-  
etians in 1692, but without effect. The  
products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk,  
and excellent honey. The air is good;  
and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who  
bear a good character. Mount Ida, so  
famous in history, is in the middle of this  
island, and is nothing but a huge, ugly,  
sharp-pointed eminence, with not the least  
shadow of a landscape; no delightful grot-  
to, no public spring, nor no purling rivu-  
ler, are to be seen thereon. Candia is  
200 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.  
It is 500 miles S. W. of Constantinople.  
Lon. 25. 23. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

CANDEISH, a rich and populous pro-  
vince of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, sub-  
ject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is  
bounded on the N. by Malva, on the E.  
by Berar, on the S. by Dowlatabad, and  
on the W. by Bagiana.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon. It  
contains about a quarter of the island; and  
as it is encompassed by high mountains,

and covered with thick forests, through  
which the roads are narrow and difficult,  
the king has them guarded, to prevent his  
subjects from going into other countries. It  
is full of hills, whence rivulets proceed;  
but, as they run among the rocks, they  
are not fit for boats: however, the inha-  
bitants are very dexterous in turning them  
to water their land, which is fruitful in  
rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is abso-  
lute, and his subjects are idolaters. The  
capital is of the same name.

CANDY, the capital of a kingdom of  
the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It  
was often burnt by the Portuguese, when  
they were masters of these coasts. Lon.  
80. 52. E. lat. 7. 43. N.

CANK, GROTTA DEL, a celebrated  
grotto, on the banks of the Lake d'Ag-  
nano, seven miles from Puzzoli, in the  
kingdom of Naples. Here many dogs have  
been cruelly tortured and suffocated, to  
show the effect of a vapour, which rises  
a foot above the bottom of this hide cave,  
and is destructive of animal life. A dog  
having his head held in this vapour, is  
convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after  
falls to the earth motionless. The ex-  
periment is repeated for the amusement  
of every unfeeling person, who has half  
a crown in his pocket, and affects a  
turn for natural philosophy. The fel-  
lows who attend at the cave, have always  
some miserable dogs, with ropes about  
their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

CANEA, a considerable town of the  
island of Candia, with a good harbour.  
The environs are adorned with forests of  
olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards,  
gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-  
trees and laurel-roses. It was taken by  
the Turks in 1645, after a glorious de-  
fence of two months, in which the victors  
lost 20,000 men. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 35.  
20. N.

CANETO, a town in Italy, in the  
duchy of Mantua, on the river Oglio,  
several times taken and retaken by the  
French and Imperialists. It is 20 miles  
W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 45.  
9. N.

\* CANGERECORA, a large river of  
the peninsula of Hindoostan. It descends  
from the Gaur Mountains, and flowing  
S. W. to the coast of Malabar, enters the  
Western Ocean, 4 miles to the N. of  
Mount Dilla; previous to which its course  
is parallel with the seacoast for about 11  
miles, being separated only by a spit of  
sand.

CANINA, the capital of a district of  
the same name, in the N. part of Albania,  
a province of Turkey in Europe, lying  
near

near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, eight miles N. of Valona. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

\* **CANIADERAGO, LAKE**, a narrow lake of N. America, in the state of New York. It is about 9 miles long, and lies to the W. of Lake Otsego. A stream called Oaks Creek, issues from it, and falls into the river Susquehannah, five miles below Otsego. The best cheese in the state of New York is made on this creek.

\* **CANNAY**, one of the western isles of Scotland, to the S. W. of the isle of Skye. In this verdant and fertile island, are vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions, resembling puddingstone. On the E. side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sort of causeway of surprising extent, and of which the surface is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

**CANNE.** See **CANOSA**.

\* **CANOGUE**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calini. It is said to have been built more than 1000 years before the Christian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander, in the year 326 before Christ. In the 6th century, it was said to contain 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut (which the Indians almost universally chew, as some Europeans do tobacco) was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town. It is 127 miles S. E. of Agra. Lon. 80. 13. E. lat. 27. 3. N.

\* **CANOBA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Lago Maggiore, 35 miles N. N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

\* **CANOSA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Bari. It contains not more than 300 houses, but stands on the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most populous and magnificent cities of this part of Italy. Between Canosa and the river Ofanto, are still some traces of the ancient town of Canne, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, in which the latter lost at least 45,000 men. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

\* **CANSO**, a seaport of Nova Scotia, in N. America, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 40. 55. W. lat. 45. 20. N.

\* **CANSTAT**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, two miles N. E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

\* **CANTAL**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is so called from a high mountain, near St. Flour and Aurillac, almost always covered with snow. The capital is St. Flour.

\* **CANTAZARO**, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples, near the sea, 20 miles E. of Nicaastro. Lon. 16. 47. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

\* **CANTERBURY**, the capital of the county of Kent, with an archbishop's see, the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas à Becket, visited by pilgrims from all parts of Europe. This turbulent priest having been murdered here in 1170, was afterward made a saint; miracles were pretended to be performed at his tomb; and 100,000 pilgrims, visitors to this tomb, have been registered at one time in Canterbury, where the devotion to him had quite effaced the adoration of God, and even of the Virgin. At the altar of God, for instance, there were offered, in one year £3 : 2 : 6; at the Virgin's £63 : 5 : 6; at St. Thomas's £32 : 12 : 3. The next year the disproportion was still greater: there was not a penny on God's altar; the Virgin gained only £4 : 1 : 8, but St. Thomas had got £954 : 6 : 3. Lewis VII. of France made a pilgrimage to this tomb, and bestowed on the shrine a jewel, esteemed the richest in Christendom. But Henry VIII. in 1538, not only pillaged this rich shrine, but caused the saint to be cited in court, tried, and condemned as a traitor; ordering his name to be struck out of the calendar, his bones to be burnt, and his ashes thrown into the air. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV. and Edward the Black Prince. Here are likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; an ancient castle, with walls and a deep ditch. Canterbury is an ancient and meanly-built city, in a declining state, notwithstanding it possesses a share of the silk manufactures introduced by the French refugees, who have here a church under the cathedral. This city is noted for its brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It has two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour, 26 miles S. E. by E. of Rochester, and 56 from London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

\* **CANTIN CARS**, a promontory of the Atlantic

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C A P

Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco,  
in Africa. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 32. 49. N.

CANTON, a large, populous, and wealthy  
city and seaport of China, seated on one  
of the finest rivers in the empire. They  
have manufactures of their own, especially  
in silk stuffs; and the number of trade-  
men is incredible. It consists of three  
towns, divided by high walls, and is about  
as large as Paris. The streets are long  
and strait, paved with flag-stones, and  
adorned with triumphal arches. The  
bazaars, or covered market-places, are full  
of shops. The houses are only a ground  
floor, built of earth, and covered with tiles.  
The better sort of people are carried about  
in chairs; but the common sort walk bare-  
footed and bareheaded. Their goods  
are carried by ponies, for they have no  
waggons. At the end of every street is  
a barrier, which is shut every evening, as  
well as the gates of the city; so that peo-  
ple are obliged to be at home early. The  
river is covered with barks, which have  
apartments in them for families, where  
many reside. The number of inhabitants  
is computed at 1,000,000. Lon. 113. 7.  
E. lat. 23. 8. N.

CANTYRE, a narrow peninsula of  
Argyleshire in Scotland, 50 miles long  
from N. to S. and from five to eight broad.  
It is connected on the N. by a narrow  
neck of land, to the mountainous district  
of Knapdale, adjoining to Argyleshire  
Proper. Across this isthmus, which is  
scarce a mile broad, a canal might easily  
be cut. It has been usual, for many ages,  
to draw boats and small vessels over it, in  
order to avoid the dangerous navigation  
round the headland, amid shoals and cur-  
rents. Hence, probably, this place has  
obtained the name of Tarbar, which sig-  
nifies, in the language of the country, a  
"carrying-place." To the S. the penin-  
sula terminates in a great promontory,  
surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks,  
called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil,  
in general, is fertile, particularly in the S.  
parts.

CAORLO, a small island in the gulf of  
Venice, 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia, sub-  
ject to Venice. It has a town of the  
same name, with a bishop's see.

CAPACIO, an episcopal town of the  
kingdom of Naples, 16 miles S. of Saler-  
no. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

CAPE BRETON. See BRETON, CAPE;  
and other Capes, in like manner, see under  
their respective names; as GOOD HOPE,  
CAPE OF, &c.

CAPILLE, a town of France, in the  
department of Aisne and late province of  
Picardy, eight miles N. E. of Guise, taken

C A R

by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the  
year after. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, in the  
department of Aude and late province of  
Languedoc, near the river Aude and the  
royal canal. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 43. 31. N.

CAPITANATA, a province of the king-  
dom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the  
gulf of Venice, on the E. by Terra-di-  
Bari, on the S. by Basilicata and the Prin-  
cipato Ulteriore, and on the W. by the  
county di Molise and Abruzzo. It is a level  
country, without trees; has a sandy soil,  
and a hot air; the land, however, near  
the rivers, is fertile in pastures. The ca-  
pital is Manfredonia.

CAPO FINO, a barren rock in the ter-  
ritory of the Genoese, with a castle on its  
eastern peak. Near it is a harbour of the  
same name, 13 miles E. by S. of Genoa.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a considerable town  
of Italy, in Istria, on the gulf of Trieste,  
with a bishop's see, subject to the Vene-  
tians. The air is wholesome and tempe-  
rate: its principal revenue consists in wine  
and salt. It is eight miles S. of Trieste.  
Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

CAPRALA, an isle in the Tuscan Sea,  
to the N. E. of Corsica, on which it depends.  
It is populous, has a strong castle, and is  
15 miles in circumference. Lon. 10. 0. E.  
lat. 43. 5. N.

CAPRI, an island of the Mediterranean,  
in the kingdom of Naples, opposite So-  
rento, famous for being the retreat of the  
emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of  
quails come here every year, forming the  
principal revenue of the bishop, who is  
hence called the Bishop of Quails. It is  
five miles in length, and two in breadth.

CAPRI, the capital of an island of the  
same name, in the Tuscan Sea, with a  
bishopric and a castle. It was once a de-  
lightful place, and embellished with mag-  
nificent works, which were demolished  
after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14. 8.  
E. lat. 40. 11. N.

CAPUA, a town of the kingdom of  
Naples, with an archbishop's see. It is  
two miles from the ancient Capua, and  
was built out of its ruins. It is the place  
where Hannibal and his officers trifled  
away their time in pleasure, during which  
the Romans recovered from their conster-  
nation after the battle of Cannæ. It was  
taken by the allies in 1707; and is seated  
on the river Volturno, 15 miles N. of Na-  
ples. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 7. N.

CARACAS, CARACOS, or ST. JUAN  
DE LEON, a considerable town of S. Ame-  
rica, in Terra Firma. It was plundered  
by the French in 1679. Lon. 64. 48. W.  
lat. 9. 31. N.

# CAR

**CARAMANIA**, a province of Turkey in Asia, in the S. part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets so contrived, as to cool the rooms in summer. Satalia is the capital.

**CARAMANTA**, a town in S. America, capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma. Lon. 75. 15. W. lat. 5. 18. N.

**CARAMANTA**, a province of S. America, lying on both sides the river Cauca; bounded on the N. by the district of Carthagena, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. and W. by Popayan and Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets whence the natives get very good salt.

**CARARA**, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Massa, between the towns of Massa and Sarzana, five miles from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colours. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

**CARASU**, a river of Natolia, which rises in Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterranean. The water of this river is so cold, that when Alexander the Great bathed in it, it threw him into a dangerous disease. The emperor Barbarossa was killed by it on his return from the Holy Land, in 1100.

**CARASU MESTRO**, a river of Romania, in Turkey in Europe, which takes its rise in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

**CARASUI**, a lake in Bulgaria, said to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black Sea.

**CARAVACCA**, or **THE CROSS OF CARAVACCA**, a town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia. They pretend to have a cross here, brought by an angel to a priest, who was going to lay nails to a Moorish king. It is 40 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 38. 5. N.

**CARCASSONE**, an ancient and rich town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town by the Aude, over which is a handsome stone bridge. In the Upper Town are a strong castle and the cathedral. The Lower Town is square, regularly built, and kept very neat, by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. This part is modern; but the City, is very ancient, and in the castle are preserved some old records written on the

# CAR

bark of trees. They have manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 15 miles W. of Narbonne, and 400 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

**CARDIFF**, a borough of Glamorgan-shire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Taaf, over which is a handsome bridge, and is a large, compact, well-built town, having two parishes, a castle, a wall, and four gates. It has a considerable trade with Bristol; for vessels of smaller burden may come to the bridge. It has but one church, the water having destroyed the other. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor: beside him, are two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 11 common council-men. Here the assizes and sessions for the county are held. Near it are some iron-works; and a canal, 25 miles in extent, has been lately completed from this town to the iron-works at Merthyr-Tidvil. In the ancient castle, died Robert, the deposed duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, after having been cruelly blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 12 miles E. of Cowbridge, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

**CARDIGAN**, the county town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a populous, well-built town, pleasantly situated on the river Tyvy, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It sends one member to parliament, and is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, and 225 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 38. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

**CARDIGANSHIRE**, a county in South Wales, bounded on the N. by a small part of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; on the E. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; on the S. by Carmarthenshire and a small part of Pembroke-shire; and on the W. by Cardigan Bay in St. George's Channel. It extends 42 miles in length from N. to S. and 20 in breadth from E. to W. and is divided into five hundreds, which contain six market-towns, and 64 Parishes. It lies in the diocese of St. David's, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardigan. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of mountains, which, compared with the rest, are bleak and barren: yet, in the worst parts of this county, there are pastures in which are bred flocks of sheep and large herds of cattle. Here is also plenty of tame and wild fowl; and near the rivers

## CAR

They have manufactures cloth. It is 15 miles W. of 400 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 14. N.

A borough of Glamorgan-  
20 markets, on Wednesday  
it is seated on the river Taaf, a  
handsome bridge, and is  
a well-built town, having  
castle, a wall, and four gates.  
derable trade with Bristol;  
smaller burden may come to  
It has but one church, the  
destroyed the other. The  
castle is the chief magistrate,  
all mayor: beside him, are  
a recorder, 12 aldermen, and  
council-men. Here the assizes  
for the county are held. Near  
iron-work; and a canal, 25  
nt, has been lately completed  
n to the iron-works at Mer-  
In the ancient castle, died  
deposed duke of Normandy,  
William the Conqueror, after  
cruelly blinded, and confined  
his brother Henry I. Cardiff  
of Cowbridge, and 164 W.  
Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51.

AN, the county town of Car-  
with a market on Tuesday and  
It is a populous well-built  
tantly situated on the river  
which is a handsome stone  
sends one member to parlia-  
33 miles N. E. by E. of St.  
d 225 W. N. W. of London.  
W. lat. 52. 10. N.

ANSHIRE, a county in South  
ounded on the N. by a small  
rionethshire and Montgomery-  
the E. by Radnorshire and  
shire; on the S. by Carmar-  
and a small part of Pembroke-  
on the W. by Cardigan Bay  
ge's Channel. It extends 42  
ngth from N. to S. and 20 in  
n E. to W. and is divided into  
64 Parishes. It lies in the  
David's, and sends two mem-  
ment, one for the county, and  
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E. parts are a continued ridge  
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of this county, there are pas-  
ich are bred flocks of sheep and  
of cattle. Here is also plenty  
wild fowl; and near the rivers

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are great numbers of otters. In the val-  
leys are several lakes. The mountains  
abounds with veins of lead and silver ore;  
a ton of which last will yield 70 ounces of  
silver. The mines have been worked  
several times to great advantage; and,  
particularly, Sir Hugh Middleton is said  
to have cleared 2000l. a month, for sever-  
al years together, which enabled him to  
bring the New River water to London;  
but he expended the whole on that great  
object. The principal rivers are the Tyvy,  
the Rydal, and the Iſtwith.

CARDIGAN BAY, on the coast of Car-  
diganshire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, ex-  
tending to Barſey island in Carnarvonshire.  
It is 40 miles from one cape to the other,  
and affords good shelter for ships.

CARDONA, a handsome town of Spain,  
in Catalonia, with a strong castle. Near  
it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of  
several colours, but which, when washed,  
becomes white. There are also vineyards,  
which produce excellent wine, and very  
lofty pine-trees. It is seated on an emi-  
nence, near the river Cardenero, 30 miles  
N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat.  
41. 36. N.

CARELIA, the eastern part of Finland;  
belonging partly to the Swedes, and partly  
to the Russians. See FINLAND.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in the  
department of the Channel and late pro-  
vince of Normandy, with an ancient castle;  
eight miles from the sea, and 95 W. of  
Rouen. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

CARIATI, a town of the kingdom of  
Naples, with a bishop's see, two miles  
from the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 17. 19.  
E. lat. 39. 35. N.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS. See INDIES,  
WEST.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, in  
a district of the same name. It is seated  
on the river Po, three miles S. of Turin.  
Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 57. N.

CARIMAN JAVA, a cluster of islands  
to the N. of Java, at the principal of  
which European ships touch for refresh-  
ments, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon.  
110. 12. E. lat. 5. 56. S.

CARINOLA, an episcopal town of the  
kingdom of Naples, near Mount Masſico,  
25 miles N. W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 18.  
E. lat. 41. 15. N.

CARINTHIA, a duchy of Germany, in  
the dominions of Austria, bounded on the  
N. by Austria, on the E. by Stiria, on  
the S. by Carniola and Friuli, on the W.  
by Tirol and the archbishopric of Saltz-  
burg. It abounds in corn. Clagenfurt is  
the capital.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, an ancient cas-

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tle, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight,  
the place where Charles I. was imprisoned  
in 1647. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

CARISTO, an episcopal town of Greece,  
in the eastern part of the island of Negro-  
pont. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

CARLINGFORD, a seaport of Ireland,  
on Carlingford Bay, in the county of  
Lowth, 21 miles N. of Drogheda. Lon.  
6. 0. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

CARLISLE, an ancient city of Cum-  
berland, of which it is the capital, with a  
market on Saturday. It is walled round,  
and is pleasantly situated above a rich tract  
of meadows, bordering the Eden and  
two other rivers, which here unite their  
streams. The gates of this city are called the  
English, Irish, and Scotch. It has a castle,  
which stands on the W. side of the town:  
the houses are well built, and the cath-  
edral is a stately structure. Carlisle has a  
considerable manufactory of printed linaus  
and checks, and is noted for the making  
of whips and fish-hooks. It was taken by  
the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the  
duke of Cumberland. It sends two mem-  
bers to parliament; and is 60 miles S.  
of Edinburgh, and 101 N. N. W. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 54. 56. N.

\* CARLISLE, the county town of Cum-  
berland, in the state of Pennsylvania, in  
N. America. It contains 3 places of wor-  
ship, about 300 stone houses, and 1500  
inhabitants. They have also a court-house  
and a college. Thirty-six years ago,  
this spot was a wilderness, inhabited by  
Indians and wild beasts. A like instance  
of the rapid progress of the arts of civil-  
ized life is scarcely to be found in history.  
It is 100 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia.  
Lon. 77. 30. W. lat. 40. 10. N.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Europe, in  
Sclavonia, remarkable for a peace con-  
cluded here between the Turks and Ger-  
mans in 1699. It is seated on the Danube,  
38 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 5.  
E. lat. 44. 45. N.

CARLSRONA, or CARLSROON, a  
seaport of Sweden, in the province of  
Blekingen. It derives its origin and name  
from Charles XI. who laid the founda-  
tion of a new town in 1680, and removed  
the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on  
account of its advantageous situation in  
the centre of the Swedish seas, and the  
superior security of its harbour, which is  
large and commodious, with sufficient  
depth of water for first-rate ships to carry  
their lower tier of guns. The entrance  
into this harbour, which is extremely dif-  
ficult, from a number of shoals and rocky  
sands, is still farther defended by two  
strong forts, each built on an island, under

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the batteries of which all vessels must pass. The greatest part of the town stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic: the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored. The way into the town, from the main land, is carried over a dike to an island, and thence along two long wooden bridges joined by a barren rock. The town is spacious, contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and is adorned with a few tolerable houses of brick, the generality of the houses being of wood. The suburbs are fortified, toward the land, by a stone wall. Formerly, vessels in this port, when careened and repaired, were laid upon their sides in the open harbour, until a dock was hollowed in the solid rock, in 1734, capable of receiving a first-rate man of war. According to the original plan, it was intended to construct 30 docks, for building and laying up the largest ships, at the extremity of the harbour. A large basin, capable of containing two men of war, was designed to communicate, by sluices, with two smaller basins, from each of which were to extend, like the radii of a circle, five rows of covered docks; each row to be separated by walls of stone, and each dock to be provided with sluice-gates, so as to be filled or emptied by pumps. Close to the docks, magazines for naval stores were to be constructed; the whole to be inclosed by a stone wall. The project was begun in 1757; but it was neglected till the accession of the late Gustavus III. who warmly patronized the arduous undertaking. The first dock was finished in 1779, and gives a complete idea of the expence and greatness of the plan. The bottom and sides are of hewn granite: rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple, than a receptacle for ships. But the progress made in this vast undertaking has hitherto been so slow, that it is thought a century will elapse before it can be completed. Carlscrona is 220 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

**CARLSTADT**, the capital of Croatia, and usual residence of the governors of the province, on the river Kulp, 140 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 21. E. lat. 46. 1. N.

**CARLSTADT**, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elb. The streets are broad and straight. The houses are built of wood and

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painted. The episcopal palace is also of wood, but not painted; and has such an extensive front, and so many windows, as to look like a manufactory. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across the lake Wenner. It is 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

**CARLSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the river Maine, 16 miles N. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

**CARMAGNIOLA**, a trading town of Piedmont, which has a strong citadel, and was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken the same year. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

**CARMARTHEN**, the county town of Carmarthenshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Towy, over which is a large stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. It was once fortified with a wall and a strong castle. It is a well-built, populous town, usually reckoned the first in S. Wales. It sends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, and 207 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

**CARMARTHENSHIRE**, a county of S. Wales, 43 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded by Cardiganshire on the N. the Bristol Channel on the S. Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the E. and Pembrokeshire on the W. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows; also wood, coal, and sea-fish, especially salmon. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as the other counties of Wales. It contains 145 parishes, eight market-towns, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the shire-town.

**CARMEL**, a mountain in Palestine, noted for being the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is covered by shrubs and groves, which shelter game of every kind.

**CARMONA**, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seven miles N. W. of Goritz. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

**CARMONA**, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate toward Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is 25 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

**CARNARVON**, a pleasant well-built town

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episcopal palace is also of painted; and has such an and so many windows, as manufactory. The town inhabitants, who carry on a and wood across the lake is 133 miles W. of Stock- 13. 43. E. lat. 59. 16. N. OT, a town of Germany, in of Wurtzburg, seated on the 16 miles N. of Wurtzburg. lat. 49. 56. N. SIOLA, a trading town of which has a strong citadel, and the French in 1691, but time year. It is seated on which runs into the Po, 14 44. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44.

THEN, the county town of hire, with two markets, on and Saturday. It is seated Towy, over which is a large to which small vessels may It was once fortified with a strong castle. It is a well- ous town, usually reckoned Wales. It sends one mem- ment, and is 24 miles S. E. of and 207 W. by N. of London. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

THESHIRE, a county of S. miles in length, and 15 in is bounded by Cardiganhire on Bristol Channel on the S. Breck- Glamorganhire on the E. and ire on the W. It is fruitful d grafs, having many pleasant eadows; also wood, coal, and ecially salmon. The air is mild me, it not being so mountain- ther counties of Wales. It con- rishes, eight market-towns, and members to parliament, one untly, and one for the shire-

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NA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, ain near the river Indri. It the house of Austria, and is N. W. of Goritz. Lon. 13. 46. 25. N.

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RVON, a pleasant well-built town

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own of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the seashore, and is inhabited y many genteel families. It carries on a considerable trade with Ireland and the principal English ports. It is surrounded on all sides, except the E. by the sea and two rivers. It has a castle of remarkable grandeur, built by Edward I. the conqueror of Wales, in which he gave the Welsh, according to his equivocating promise, a native prince for their sovereign, in the person of his unfortunate son, Edward II. who was born in this castle. Carnarvon sends one member to parliament, and is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by parent, is always mayor. It is seven miles S. W. of Bangor, and 251 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. by Denbighshire. The air is sharp and cold; this county being the most rugged and truly Alpine district of N. Wales. Its central part is entirely occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chafins, and lakes, which constitute its dreary region. The woods which once clothed this tract are now no more. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners, who reside for that season in temporary huts, and make butter and cheese for their own consumption. The vales yield a little grafs for hay, which is got in without the aid of wheel carriages, the uneven surface of the ground not admitting their use. The inhabitants, who live in a state of the utmost simplicity, manufacture their clothes from the wool of their own flocks. A little oatmeal, added to the produce of their dairies, constitutes their food. The prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. In some of the lakes are found the char, with the gwyniad, another Alpine fish. Foxes are the chief wild animals. Many rare vegetables, met with only on the most elevated spots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, and are at present about Llanberris. Other places afford lead; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the bleak region of which the vale

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of Conway below, infertile and beauty, forms a very pleasing contrast. Carnarvonshire contains six market-towns, 68 parishes, and sends one member to parliament for the county, and one for Carnarvon.

CARNATIC, THE, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor Circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevely. It is 570 miles in length from N. to S. but no where more than 120, and commonly 75 miles wide. The revenue of the sovereign, who is called nabob of Arcot, is stated at 1,500,000l. per ann. out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000l. to the E. India Company, toward the expence of their military establishment. The British possessions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, which extends 103 miles along the coast, and 47 inland in the widest part; its annual revenue 150,000l. There is, besides, a land revenue of 725,000l. dependent on Madras. The Carnatic is a rich, fertile, and populous country, and contains an incredible number of fortresses. Public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the N. parts of India. In 1787, the E. India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues, into their own hands; on which account his highness instituted a suit in the British court of Chancery against the company, and likewise presented a petition for redress to the House of Commons.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the territories of the house of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E. by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

CAROLINA, a country of N. America, divided into N. and S. and comprehending two of the United States. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Florida, and on the W. by Louisiana, lying between 30 and 35 degrees N. lat. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the same as in Virginia. They have bears, whose flesh is esteemed good eating; and they make hams of their legs. Beside these they have wild cats, wolves, a sort of tigers, beavers, otters, musk-rats, opossums, raccoons, minxes, a kind of ra-

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bits; elks, different from the European; stags, fallow-deer, several sorts of squirrels, foxes, and two sorts of rats. The birds are so numerous, that it would be tedious to mention their names; and there are many sorts of fishes, quite unknown to Europe. Their native fruits are chiefly peaches, but they have some of the best fruits transplanted from Europe, which thrive well.

**CARPATIAN MOUNTAINS**, mountains which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

**CARPENTRAS**, an episcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venaisin. Before the late revolution, it was subject to the pope, and is seated on the river Aude, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

**CARPI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a castle, eight miles N. of Modena. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 44. 41. N.

**CARPI**, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, memorable for a victory gained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. It is seated on the Adige, 24 miles S. E. of Verona. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

**CARRICK**, the southern division of Ayrshire, in Scotland, divided from the district of Kyle by the river Doon.

**CARRICK ON SURE**, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 miles N. W. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

**CARRICKFERGUS**, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It is rich and populous, with a good harbour and a castle, and is seated on a bay of the Irish Channel of the same name; 85 miles N. of Dublin. Lon. 5. 46. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

**CARRON**, a river of Stirlingshire in Scotland, which rises on the S. side of the Campsie Hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly; and on its banks are the celebrated Carron Works.

**CARRON WORKS**, an extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, and seated on the river Carron, one mile from Falkirk. This foundry consists of the greatest iron works in Europe. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article for domestic use, to a cannon that discharges a ball of 43 pounds. Above a thousand men are here employed; and hence a great quantity of large cannon are exported to Russia, Germany, and other foreign parts.

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These works were erected in 1761; before which time there was not a single house on the spot. "These forges," says Mr. Gilpin, "exhibit a set of infernal ideas. In one place, where coal is converted into coak, by discharging it of its sulphur, and the fire spread of course over a large surface, the volumes of smoke, the spiry flames, and the suffocating heat of the glimmering air, are wonderfully affecting. How vast the fire is, we may conceive, when we are told, that it often consumes 100 tons of coal in a day. At night, its glare is inconceivably grand. The maffy bellows which rouse the furnaces are put in motion by water, and receiving the air in large cylinders, force it out again through small orifices, roaring with astonishing noise. The fire of the furnace thus roused, becomes a glowing spot, which the eye can no more look at than at the sun. Under such intense heat, the rugged stone instantly dissolves in streams of liquid iron." The short piece of ordnance, called a carronade, and introduced into the navy in the late war, was first made here, and hence received its name.

**CARSHALTON**, a village in Surry, situated S. W. of Croydon. It lies among many springs, which, joining others from Croydon and Beddington, form a river, in the very street, called the Wandie.

**CART**, the name of two rivers of Renfrewshire, in Scotland, distinguished by the appellations of *Black* and *White*. The *Black Cart* issues from the lake called Lochwinnoch, or Castle Sempie Loch; the *White Cart* descends from the N. E. angle of the county; and, uniting their streams, they both flow into the Clyde, near Renfrew. Opposite this town, in the road to Port Glasgow, is a handsome bridge of ten arches, built exactly at the confluence of these two rivers. Three roads meet upon this bridge, so that it has three ends or entrances.

**CARTAMA**, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, eight miles N. W. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

**CARTERET ISLAND**, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is about 6 leagues long from E. to W. Lon. 159. 14. E. lat. 8. 26. S.

**CARTHAGE**, a famous town of Africa, which once disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length levelled with the ground by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles N. E. of

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were erected in 1761; before there was not a single pot. "These forges," says "exhibit a set of infernal place, where coal is consumed, by discharging it of its fire spread of course surface, the volumes of smoke, and the suffocating heating air, are wonderfully low vast the fire is, we may be told, that it often consumes tons of coal in a day. At large is inconceivably grand. bellows which rouse the furnace in motion by water, and require in large cylinders, force it through small orifices, roaring and noise. The fire of the furnace, becomes a glowing eye can no more look at the sun. Under such intense heat stone instantly dissolves of liquid iron." The shore defence, called a carronade, and into the navy in the late war, made here, and hence received

ALTON, a village in Surrey, situated W. of Croydon. It lies near springs, which, joining others from Beddington, form a very stream, called the Wandsworth, the name of two rivers of Scotland, distinguished appellations of *Black* and *White*. Cart issues from the lake called Loch, or Castle Semple Loch; Cart descends from the N. E. of the county; and, uniting their waters both flow into the Clyde, near. Opposite this town, in the port Glasgow, is a handsome bridge, built exactly at the junction of these two rivers. Three roads upon this bridge, so that it has two entrances.

CASAL, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the Alameda Medina, eight miles N. of Granada. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 36.

CRERET ISLAND, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, seen by captain Carter in 167. It is about 6 leagues long. Lon. 159. 14. E. lat. 8.

CASABLANCA, a famous town of Africa, once disputed the empire of the Romans, but was at length left in the ground by the Romans. The ruins are to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 miles N. E. of

E. of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

CARTHAGENA, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after Carthage. It has the best harbour in Spain. It was taken by sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it. It is situated on a gulf of the same name, 27 miles S. of Murcia. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

CARTHAGENA, a large, rich, and strong town of S. America, on the coast of Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and one of the best harbours in America. The entrance is so narrow, that only one ship can enter at a time; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the king of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma, are brought to this place. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty; but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the castle, was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. 75. 22. W. lat. 10. 27. N.

CARTHAGO, a rich trading town of N. America, in Mexico, with a bishop's see, 360 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 83. 0. W. lat. 9. 5. N.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It is situated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent; with a handsome church, built like a cathedral. The market is well supplied with corn, sheep, and fish. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 260 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

CARWAR, a seaport of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It is subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, and is 60 miles S. by E. of Goa. Lon. 74. 34. E. lat. 15. 0. N.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a palace belonging to the king of Spain, seated on the W. side of Madrid, opposite the castle on the other side of the river.

CASAL, a strong town of Italy, in Montserrat, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1640; and the duke of Mantua sold it to the French in 1681. In 1695 it was taken by the allies, who demolished the fortifications, but the French retook it, and fortified it again. The king of Sardinia became master of it in 1706, from whom the French took it in 1745; however, the king of Sardinia got possession of it again in 1746. A terrible earthquake happened here in the

beginning of the year 1733. See CALABRIA. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the river Po, 40 miles S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

CASCO BAY, a bay on the coast of the province of Maine, in New England, situated between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 miles wide; and is a beautiful bay, interspersed with small islands. Lon. 69. 30. W. lat. 44. 5. N.

CASBIN, or CASWIN, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. The houses are below the surface of the earth. The air is subject to such sudden changes, from heat to cold, and the contrary, that it is very unwholesome for strangers. Nadir Shah built a palace here, enclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; and the town is encircled by one four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 52. 16. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tago, 17 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 43. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

CASCHAW, or CASOVIA, a town of Upper Hungary, on the river Horat, 115 miles N. E. of Buda. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 miles N. W. of Clonmel. Lon. 7. 33. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

CASHAN. See CACHAN.

CASHGUR, a kingdom of Asia, in Tartary, otherwise called Little Bokharia; bounded on the N. by the Calmucs and Monguls, on the E. by Thibet and the deserts of Gobi, on the S. by Hindoostan, from which it is separated by the high mountains of Hindoo-ko, and on the W. by Great Bokharia. This country is populous and fertile, but the air is cold, on account of the mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not work, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The milk-animals are found in this country; and they have several precious stones besides diamonds.

CASHGUR, a town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It stands at the foot of the mountains, and enjoys a good

a good trade with the neighbouring countries. The houses are of stone, and very good. Both sexes dress alike. Their complexion is swarthy, and they have all black hair. Lon. 73. 25. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

\* **CASHMERE**, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar. It is bounded on the W. by the Indus, on the N. by the Indian Caucasus, and on the E. and S. by Lahore. The country is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere. These particulars may be accounted for, when it is considered, that it is an elevated and extensive valley, surrounded by steep mountains, that tower above the regions of snow; and that its soil is composed of the mud deposited by a capital river, which originally formed its waters into a lake, that covered the whole valley, until it opened itself a passage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human industry. "Although this account," says major Rennell, "has no living testimony to support it, yet history and tradition, and what is yet stronger, appearances, have impressed a conviction of its truth on the minds of all who have visited the scene, and contemplated the different parts of it." The periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, so that only light showers fall there. These, however, are sufficiently abundant to feed some thousands of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley, from every part of the stupendous and romantic bulwark that encircles it. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. A vast number of streams from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, the parent of the soil, and a large navigable river. Many small lakes are spread over the surface, and some of them contain floating islands. In a word, the scene is beautifully picturesque, and a part of the romantic circle of mountains makes up a portion of every landscape. The superstition of the inhabitants has multiplied the places of worship of Mahadeo, Beshan, and Brama. All Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. But to one dreadful evil they are constantly subject, namely, earthquakes; and, to guard against the most terrible effects, all their houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls, which are distributed all over the western and south-

ern Asia. They make a part of the dress of the Egyptian Mamlouks as well as of the British fair. The delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which, like those of Peru, are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmireans have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit, and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos. In fine, to use the words of an Oriental writer, "Cashmere is a garden in perpetual spring." It is 80 miles long and 40 broad.

\* **CASHMERE**, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province or valley of Cashmere. It is built on both sides of the river Chelum, and is 285 miles E. by S. of Cabul. Lon. 73. 11. E. lat. 33. 49. N.

\* **CASHNA**, an extensive empire in the centre of Africa, being part of the region called Soudan by the Arabs, and Nigritia or Negroland by the Europeans. It is bounded on the N. by the mountains of Eyre, which separate it from Fezzan, and by a district of Zahara in the Desert; on the S. by the Niger; and on the E. by the kingdom of Zamphara and the empire of Bornou. It resembles Bornou much in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. Its monkeys and parrots (but seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous and of various species. The common people are less courteous in Cashna than in Bornou. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one ruling power.

\* **CASHNA**, the capital of the empire of Cashna in Africa. It is 370 miles S. by W. of Mefurata, in 16. 20. N. lat.

\* **CASPIAN SEA**, a great inland sea of Asia, bounded on the N. by the country of the Calmuc Tartars; on the E. by a tribe of the Turcomans; on the S. E. the S. and S. W. by Persia; and on the W. by Georgia and Circassia. It is about 680 miles in length, reckoning from Gurief to Medshetifar, and in no part more than 260 miles in breadth. It has no tide, and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water. It has strong currents, and, like all inland seas, is subject to violent storms, which the Russian vessels, wretchedly constructed, weather with difficulty,

## CAS

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## CAS

difficulty. Its waters are brackish. The fishery is a nursery for sailors. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast 47 miles on each side of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan have an exclusive privilege on the remaining shores belonging to Russia. The roe of the sturgeons and beluga supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. The Caspian abounds with sea-dogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers. Lon. from 48° to 53° E. lat. from 37° to 47° N.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle; memorable for an obstinate battle fought here by the Austrians and French in 1705. It is seated on the river Adda, 15 miles N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

CASSANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 35 miles N. of Colenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 45. N.

CASSEL, a town of Germany, capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel. The town is divided into the old and the new; the last of which is well-built. The streets are beautiful; the market-places spacious; and there are four churches. The castle, or palace, whence there is a delightful prospect, is built of freestone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. The French refugees have a church of their own. It is seated on the river Fulda, 40 miles S. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 34. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the sea, though 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles N. E. of St. Omer. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

\* CASSEL, a small but strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. It is situated on the E. side of the Rhine, opposite the city of Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French, in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793.

\* CASSERTA, a magnificent palace of his Sicilian majesty, 16 miles N. of Naples. This immense building is of a rectangular form, 750 feet by 580; about 112 feet high, comprehending five habitable stories, which contain such a number of apartments, as to accommodate the most numerous court, without any accessory buildings. The gardens are proportionably extensive and magnificent.

CASSOVIA, a strong town of Hungary, with the finest arsenal in that kingdom. It

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is near the river Horat, 55 miles N. E. of Agria. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 46. 48. N. See CASCHAW.

CASTANOVITS, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

CASTELAMARA, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 15 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 35. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 20 miles N. E. of Sassari. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

CASTEL-BALDO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 miles S. E. of Verona. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

CASTELBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 9. 15. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, on the river Lyra, 38 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N. of Portalegra. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 39. 15. N.

CASTEL-POLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, near the river Fulvia, between Gironne and Campredon, 15 miles from each.

CASTEL-CONDOLFO, a little village in the Campagna of Rome, near the Lake Albano, on the extremity of which is a castle, to which the pope retires in the summer. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It is seated on the river Avance. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

CASTEL-NUOVO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N. by W. of the town of that name. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, 30 miles N. W. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6. 22. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

CASTEL-NUOVO-DI-CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

CASTELLANE, a pleasant town in France,

France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is seated on the river Verdon, in a mountainous country, which, however, is fertile in corn and pasture. About a mile from the town, is a salt spring, from which the water issues in such abundance as to turn a mill at the very source. Many of the ancient lords of Castellane were distinguished among the Provençal poets, called Troubadours. It is 27 miles S. by E. of Senz. Lon. 6. 34. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

**CASTELLAZO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for a battle fought between the French and Austrians in 1704. It is two miles E. of Alexandria. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

**CASTELLON**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles N. W. of Roses. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

**CASTELNAUDARY**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the Royal Canal, which here forms a basin about 3600 feet in circumference. Near this town, in 1632, marshal Schomberg defeated the army of Gaston, duke of Orleans, and took the unfortunate Montmorency prisoner. Castelnau is 15 miles W. of Carcassonne. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

**CASTIGLIONE**, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with a castle. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1701, but the French defeated them near it in 1706. It is 20 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 32. E. lat. 45. 23. N.

**CASTILE; NEW, or TOLEDO**, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by Old Castile, on the E. by Arragon and Valencia, on the S. by Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W. by Leon. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N. Mancha to the E. and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital. The air is pure and healthy; but the land is mountainous, dry, and uncultivated, through the indolence of the inhabitants. The north part produces fruits and wine, and the south good pastures and fine wool.

**CASTILE, OLD**, a province of Spain, about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the S. by New Castile, on the E. by Arragon and Navarre, on the N. by Biscay and Asturias, and on the W. by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

**CASTILE-DEL-ORO**, a large and fertile country of S. America, in Terra Firma, lying to the W. of the Orongo.

**CASTILLARA**, a town of Italy, in the

duchy of Mantua, six miles N. E. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 54. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

**CASTILLON**, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne; famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

**CASTLE-CARY**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

**CASTLE-COMB**, a town of Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It formerly had a market. It is 12 miles N. N. E. of Bath. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

**CASTLE-HEDINGHAM**, a village in Essex, so called from the ancient castle of the extinct family of the Veres, earls of Oxford; a fine tower of which, on an eminence, is still entire. It is seven miles S. W. of Sudbury.

**CASTLE-RISING**, a borough in Norfolk, which had a market, now disused, on account of its harbour being choked up. The castle, whence it has its name, is still standing. It is seven miles N. E. of Lynn, and 103 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

**CASTLETOWN**, the capital of the Isle of Man, with a castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

**CASTON**, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday. It is 10 miles N. by W. of Norwich, and 113 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 52. 48. N.

**CASTOR**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is 20 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 159 N. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

**CASTRES**, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an episcopal see. It is seated in a fine valley, on the river Agout. In the reign of Lewis XIII. Castres was a kind of protestant republic; but, in 1629, its fortifications were demolished. Near this town, are mines of Turquoise stones. It was the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras, Abel Boyer, and M. Dacier. It is 20 miles S. of Alby. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

**CASTRO**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

**CASTRO**, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples, six miles S. of Otranto. Lon. 13. 31. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

**CASTRO**,

# CAS

antua, six miles N. E. of Man-  
ro. 54. E. lat. 45. 14. N.  
ON, a town of France. in  
ent of Gironde and late pro-  
ienne; famous for a victory  
the French over the English in  
seated on the Dordogne, 25  
Bordeaux. Lon. 0. 2. E.  
N.  
CARY, a town of Somerset-  
a market on Tuesday. It is 12  
of Wells, and 112 W. by S. of  
Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 51. 5. N.  
COMB, a town of Wilt-  
ed from its ancient castle. It  
d a market. It is 12 miles N. N.  
Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 51.  
-HEDINGHAM, a village in  
alied from the ancient castle of  
family of the Veres, earls of  
fine tower of which, on an emi-  
till entire. It is seven miles S.  
bury.  
-RISING, a borough in Nor-  
h had a market, now disused,  
of its harbour being choked  
castle, whence it has its name,  
ding. It is seven miles N. E.  
and 103 N. N. E. of London.  
E. lat. 52. 50. N.  
ETOWN, the capital of the Isle  
with a castle, but of no great im-  
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Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 42. 23. N.  
RO, a seaport of the kingdom of  
six miles S. of Otranto. Lon. 18.  
lat. 40. 16. N.

CASTRO,

# CAT

CASTRO, a town of S. America, in  
Chili, capital of the island of Chiloe. It  
is 180 miles S. of Baldivia. Lon. 75. 5.  
W. lat. 42. 4. S.  
CASTRO-DEL-REY, a town of Spain,  
in the province of Galicia. Lon. 3. 24.  
W. lat. 43. 20. N.  
CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portu-  
gal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation,  
and seated near the mouth of the Gua-  
diana, 55 miles S. of Beja. Lon. 7. 12.  
W. lat. 37. 6. N.  
CASTRO-VEREGNA, a town of S.  
America, in Peru, remarkable for mines  
of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air.  
It is 125 miles S. E. of Lima. Lon. 74.  
45. W. lat. 12. 50. S.  
CATALONIA, a province of Spain,  
bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean moun-  
tains; on the E. and S. by the Mediterra-  
nean Sea; and on the W. by Arragon and  
Valencia. Its greatest extent, from E. to  
W. is 112 miles, and from N. to S. 143.  
The air is wholesome; and it is full of high  
mountains, covered with forest and fruit-  
trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse,  
and has quarries of marble and several forts  
of mines. Barcelona is the capital.  
CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and cele-  
brated town of Sicily, on a gulf of the  
same name, with a bishop's see, and a  
university, the only one in the island, and  
the nursery of all the lawyers. The  
church is a noble fabric, the largest in Si-  
cily; and the organ is much admired by  
musical connoisseurs. The principal streets  
of Catania are wide, straight, and well  
paved with lava. The number of the in-  
habitants is computed to be 30,000. The  
city stands near Mount Erna, and has  
often suffered by earthquakes on that ac-  
count, particularly in 1669 and 1693. In  
the last the town was entirely destroyed,  
and 18,000 people buried in the ruins. It  
has since been rebuilt and repeopled, the  
land about it being fertile in corn, ex-  
cellent wine, and fruits. It is 52 miles  
S. W. of Messina. Lon. 15. 29. E. lat.  
37. 36. N.  
CATANZARO, a populous town of the  
kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It  
is seated on a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of  
Belcastro. Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 39. 0. N.  
CATARO, a town of Dalmatia, with a  
castle, and a bishop's see. It is subject to  
Venice, and seated on a gulf of the same  
name, 30 miles W. of Scutari. Lon. 18.  
40. E. lat. 45. 40. N.  
CATEAU. See CHATEAU CAMBRESIS.  
CATEGATE, a gulf between Sweden  
and Denmark, by which the Baltic com-  
municates with the ocean.  
\* CATHARINENSIAF, or ECATERRI-

# CAT

NENSIAF, one of the 41 governments of  
the Russian empire, being the new name  
of the extended government of Afoph,  
which is now made to comprize New  
Russia and the Crimea. This govern-  
ment is divided into two provinces;  
namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes  
New Russia and the late government of  
Afoph; and the province of Taurida,  
which includes the Crimea.  
\* CATHARINENSIAF, the capital of  
the province of the same name, lately  
built by the present empress of Russia. It  
is seated near the spot where the small  
river Kiltzin falls into the Samara. Its  
name signifies, "The glory of Catha-  
rine;" and it is colonized by many Greeks  
and Armenians from Crim Tartary, and  
others of the nations who served in the  
preceding war against the Turks. It is  
178 miles N. E. of Cherfon. Lon. 35.  
15. E. lat. 47. 23. N.  
CATHERLOUGH, a town of Ireland,  
in the county of Catherlough, on the river  
Barrow, 16 miles N. E. of Kilkenny.  
Lon. 7. 14. W. lat. 52. 48. N.  
CATHERLOUGH, a county of Ireland,  
in the province of Leinster, 23 miles in  
length, and eight in breadth; bounded on  
the E. by Wicklow and Wexford, on the  
W. by Queen's County, on the N. by  
Kildare, and on the S. and S. W. by  
Wexford. It contains 42 parishes, and  
sends six members to parliament, viz. two  
for the county, two for Catherlough, and  
two for Old Leighlin.  
\* CATMANDU, the capital of Napaul,  
in Hindoostan Proper, 445 miles E. of  
Delhi. Lon. 84. 51. E. lat. 28. 6. N.  
CATOUCH, CAPE, the N. E. promon-  
tory of Yucatan, in S. America. Lon.  
86. 30. W. lat. 22. 10. N.  
\* CATTACK, or CUTTACK, the capital  
of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the  
Deccan. It is a post of consequence, as it  
lies on the only road between Bengal and  
the Northern Circars; and the possession  
of this city and its dependencies gives the  
Berar rajah (a Mahratta prince) more  
consequence in the eyes of the govern-  
ment of Bengal, than even his extensive  
domain and central position in Hindoo-  
stan. Cattack is seated on the river Ma-  
hanuddy, near its entrance into the bay  
of Bengal, and 210 miles S. W. of Cal-  
cutta. Lon. 86. 1. E. lat. 20. 51. N.  
CATTARICK, a village, near Rich-  
mond, in the W. riding of Yorkshire. It  
has a bridge over the river Swale, and  
there is a fort of cataract near it, from  
which it seems to have derived its name.  
It appears to have been a great city in the  
time of the Romans, one of whose high-  
ways

# CAU

ways crossed the river here. On the banks of it are the foundations of great walls, and a mount cast up to a vast height. Many Roman coins and urns have been dug up here. The final destruction of this city was by the Danes.

**CAVA**, a considerable town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of Mount Metelian, three miles W. of Salerno. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

**CAVAILLON**, a town of France, in Venaissin, with a late episcopal see, then subject to the pope. It is seated on the river Durance, 20 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

**CAVAN**, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 60 miles N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 54. 4. N.

**CAVAN**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Monaghan, and on the S. by Longford, West Meath, and East Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It sends six members to parliament; two for the county, two for Cavan, and two for Belturbet. It contains 37 parishes.

**CAUCASUS**, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian. They are the highest in Asia, and their tops are always covered with snow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines wind about high trees. These mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language; namely, the Tartars, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossis, the Kists, the Lefguis, and the Georgians; which see respectively.

\* **CAUCASUS**, one of the 41 governments into which the Russian empire has been lately formed. It is divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasus, but is not yet subdivided into districts. The province of Caucasus is to comprise the Cuban, and all that district to the E. and S. now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black Sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia, and continually augmenting by the reduction and submission of the wandering hordes of Mount Caucasus.

**CAUDEBEC**, a rich, populous, and trading town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 miles N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

\* **CAUVERY**, or **CAVERY**, a considerable river of the peninsula of Hin-

# CAY

doostan, which rises among the Gauts, takes a S. E. direction through Myiore, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

**CAVINA**, a town of Asia, in the island of Manilla, with a strong castle, a harbour, and a dock. It is 10 miles from the city of Manilla.

**CAUNE**, LA, a small town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, seated near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source. It is 21 miles N. E. of Castres. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

\* **CAUTERETS**, a village of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles S. W. of Bagnères.

**CAWOOD**, a town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S. of York, and 186 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 53. 47. N.

**CAXAMALCA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, capital of a territory of the same name. Here Pizarro, the Spanish general, took Atahualpa, inca of Peru, and murdered him, in 1533. It is 90 miles from the South Sea, and 300 N. N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 53. W. lat. 7. 25. S.

**CAXTON**, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 10. 0. N.

**CAYA**, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegra, and running S. E. divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajoz, in Spanish Estramadura.

**CAYENNE**, a rich town and island of S. America, capital of the French settlements there, bounded on the N. by the Dutch colony of Surinam. It lies at the mouth of the river Amazon; and the French have given it the title of Equinoctial France, from its situation nearly under the line. It is 45 miles in circumference, and the anchorage for vessels is between Cape Ceperou in the island, and that of Corbin in Terra Firma. The French settled here in 1635, but leaving it in 1654, the English staid here till 1664, when the French took possession of it again. The Dutch became masters of it in 1676, but the French drove them away the year following. The greatest heats begin toward the end of June, and terminate at the end of November, and this is the dry season; but from December till the end of June, it rains more or less; however, on account of their easterly winds,

# CAY

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# CED

winds, the air is healthy. Sugar and coffee are the principal commodities. Lon. 52. 15. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

CAZIMIR, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on a hill covered by trees, 10 miles from Belgitz. Lon. 22. 3. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

CEBU, one of the most southerly of the Philippine Islands in the Indian Ocean.

\* CEDAR CREEK, a water of James River in Virginia, in the county of Rock-bridge. It is sufficient, in the dryest sea-sons, to turn a grist-mill, though its source is not more than two miles above. But it is most remarkable for its natural bridge, which is certainly one of the most sublime of Nature's works. It is on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convul-

sion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is by some admeasurements 270 feet deep, by others only 250. It is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top.

This, of course, determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickness is con-stituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The residue, with the hills on both sides, is one solid rock of limestone. The arch ap-proaches the semielliptical form; but the larger axis of the ellipsis, which would be the cord of the arch, is many times longer than the transverse. Though the sides of the bridge are provided in some parts with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have resolution to walk to them, and look over into the abyss. You invol-untarily fall on your hands and feet, creep to the parapet, and look over it. "Look-

ing down from this height about a minute, gave me," says Mr. Jefferson, "a violent headach. If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from be- low is delightful to the extreme. It is impossible for the emotions arising from the sublime to be felt beyond what they are here: at the sight of so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing as it were up to heaven, the rapture of the spectator is really indescribable! The fissure continuing narrow, deep, and straight, for a considerable distance above and below the bridge, opens a short but very pleasing view of the North Moun- tain on one side, and Blue Ridge on the other, at the distance each of them of about five miles." This bridge gives name to the county of Rockbridge, and

5

# CER

affords a public and commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance.

CECONGA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles N. W. of Melfi. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

CEFALONIA, a considerable island of Greece, to the S. of Albania, and to the N. E. of the Morea. It is fertile in oil, and excellent Muscadine wine. The cli- mate is hot, and there are blossoms on the trees throughout the winter. It is sub- ject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the same name. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 38. 22. N.

CEFALU, a town of Sicily, in the val- ley of Demona, with a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 13. 58. E. lat. 38. 25. N.

CELANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

CELEBES, an island of Asia, in the In- dian Ocean, likewise called Macassar, to the S. of the Philippines, to the E. of Borneo, and to the W. of the Moluccas. The heat would be insupportable but for the N. winds, and the rains, which com- constantly fall five days before and after the full moons, and during two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe at all times of the year, and there are a great number of monkeys. The natives are Mahometans, and the best soldiers in these parts. The Dutch have strong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. The inhabitants go almost naked. They are of an olive colour, and the wo- men are well shaped and tolerably hand- some; but both sexes are of a low stature. The lon. of the N. W. point is 121. 0. E. lat. 1. 22. N. See MACASSAR.

CENADA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquise of Trevisana, with a bishop's see. It is 18 miles N. of Trevigio. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

CENIS, a mountain, which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquise of Susa from the Morianne.

CENU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, eight miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 75. 24. W. lat. 10. 19. N.

CERAM, a considerable isle in the In- dian Ocean, and one of the Moluccas, to the W. of New Guinea, and to the N. of Amboyna and Banda, 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is a mountainous and woody country, and the Dutch have a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice Islands, having destroyed the clove-trees here. Lon. from 124° to 129° E. lat. 3. 0. S.

CERDAGNA,

**CERDAGNA**, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. Puycerda is the capital in Spain, and Mount Louis in France.

**CERENZA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; seated on a rock, 12 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 2. E. lat. 39. 23. N.

**CERET**, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch, over the river Tet. Here the commissioners of France and Spain met, in 1660, to settle the limits of the two kingdoms. It is 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

**CERIGO**, an island of the Archipelago, to the S. of the Morea, and to the N. of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cythera. It is full of mountains, with a dry soil. There are a great number of hares, quails, and turtledoves. This island is 45 miles in circumference, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

**CERINES**, a town of Cyprus, with a castle, harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33. 35. E. lat. 35. 59. N.

**CERNEY**, NORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, near the Downs, where Cirencester races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is four miles from Cricklade.

**CERTOSA**, a celebrated Carthusian monastery, in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference; but there are several villages therein.

**CERVERA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a river of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Terragona. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

**CERVIA**, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles S. E. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 17. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

**CESENA**, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, on the river Savio, 15 miles S. E. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

**CETTE**, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated at the place where the Royal Canal begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

**CEVA**, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, eight miles S. E. of Mondovi. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 44. 16. N.

**CEVENNES**, mountains of France, in Languedoc, once remarkable for the meetings of the protestants, as a place of security against the tyranny of their governors. In queen Anne's reign, an attempt was made to assist them by an English fleet, but without success.

**CEUTA**, a seaport of Africa, with a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. It sustained a siege, in 1697, against the Moors, and is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

**CEYLON**, a large island in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good; and though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile vallies: in some places the mountains are high and barren, being nothing but dreadful rocks without water. It is particularly remarkable for its plenty of cinnamon, which is all in the possession of the Dutch, who drove away the Portuguese. In some places there are rich mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. In the kingdom of Candy is plenty of cardamoms, very large. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. Here is abundance of wood for all sorts of uses, and some proper for dying red. It abounds in corn, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears: they have a quadruped no bigger than a hare, which perfectly resembles a deer. Beside the buffalo there is another of the beeve-kind, which has a high back and white feet; but this is a great rarity. Their elephants are like those in other places, and they have some that are spotted, but very scarce. They have great variety of birds, some of which are not to be met with in other places. They have very dangerous serpents, and ants which do a great deal of mischief. The most remarkable tree in this island is the tallipot, one of whose leaves will cover ten men, and keep them from the rain: they are very light, and travellers carry them from place to place, and use them instead of tents. The inhabitants are divided into several tribes, from the nobleman to the maker of mats, and all the children follow the same business as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. They are Pagans; and though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship none but the inferior sort, and among these they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are monstrous:

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## C H A

strous: some are of silver, copper, &c.  
The different sorts of gods have various  
priests, who have all some privileges.  
Their houses are small and low, with  
walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered  
with clay, and the roofs, thatched. They  
have no chimnies, and their furniture is  
only a few earthen vessels, with two cop-  
per basins, and two of three stools; none  
but the king being allowed to sit in a  
chair. Their food is generally rice and  
salt, and their common drink is water,  
which they pour into their mouths out of  
a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout,  
never touching it with their lips. There  
are some inscriptions on the rocks, which  
must be very ancient, for they are not  
understood by any of the present inhabi-  
tants. The Dutch are possessed of all the  
principal places along the coast. Lon.  
from 80° to 82° E. lat. from 6° to  
10° N.

CHABLAI, a province of Savoy, bound-  
ed on the N. by the lake of Geneva, on the  
E. by Vallais, on the S. by Faucigny, and  
on the W. by the republic of Geneva.  
Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town in France, in the  
department of Yonne and late province of  
Burgundy, remarkable for white wines.  
It is 15 miles from Auxerre. Lon. 3. 59.  
E. lat. 47. 42. N.

CHACKTOOLE BAY, a bay in Norton  
Sound, discovered by capt. Cook in 1778.  
It is exposed to S. and S. W. winds. Lon.  
162. 47. W. lat. 64. 31. N.

CHAGRE, a fort of S. America, in  
the province of Darien, at the mouth of  
a river of the same name. It was taken  
by admiral Vernon in 1740. It is a little  
to the S. W. of Porto-Bello. Lon. 80. 7.  
W. lat. 9. 20. N.

CHAI, a town of France, in  
the department of Upper Loire and late  
province of Velay. Its late Benedictine  
abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles  
E. of Brioude. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 45.  
15. N.

CHALDEA. See IRAC ARABIA.

CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, an ancient  
town of France, in the department of  
Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal see of  
the province of Burgundy. It is the  
staple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne,  
and of the wines for exportation. The  
great Roman way from Lyons to Bou-  
logne passed by Chalons; and here are  
various indications of Roman magnificence,  
particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre.  
The city contains the Old Town, the  
New Town, and the suburbs of St. Law-  
rence. In the first is the court of justice,  
a modern structure, the cathedral, and

## C H A

the hotel-de-ville. In the church of the  
late Carmelites, is the tomb of the epicure  
Des Barrcaux, immortalized by the fine  
sonnet, "Grand Dieu, tes jugemens,  
&c." Chalons is seated on the river Saone,  
35 miles S. of Dijon. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat.  
46. 47. N.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a handsome  
town of France, in the department of  
Marne, lately an episcopal see in the  
province of Champagne. It contains  
15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a con-  
siderable trade in shalloons and other wool-  
len stuffs. The famous promenade, called  
the Gard, has been formed into a new  
ring much superior to the former. Here  
is an academy of the sciences, arts, and  
belles-lettres. Chalons is seated between  
two fine meadows on the rivers Marne,  
Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S. W. of Ver-  
dun, and 95 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27.  
E. lat. 48. 57. N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of  
the same name, and seated on the river  
Chamb, 37 miles N. E. of Ratibon.  
Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

CHAMBERRY, a populous town of  
Savoy, with a castle. It is the capital  
of the duchy, and well-built, but has no  
fortifications. It is watered by many  
streams, which have their sources in St.  
Martin's Hill, and run through several of  
the streets. There are piazzas under most  
of the houses, where people may walk dry  
in the worst weather. It has large and  
handsome suburbs, and in the centre of  
the town is the ducal palace. The  
parliament meets here, which is composed  
of four presidents, and a number of sena-  
tors; being the supreme tribunal of the  
whole duchy. This town was taken by  
the French in 1792. It is 27 miles N.  
E. of Grenoble, and 85 N. W. of Tur-  
rin. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

CHAMBERT, a late royal palace in  
France, nine miles E. of Blois. It was  
built by Francis II. and from the number  
and trifling minuteness of its parts, has been  
compared to a house of cards. It stands  
in a park, 21 miles in circumference; but  
has no gardens. The style of this struc-  
ture is Gothic, and it is built of free-  
stone. King Stanislaus resided here nine  
years; and it was the retreat of marshal  
Saxe, who died here in 1750.

CHAMOND, a town of France, in the  
department of Rhone and Loire and late  
province of Lyonois, with a castle, on the  
river Giez, 17 miles from Lyons. Lon.  
4. 55. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

CHAMPAGNE, a late province of France;  
162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth,  
bounded

## C H A

bounded on the N. by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E. by Lorraine and Franche Comté, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. Its principal rivers are the Meuse, Seine, Marne, Aube, and Ain. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

**CHAMPLAIN, LAKE**, a lake of N. America, which divides the state of New York from that of Vermont. It is 80 miles long from N. to S. and 14 in its broadest part. Lon. 74. 10. W. lat. 45. 0. N.

**CHANGA**, a rich town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

**\* CHANDA**, a considerable city of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 miles S. of Nagpour. Lon. 79. 40. E. lat. 20. 10. N.

**\* CHANDERNAGORE**, a neat and large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a French settlement, and had a very strong fort, which was taken and destroyed by admiral Watson in 1757; and, in 1793, the English again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is seated on the W. side of the river Hoogly, a little N. W. of Calcutta.

**\* CHANMANNING**, a city of Thibet, in Asia, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is about 130 miles W. of Lassa. Lon. 89. 45. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

**CHANNERAY**, a village of Rosshire, in Scotland, near the frith of Murray, formerly a bishop's see. It is 30 miles W. of Elgin, the fine cathedral of which town is called Channeray church, it having been intended, it is said, to be built here.

**CHANTILLY**, a town of France, 17 miles from Paris; celebrated for a fine forest and magnificent hunting-seat, which belonged, before the late revolution, to the prince of Condé. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

**\* CHAPARANG, or DSAPRONG**, a considerable city of Thibet in Asia, seated on the southern head of the Ganges, not far westward from the Lake Maniaroar. Lon. 78. 42. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

**CHAPEL-IN-FRITH**, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the utmost confines of the Peak, near Cheshire; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 17 miles S. E. of Manchester, and 16½ N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

## C H A

**CHARABON**, a seaport on the N. coast of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 109. 10. E. lat. 6. 0. S.

**CHARCOS, LOS**, a province of S. America, in Peru. It has the finest silver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital. See POTOSI.

**CHARD**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the side of a hill, six miles W. of Crewkerne, and 14½ W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

**CHARENTE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of Angoumois. It is named from a river, which rises in Limosin, runs by Angoulême and Saintes, and falls into the bay of Biscay. Angoulême is the capital.

**\* CHARENTE, LOWER**, a department of France, which consists of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

**CHARENTON**, a small town, four miles S. of Paris; once famous for its Protestant church; and seated on the river Seine. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

**\* CHARITE, LA**, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It stands between a hill and the Loire, over which is a stone bridge. Its situation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare, has made its trade very brisk. Here are forges, for converting the iron in the neighbourhood into steel, a woollen manufactory, and another for arms, helmets, pinchbeck buckles, steel buttons, and hardware in general. Here is a very pretty public walk. The suburb in which it is situated, is a kind of island, which forms about a fourth of the town. The stone bridge communicating with it was ruined by the melting of the ice in 1789. The most remarkable edifice in this town is the priory of the late Benedictine Clunisses. When we consider the vast riches and prerogatives of this monastery (the prior commendatory of which was temporal lord of the town) we should not forget, at the same time, that, in a season of scarcity, the whole town has subsisted upon the bounty of this abbey; and hence it derives its name. It is 15 miles N. of Nevers.

**CHARLEMONT**, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, six miles S. of Dungannon. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 54. 44. N.

**CHARLEMONT**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Niméguen. It is seated on the river Meuse,

# CHA

a seaport on the N. coast of the Indian Ocean, 130 miles S. of Port Natal. Lon. 109. 10. E. lat. 6.

Los, a province of S. America. It has the finest silver mines. La Plata is the capital.

town in Somersetshire, on Monday. It is seated on a hill, six miles W. of and 141 W. by S. of London. Lon. 18. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

a department of France, the late province of Angoumois is named from a river, the Limosin, runs by Angoulême, and falls into the bay of Bourdeaux.

TE, LOWER, a department, which consists of the provinces of Aunis and Saintonge is the capital.

ON, a small town, four miles from London, famous for its Protestant church, seated on the river Seine. Lon. 48. 45. N.

TE, LA, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late Burgundy. It stands between the Loire, over which is a stone bridge, and the canal of Briare, and the trade very brisk. Here are iron works, and the iron is converted into steel, a woollen manufactory for arms, helmets, and accoutrements, and hardware. Here is a very pretty park. The suburb in which it is seated is of the kind of island, which forms the town. The stone bridge, communicating with it was ruined by the ice in 1789. The most magnificent edifice in this town is the late Benedictine Cluniac.

consider the vast riches and of this monastery (the prior of which was temporal lord) we should not forget, at the present time, in a season of scarcity, the assistance furnished upon the bounty of the crown, and hence it derives its name.

15 miles N. of Nevers.

ONT, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seated on the river, six miles S. of Dunmurry. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 54. 44. N.

ONT, a fortified town of the French, in the county of Normandy, seated on the river, six miles S. of Caen. It is seated on the river

Meuse,

# CHA

Meuse, 25 miles S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

CHARLEVOY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards, in 1666. It has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars. It is seated on the river Sambre, 18 miles W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of N. America, in Virginia, on the N. side of Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 75. 50. W. lat. 37. 12. N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of N. America, on the S. W. part of the strait entering into Hudson's Bay. Lon. 75. 15. W. lat. 62. 10. N.

CHARLESTON, the capital of South Carolina, in N. America. It has a commodious and secure harbour, and is a place of good trade. The public buildings are, an exchange, a statehouse, an armoury, and a poorhouse. In 1797, there were 1600 houses, 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 negroes. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town; and the banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees, which make this town very agreeable. Lon. 79. 30. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

CHARLES FORT, a fortress of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 1. N.

\* CHARLTON, a village in Kent, on the edge of Blackheath, on the brow of an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. It is famous for an annual fair held here on St. Luke's day; it is called Horn Fair; horn wares of all kinds are sold; the mob wear horns on their heads; and all that licentiousness prevails which its name imports. Tradition traces the origin of this fair to the time of king John, who, being detected in an amour here, was obliged, it is said, to purchase his safety of the injured husband, by a grant of all the land from this place to Cuckold's Point; and he established the fair as the tenure. In this parish, on Blackheath, is Morden College, a noble institution for decayed merchants, founded by Sir John Morden, bart. a Turkey merchant, several years before his death, which happened in 1708.

CHARLETON, an island at the bottom of Hudson's Bay, subject to Great Britain. Lon. 79. 5. W. lat. 52. 3. N.

CHARLEVILLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N. of Cork. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

# CHA

CHARLEVILLE, a handsome town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. The streets are straight, and the houses of an equal height. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, near Mezieres, from which it is separated by a bridge and a causeway; 15 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 115 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

CHARLEY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the springhead of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow; six miles S. E. of Preston, and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 38. N.

CHARMES, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge. It is eight miles E. of Mircourt. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

\* CHARNWOOD, or CHARLEY FOREST, a rough open tract in the N. W. part of Leicestershire, and in the neighbourhood of Bardon Hills.

\* CHAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire. It has a ruinous castle, and is seated on the river Reconc, 24 miles W. N. W. of Macon. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

CHAROST, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, on the river Arnon, six miles N. E. of Issoudun. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

CHARTRES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It is the episcopal see of the department, and, before the abolition of nobility in France, gave title to the eldest son of the duke of Orleans. Here is a general hospital, and another for 120 blind persons. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the river Eure, 45 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 34. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

CHARTREUSE, or, THE GRAND CHARTREUSE, lately one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, eight miles N. of Grenoble. It is seated on the top of a high mountain, which stands in a plain, three miles in length, having only one entrance, which is shut up by a gate. It was the chief of the monasteries of the order of Chartreux; and it is so large, that there were lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who met here once a year. The monks were employed in all sorts of

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## CHA

mechanic arts, and spun and wove their own clothes. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

**CHARYBDIS**, a whirlpool, 30 paces diameter, in the strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily. It is said to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783.

**CHATEAU-BRIANT**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Brittany, with an old castle. It is 24 miles S. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 47. 46. N.

**CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS**, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of the Cambresis, with a magnificent palace, which belonged to the late archiepiscopal see of Cambrai. It is famous for a treaty concluded here between Henry II. of France and Philip II. of Spain, and is 12 miles S. E. of Cambrai.

**CHATEAU-CHINON**, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Yonne, near the source of that river, 36 miles E. of Nevers. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

**CHATEAU-DAUPHIN**, a strong castle of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

**CHATEAU-DU-LOIR**, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, famous for a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles S. E. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

**CHATEAUDUN**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. Here is a castle, and a holy chapel, built by the famous count of Dunois. The treasury of this church contained a magnificent cross of gold, enriched with precious stones, and a glass vase which bears the name of Charlemagne, and is said to be a present from Aaron king of Persia. The streets are straight; the houses uniform; and the great square is very spacious. Chateaudun is seated on an eminence, near the Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois, and 72 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

**CHATEAU-GONTIER**, a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, seated on the river Maine, with a castle. It has a mineral spring; its trade consists in linens; and it is 22 miles N. W. of Angers, and 147 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

**CHATEAU-LANDON**, a town of

## CHA

France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a late Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, five miles S. of Nemours, and 50 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

**CHATEAULIN**, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Brittany, 18 miles N. of Quimper, on the little river Auzon, where there is a salmon fishery.

**CHATEAU-MELIANT**, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, nine miles E. of La Chatre. Here is a castle, with a tower, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar.

**CHATEAUNEUF**, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 miles S. of Bourges.

**CHATEAUNEUF**, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, 12 miles N. E. of Chartres.

**CHATEAUNEUF**, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Berry, seated on the Sarthe, 12 miles from Angers.

**CHATEAU-RENAUD**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 20 miles N. W. of Amboise, and 88 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 47. 33. N.

**CHATEAUX-ROUX**, a town of France, in the late province of Berry, and recently erected into the episcopal see of the department of Indre, with a castle. It has a manufacture in cloth, and is seated on a pleasant plain on the Indre, 15 miles S. W. of Issoudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

**CHATEAU-THIERRY**, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Champagne, with a handsome castle on an eminence, seated on the river Maine. It is the birthplace of the inimitable La Fontaine; and is 27 miles S. W. of Rheims, and 97 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

**CHATEL**, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, eight miles from Mirecourt.

**CHATEL-CHALON**, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comté, remarkable for its late Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S. of Dole. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

**CHATELLERAULT**, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated in a fertile and

## CHA

the department of Seine and late province of the Ile of France, a late Augustinian abbey, on a hill, five miles S. of Nogent-le-Roi, 50 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. 11. N.

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Brittany, 18 miles N. of Brest, on the little river Auzon, is a salmon fishery.

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, nine miles E. of Bourges. Here is a castle, with a moat, to have been built by Julius

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 miles S. of Bourges.

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Beauce, 13 miles N. of Chartres.

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of Maine and late province of Berry, seated on the banks of the Sarthe, 10 miles from Angers.

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Touraine, 20 miles W. of Amboise, and 88 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 47. 33. N.

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of Berry, and rectory into the episcopal see of Bourges, seated on the river Indre, 15 miles W. of Issoudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Champagne, with a hand-mill on an eminence, seated on the river Aisne. It is the birthplace of the king of France; and is 27 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 3. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, 10 miles from Mirecourt.

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comté, remarkable for a Benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S. of Besançon. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 46. 3. N.

CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated in a fertile

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## CHA

and pleasant country, on the river Vienne, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watch-making, and the cutting of false diamonds. It gives the title of duke to the Scotch duke of Hamilton. It is 22 miles N. E. of Poitiers, and 168 S. W. of Paris.

CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up to this town, and burnt several men of war: but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts; and, in the year 1757, several additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; so that now the ships are in no danger of an insult, either by land or water. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors. It is 31 miles E. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

CHATILLON-LES-DOBES, a town in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, 12 miles W. of Bourg.

CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 miles S. of Loches. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 17 miles S. of Rheims. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It has iron-works in its neighbourhood, and is 36 miles N. W. of Dijon. Lon. 4. 35. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

\* CHATOQUE, LAKE, a lake of N. America, in the state of New York. It is the source of the river Conawongo, which runs into the Allegany. The lower end of it, whence the river proceeds, is in lat. 42. 10. N. From the N. W. of this lake to Lake Erie is nine miles.

CHATRE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It has a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

CHATTESWORTH, a village in Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, in the Peak, and reckoned one of its wonders. Here is the magnificent seat of the duke of Devonshire. It is six miles from Chesterfield.

## CHE

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega. It has two suburbs and two forts. Between the town and the suburb Magdalená, is an old Roman stone bridge. It is 30 miles S. W. of Braganza. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne. The principal gate of the church of the college is much admired, although, in the opinion of the connoisseurs, there is too great a profusion of ornament. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S. of Joinville. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Ile of France, 30 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 7. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

CHAUNY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 miles E. of Noyon. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the most fertile part of the moor-lands, 12 miles N. E. of Stafford. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

\* CHEAM, a village in Surry; of which it is remarkable, that, between the years 1581 and 1624, of six of its rectors successively, five became bishops. Adjoining to this parish, is the site of the village of Codrington, or Cudington, near which Henry VIII. built the palace of Nonfuch, so much celebrated, by Camden and Hentzner, for its magnificence. It was a favourite residence of queen Elizabeth; but being granted by Charles II. to the duchess of Cleveland, she pulled down the house, and disparted the land. Cheam is 13 miles S. by W. of London.

CHEBUKTO HARBOUR, in N. America, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. 63. 18. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

CHEBRECHIN, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, which carries on a great trade in wax. It is 15 miles S. E. of Toroubin. Lon. 28. 41. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

CHEDDER, a large village of Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are the next best to Stilton cheese in England, and as large as those of Cheshire. It is three miles E. of Axbridge. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

CHEDWORTH, a village of Gloucestershire, four miles S. W. of North Leach, through which the river Coln runs to Fairford. It is situated on the declivity of two hills. In this parish, in 1760, a Roman bath was discovered. The Roman

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man Fosse lies about two miles N. W. of this spot. There is a tumulus on a hill near this bath, with a remarkable large stone set upright on the top of it, on the removal of which great quantities of human bones were discovered.

\* **CHEITORE, or OUDIPOUR**, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states, in Hindoostan Proper. It consists, in general, of high mountains, divided by narrow valleys; or of plains environed by mountains, accessible only by narrow passes or defiles: in reality, one of the strongest countries in the world; yet having an extent of arable land sufficient for the support of a numerous population, and blessed with a mild climate, being between the 24th and 28th degrees of N. latitude: in fine, a country likely to remain for ever in the hands of its present possessors, and to prove the asylum of the Hindoo religion and customs. "Notwithstanding," says major Rennell, "the attacks that have been made upon it by the Gaznavide, Pattan, and Mogul emperors, it has never been more than nominally reduced. Some of the fortresses, with which the country abounds, were indeed taken: but the spirit of independent nations does not reside in fortresses, nor are they to be conquered with them. Accordingly, every war on these people, even by Aurungzebe, ended in a compromise, or defeat, on the side of the assailants." The country, however, is now tributary to the Mahrattas.

\* **CHEITORE, or OUDIPOUR**, a town, in a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It was the capital of the Rana, or chief prince of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe in 1681. It is 120 miles S. by E. of Nagpour. Lon. 74. 56. E. lat. 25. 21. N.

\* **CHEKIANG**, a maritime province of China, to the W. of Peking, one of the most fertile and trading provinces of that empire. It is interspersed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants are famous for making gold and silver brocaded silks, which are very cheap; for they breed quantities of silkworms. In the lakes of this country is to be found the golden fish, well known for its beauty, as also a tree which produces tallow. It contains 11 large cities, 27 towns, and many populous villages.

\* **CHELM**, a town of Poland, in Red Ruffia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see; 100 miles E. S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 29. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

## CHE

\* **CHELMER**, a river of Essex, which rises near Thaxted, flows S. by Dunmow to Chelmsford, thence takes an easterly direction to Malden, where it joins the river Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden Water, enters the German Ocean.

\* **CHELMSFORD**, a handsome town in Essex, situated in a beautiful valley, between the Chelmer and the Can, the gardens of the inhabitants, on each side of the town, extending to those rivers. It was an inconsiderable place till the year 1100, when Maurice bishop of London (the prelates of that see being then lords of the manor) built a bridge of three arches over the Can, which diverted the road, that before went through Writtle, to this town, and made it the thoroughfare to the N. and E. parts of the county, as well as to Suffolk and Norfolk. This ancient bridge, though calculated to endure for ages, being too narrow, since the fine improvements in the entrance of the town, was lately taken down, and an elegant stone bridge of one arch erected in its stead. Chelmsford is divided into two parts by the river Can; namely, the town, and the hamlet of Moulsham. The entrance from London is by this hamlet, a long, ill-built, and, for so great a thoroughfare, very narrow street. But, on crossing the bridge, and entering the town, a spacious well-built street opens by a gentle curve, and presents, as a termination, a magnificent new shire-house, fronted with Portland stone. Behind this appear the tower and spire of the parish church, an ancient and handsome Gothic structure. The oblique position of the shire-house (which has a pleasing effect) indicates a farther opening, in which is a new conduit, which affords a plentiful supply of excellent water, and the elegant figures of which are from Coade's artificial stone manufactory. A small theatre was lately erected; but, though convenient and elegant in the inside, its situation in a private yard, is unfortunate. In Duke-street, is a free-school founded by Edward VI. In this town, the assizes, quarter-sessions, and elections of knights of the shire are constantly held, as well as the principal meetings on public business. The county gaol, a large and handsome new edifice, stands in Moulsham, near the bridge, and has two fronts of Portland stone, one to the street, and the other to the river. The natural confluence of the two rivers is about half a mile from the town; but, a little below the bridge, the Chelmer, though the principal stream, is diverted into the Can by an artificial channel. On

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**CHE**, a river of Essex, which is said to flow S. by Dunmow, thence takes an easterly course, where it joins the Great Ouse, and forming the estuary of the Great Ouse, or Malden Water, runs to the North Sea.

**CHER**, a handsome town in the county of Devon, situated in a beautiful valley, between the Great Ouse and the Can, the principal streams, on each side of the town, and extending to those rivers. It is a considerable place till the year 1793, when the late Maurice bishop of London, of that see being then lord of the Can, which diverted the river, and made it the thoroughfare, and E. parts of the county, Suffolk and Norfolk. This town, though calculated to be a great one, being too narrow, since the late improvements in the entrance of the river, and an elevated bridge of one arch erected in its place, is divided into two parts, namely, the town of Chertsey, and the hamlet of Moulham. The town of Chertsey is by this hamlet, and, for so great a thoroughfare, and entering the town, a new street opens by a gentle descent, as a termination, a new shire-house, fronted with a pediment. Behind this appear the spire of the parish church, an handsome Gothic structure. The position of the shire-house, a pleasing effect indicates a town, in which is a new canal, affords a plentiful supply of water, and the elegant figures of the canal, from Coade's artificial stone. A small theatre was lately built, though convenient and elegant, its situation in a private house. In Duke-street, is a house founded by Edward VI. In the affizes, quarter-sessions, and assizes of knights of the shire are held, as well as the principal public business. The county gaol and handsome new edifice, Moulham, near the bridge, and the bridge, one to the river, and the other to the river. The confluence of the two rivers is a mile from the town, but, a new bridge, the Chelmer, the principal stream, is diverted by an artificial channel. On

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entering the town, the great road divides; that to Colchester, Ipswich, and Harwich, turning abruptly to the right over the mean timber bridge of the Chelmer; and that to Sudbury, Bury St. Edmund's, and Norwich, proceeding directly through the main street; while the traveller to Yarmouth may take either road. An act of parliament was lately obtained, to watch, pave, and light the town; but, in consequence of some opposition to this act, a curious circumstance occurred by way of compromise; the foot-way, on one side of the main street, being paved with flag-stones, in the same manner as in London, while the other side, as well as the carriage-way, is gravel. The street, however, lying on a gentle descent, with a small current of water from the conduit, is constantly neat and clean. This town has a considerable market for corn, cattle, and provisions, on Friday; and in 1793, an act was obtained, to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 miles S. W. by W. of Colchester, and 29 N. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

**CHELSEA**, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, one mile W. of Westminster; remarkable for its magnificent hospital for the invalids of the army, and for the noble rotunda in the garden of Ranelagh House, a place of fashionable amusement in the summer evenings, and the finest structure of the kind in Europe. Here is also an excellent physic garden, belonging to the company of Apothecaries.

**CHELTENHAM**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. It has a handsome church; but is most noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough. It is nine miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 94 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

\* **CHELUM**, a river of Hindoostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the river Indus. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing through the province of the same name, in a S. E. direction, unites with the Indus below Moulton. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander.

**CHENSU**, a province in the N. W. part of China. It contains eight cities of the first rank, and 106 of the second and third, beside many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate, and the inhabitants more civil and affable to strangers than others in the northern parts. The soil is fertile, and abounds in wheat and miller. They have also rhubarb, honey, wax, musk, cinabar, and coal-mines. They have a great

number of deer, bears, wild bulls, and an animal resembling a tiger, whose skin is very curious. There are also musk-goats, and bats as large as hens, beside two or three other sorts of animals quite unknown in Europe.

**CHEPELLO**, an island of America, in the bay of Panama, 3 miles from the town of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit. Lon. 80. 15. E. lat. 8. 46. N.

**CHEPSTOW**, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a considerable place, and had a large castle on a rock, and a priory, part of which last is converted into a church. It has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. This town is walled round, and the streets are broad and well-paved. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Bristol, and 127 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

\* **CHER**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from the river Cher, which rises in Auvergne, and watering Tours, &c. falls into the Loire, five miles above the mouth of the Indre. Bourges is the capital.

**CHERASCO**, a considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a strong citadel, to which the king of Sardinia retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the Stura and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 24 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 58. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

**CHERBURG**, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a harbour and late Augustinian abbey. It is remarkable for the seafight between the English and French fleets in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hague. The English landed here in August 1753, and took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the other works which had been long about, to enlarge the harbour, and render it more safe and convenient for shipping. The works were resumed, on a very stupendous scale, by the late unfortunate Lewis XVI. but their progress was interrupted by the late unexpected series of events in France. At Cherbourg is a society, whose principal object is the natural history of the country, with a proper

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attention to navigation and commerce. It is 40 miles N. W. of Caen. Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

**CHERESOU**, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, 140 miles N. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

\* **CHEROKEE RIVER**. See **BROAD TENNESSEE**.

**CHERRY ISLAND**, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20. 5. E. lat. 74. 30. N.

**CHERSO**, an island in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The air is good, but the soil stony; however, it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 45. 11. N.

\* **CHERSON**, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharinenski. It is a new town, erected by the empress Catharine II. on the N. bank of the river Dnieper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingul. It is not yet very large; but the church, and many of the houses are built of stone, in a pretty taste. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock for the construction of large vessels, from which several men of war and merchant ships have been already launched. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Dnieper, opposite the town. Rills, and even temporary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In 1787, the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met the emperor Joseph II. Her intention, it is said, was to be crowned here queen of Taurica, and empress of the East. But the design, whatever it was, did not take place; and Catharine was content to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, "Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium." In this place, in 1790, the celebrated Mr. Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherson is 40 miles E. of Orskow. Lon. 33. 10. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

**CHERTSEY**, a town of Surrey, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, built in 1781. It is seven miles W. of Kingston, and 40

## C H E

W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

**CHERZ**, an ancient town of Poland, in Malovia, 15 miles from Warfaw. Lon. 21. 8. W. lat. 52. 1. N.

**CHESEPEAKE**, one of the largest bays in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the N. dividing Virginia from Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep; affording a safe and easy navigation and many commodious harbours. It receives the Sufquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and navigable. Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 36. 45. N.

**CHESHAM**, a town of Bucks, with a market on Wednesday. It is 12 miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

**CHESHIRE**, an English county palatine, separated on the N. from Lancashire by the river Mersey, but just at the N. E. point it borders on Yorkshire; on the E. it is bounded by Derbyshire; on the S. E. by Staffordshire; on the S. by Shropshire; on the W. by Denbighshire and Flintshire, from which latter it is separated by the Dee; and on the N. W. it is washed by the Irish Sea, into which projects a peninsula about 13 miles in length, and six in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. The whole county extends 33 miles in length from N. to S. and 42 in breadth from E. to W. without including the peninsula just mentioned on the W. or a narrow tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, quite to Yorkshire, on the N. E. It is divided into seven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market-towns, and 101 parishes. It sends two members to parliament for the county, and two for the city of Chester. The air is temperately cold, and very healthful; for the generality of the inhabitants live to a good old age. It is rich in pasture and corn land; but there are several heaths upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the highest hills in it are about Fred ham; and the extensive pastures with which it abounds feed a great number of cows, whose milk is peculiarly rich, and of which is made the excellent cheese, well known by the name of Cheshire; of which such quantities are made, that London alone is said to take annually fourteen thousand tons of it: vast quantities are also sent to Bristol, York, Scotland

## CHE

London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat.

an ancient town of Poland, in 5 miles from Warsaw. Lon. lat. 52. 1. N.

PEAK, one of the largest bays in the world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in 12 miles wide, and it extends to the N. dividing Virginia from

It is from 7 to 13 miles broad, 9 fathoms deep; affording easy navigation and many commodious harbours. It receives the Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and deep. Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 36.

CHESHAM, a town of Bucks, with a market on Wednesday. It is 12 miles S. from Aylesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

CHESHIRE, an English county palatine, bounded on the N. from Lancashire by the Mersey, but just at the N. E. point it is on Yorkshire; on the E. it is by Derbyshire; on the S. E. by Shropshire; on the S. by Shropshire; W. by Denbighshire and Flintshire, which latter it is separated by the Mersey, and on the N. W. it is washed by the Irish Sea, into which projects a peninsula 13 miles in length, and six in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dec. The whole county is 33 miles in length from N. to S. in breadth from E. to W. without including the peninsula just mentioned on the S. or a narrow tract of land which lies between Lancashire and Derbyshire, quite to Yorkshire, on the N. E. divided into seven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market-towns, and 118 villages. It sends two members to parliament for the county, and two for the city of Chester. The air is temperate, and very healthful; for the great majority of the inhabitants live to a good old age. It is rich in pasture and corn, but there are several heaths upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the highest hills in it are the Fildes; and the extensive pastures with which it abounds feed a great number of cows, whose milk is peculiarly good and of which is made the excellent cheese well known by the name of Cheshire, of which such quantities are made, that London alone is said to take annually ten thousand tons of it: vast quantities also sent to Bristol, York, Scotland

## CHE

and, Ireland, &c. However, a considerable quantity of what commonly goes by the name of Cheshire cheese is made in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs at Nantwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, Dec, and Dane. In this county also are several small lakes.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, and of a quadrangular form. The walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, toward the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall. The main streets have a peculiarity of construction. They are hollowed out in the rock to the depth of one story beneath the level of the ground on each side; and the houses have a sort of covered portico running out from house to house and street to street, level with the ground at the back, but one story above the street. They are called rows, and afford a sheltered walk for the foot passengers. Round them are shops and warehouses on the level of the street. Chester contains 10 parish churches, beside the cathedral. It has a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It has a small share of foreign trade; and its two annual fairs are the most noted in England, especially for the sale of Irish linen. It has a manufactory of gloves, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into N. Wales. It is, however, chiefly distinguished for the residence of many families of gentry from the county and from Wales. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales, is governed by a mayor, two sheriffs, and 24 aldermen; sends two members to parliament; and is a bishop's see. It is 182 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

CHESTER, WEST, the capital of the county of Chester, in Pennsylvania. It is seated on the Delaware, and has a fine harbour. Lon. 75. 27. W. lat. 39. 54. N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, between two small rivers, and has a handsome church, and a free-school. The quarter-sessions are held here for the N. part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and, next to Derby, is the most considerable trading town in the county. It has a manufactory of

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worsted and cotton stockings, and also of carpets. There are four potteries for brown ware, and near the town large iron foundries, the ore and coal for the supply of which are dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent from Chesterfield, by the new canal cut from this town to the Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough. Chesterfield is 22 miles N. of Derby, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of mountains, which run from N. to S. through Cumberland and Northumberland. Near these many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before the two kingdoms were united. These hills are chiefly wild and open sheepwalks: goats also are fed among them. The state of the poor shepherds is as miserable as that of human creatures can well be; and the country has been greatly depopulated by the practice of throwing many small farms into single ones of great extent, consisting either of wide sheepwalks, or vast corn-fields. Some of the finest cattle in the kingdom are fed, however, in parts of the Scotch border.

CHIAPA-DE-LOS-INDIOS, a large and rich town of N. America, in Mexico, and in a province of the same name. Lon. 96. 5. W. lat. 15. 16. N.

CHIAPA-EL-REAL, a town of N. America, in Mexico, in a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in cocoa-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. 94. 45. W. lat. 17. 10. N.

CHIARENZA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, famous for a victory obtained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 miles W. of Syracuse. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

CHIAVENNA, a handsome town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, under the sovereignty of the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits. The governor's palace, and the churches, are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The great support of this town is the transport of merchandise, it being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated fortress, on the summit of a rock which overlooked the town; and close to Chiavenna, is a rock of asbestos, a kind of mineral substance, of a greyish

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silver colour, which can be drawn out into longitudinal fibres as fine as thread, and is supposed to be indestructible by fire. The ancients manufactured it into a species of cloth resembling linen, and used it principally for shrouds, in which the bodies of the great were enveloped before they were placed on the funeral pile. Chiavenna is seated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 46. 19. N.

\* **CHIAVENNA**, **LAGHETTO DI**, a small lake of the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, near the town of the same name. The views of this lake are extremely wild and magnificent; surrounded as it is by barren rocks, craggy, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow. The bales of these dreadful precipices are lost in the dead and overshadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no asylum, scarcely a landing-place, to the crews of those frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent storms to which it is subject.

**CHICHESTER**, the capital of Suffex, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated in a plain, on the river Leyant. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with seven small churches built with flint stone. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, deputy-recorder, 14 aldermen, six bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a portreeve. The city being walled round, a person may stand in the market-place, which is the centre, and see the four gates. It exports corn, malt, &c. and has some foreign commerce, and a manufactory of needles. The haven affords fine lobsters. It is 61 miles S. W. of London. Lon. c. 48. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

**CHIELEFA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it. Lon. 22. 28. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

**CHIEMSEE**, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains a town of the same name, where there is a bishop's see. The island in which it stands is 17 miles in circumference, and lies 22 miles W. S. W. of Salzburg.

**CHIERI**, a fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the declivity of a hill, in a pleasant country, bounded on all sides by hills covered with vines. It is eight miles E. of Turin.

**CHIETI**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, eight miles S. W. of Pescara. Lon. 15. 7 E. lat. 42. 20. N.

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\* **CHIGWELL**, a village in Essex, near Epping Forest. Here is a free-school, founded by archbishop Harlnett, who had been vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and his gravestone was adorned with his figure in brass, in his pontifical robes. This, for the better preservation of it, has been fixed on a pedestal in the chancel. Chigwell is 10 miles N. E. of London.

**CHIHIRI**, or **PORT-CHEER**, a town of Arabia Felix, with a harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 14. 40. N.

**CHILL**, a large country of S. America, on the South Sea, 750 miles in length, and from 37 to 50 in breadth. It was discovered by Don Diego d'Almagro in 1525. It abounds in trees, fruits, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of all kinds. The greatest part is inhabited by the native Americans, who have neither towns nor villages, properly speaking, but only wretched huts, at a distance from each other. The colour of their skin is that of a red copper, as in all other parts of America; and since the introduction of horses by the Europeans, they seldom travel without one, there being plenty of them. It is bounded on the W. by the South Sea, and on the E. by the Andes.

\* **CHILKA**, a lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening, and is shallow within. It is 40 miles long from N. E. to S. W. and, in most places, 12 or 15 wide, with a narrow slip of ground between it and the sea. It has many inhabited islands in it. On the N. W. it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery River, and shuts up the Circars toward the continent. To those who sail some distance from the coast, this lake has the appearance of a deep bay; the slip of land not being visible.

**CHILOE**, an island of S. America, on the coast of Chili, in the South Sea, 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Castro.

**CHILTERN**, a chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buckinghamshire. They are covered, in various parts, with woods; and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. This district belongs to the crown, which, for time immemorial, has

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CHIL, a village in Essex, near Chelmsford. Here is a free-school, and a church, the parsonage of which is the property of Bishop Harcourt, who had this place. He was buried here; and his gravestone was set up in 1665. His figure in brass, in his robes, is on the wall. This, for the better preservation, has been fixed on a pedestal. Chigwell is 10 miles from London.

CHIFFORD, a town in the county of Devon, with a harbour. It carries a considerable trade. Lon. 49. 25. N.

CHIMAR, a large country of S. America, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, 150 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It was discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525. It produces trees, fruits, Indian corn, and minerals of all kinds. The great cities are inhabited by the native American people, neither towns nor villages, but only wretched huts, and are separated from each other. The soil is that of a red copper, and the parts of America; and the production of horses by the Europeans seldom travel without one, and plenty of them. It is bounded by the South Sea, and on the north by the Andes.

CHIM, a lake in the Deccan of India, which bounds the five Circars. It lies on the coast of the Arabian Sea, and seems the effect of the sea over a flat sandy surface, and is something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep channel, and is shallow within. It is long from N. E. to S. W. and is 12 or 15 miles wide, with a narrow ground between it and the sea. It is inhabited by islands in it. On the N. it is bounded by a ridge of hills, a continuation of that which runs from the Mahanuddy to the Godavari, and shuts up the Circars to the continent. To those who sail from the coast, this lake has the appearance of a deep bay; the ship being visible.

CHIM, an island of S. America, on the coast of Chili, in the South Sea, 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The capital is Castro.

CHIR, a chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buckinghamshire. They are covered, in various places, with woods; and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford fine prospects. This district belongs to the county of Bucks, which, for time immemorial, has

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has had an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. Of this office, as well as that of Steward of the Manor of East Hundred in Berks, it is remarkable, that, although frequently conferred upon members of the house of commons, it is not productive of either honour or emolument; being granted, at the request of any member of that house, merely to enable him to vacate his seat, whenever he may choose it, by the acceptance of a nominal office under the crown; and on this account it has not unfrequently been granted to three or four different members in a single week.

CHIMAY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It is seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S. S. W. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

CHIMERA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, which comprehends a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock near the sea, 29 miles N. of Corfu, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice. Lon. 20. 8. E. lat. 40. 8. N.

CHIMLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is almost surrounded by the river Dart, and is 21 miles N. N. W. of Exeter. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

CHINA, an extensive empire in Asia, bounded on the N. by E. Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall above 1000 miles in length; on the E. by the Yellow Sea and the Chinese Ocean; on the S. by that ocean and the kingdoms of Tonquin and Burmah; and on the W. by mountains and deserts which divide it from Thibet. It lies between 100° and 125° E. lon. and 20° and 41° N. lat. It is 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into 16 provinces, which contain 155 towns of the first rank, 1312 of the second, 2357 fortified towns, and about 50,000,000 of people. There are several large rivers, and where these are wanting, there are artificial canals. It is chiefly a flat open country; but there are some mountains, which are well-cultivated, and covered with trees, and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver. There is abundance of corn, and pulse of all sorts, especially rice. A great number of simples, and several trees and fruits, are peculiar to the country, particularly a tree that produces pease, very little different from those of Europe; another bearing a kind of gum, which makes

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excellent varnish; and a third bearing white berries, of the size of a hazel-nut, whose pulp is nothing but a sort of tallow, of which candles are made; and a fourth, called the white wax tree, producing white shining wax, of greater value than the common bees-wax. The bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and, though it is hollow within, the wood is hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes to convey water, boxes, baskets, and the making of paper, after it is reduced into a sort of paste. China is the only country whence all sorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. The government is absolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. There is no country in the world where the inhabitants are so ceremonious as here; and yet they cheat as much in their dealings as in the most uncivilized countries. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood. It is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years, though they have had 22 different families on the throne. The family now reigning is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. Their religion is Paganism. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. All their towns are so much alike, that those that know one, are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital. The annual revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000l. sterling, and the forces are said to consist of 5,000,000 of men in time of peace; but they have no enemies to cope with. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate

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gulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely goodnatured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world.

**CHINCA**, a valley of S. America, in Peru. It has a seaport of the same name, on a river 90 miles S. of Lima. Lon. 76. 25. W. lat. 13. 10. S.

**CHINEY**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the confines of the bishopric of Liege, eight miles E. of Dinant. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

**CHINON**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. In the castle of this place, Henry II. king of England expired; and here the celebrated Joan of Arc first presented herself, in a military habit, before Charles VII. Chinon was the birthplace of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the river Vienne, 10 miles N. of Richelieu, and 150 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

\* **CHINSURA**, a neat and pretty large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It is very distinguishable at a considerable distance, and has a handsome appearance. It contains several good houses, and a church, with a little mole projecting into the river.

**CHIOUKLIC**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with the see of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 57. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

**CHIOZZO**, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 18 miles S. of Venice. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

**CHIPPENHAM**, a borough of Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Avon, over which is a handsome stone bridge of 16 arches. It is 21 miles E. of Bristol, and 94 W. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

**CHIRK**, a village S. of Wrexham, in Denbighshire. It had formerly two castles, on the top of a hill, one of which is still entire in many parts, and seems to have been a magnificent structure.

\* **CHISLEHURST**, a village of Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the ancient seat of earl Camden, and the residence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, who died here. Chislehurst was also the birthplace of sir Nicholas Bacon and sir Francis Walsingham. It is 11 miles S. E. of London.

## CHO

\* **CHISME**, a seaport of Natolia, on the strait that parts the continent from the isle of Scio. It was anciently called Cyfus, was celebrated by the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in the year 191 B. C. and has been recently distinguished by the total destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians in 1770.

\* **CHISWICK**, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames. Here is Chiswick House, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a design of Palladio's. In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick. Chiswick is five miles W. by S. of London.

**CHITRO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the bay of Salonichi; the place where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander; and where Perseus, king of Macedonia, was defeated by the Romans. Lon. 22. 35. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

\* **CHITTEDROOG**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore, 117 miles N. by W. of Seringaparam. Lon. 76. 15. E. lat. 14. 5. N.

**CHIVAS**, a town of Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that it is the key of Italy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

**CHIUSTI**, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, poorly peopled, on account of the unwholesome air, 35 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

**CHIUTAYE**, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Natolia Proper, and the residence of the Grand Signior before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E. of Bursa. Lon. 30. 47. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

**CHOCZIM**, a town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. It was taken by the Russians and Austrians in 1788, but restored to the Turks at the subsequent peace. It is 110 miles N. W. of Jassy. Lon. 26. 25. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

**CHOISEY**, a village of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is three miles from Compiègne, on the river Aisne, in the fine forest of Compiègne; on which account here was a handsome royal hunting palace.

**CHOLET**, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with a castle, 170 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 47. 10. N.

**CHONAT**, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name,

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name, on the Merich, 25 miles E. of Se-  
gedin. Lon. 21. 4. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

CHORGES, a town of France, in the  
department of the Upper Alps and late  
province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke  
of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E. of  
Gap. Lon. 6. 23. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

CHORLEY. See CHARLEY.

CHOWLE, a small town of the Dec-  
can of Hindoostan, on the coast of Mala-  
bar. It has a harbour for small vessels,  
and is fortified. It belongs to Portugal,  
and was formerly noted for its fine em-  
broidered quilts and a good trade. It is  
15 miles S. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 45. E.  
lat. 18. 42. N.

CHREMNITZ, the chief mine town in  
Upper Hungary; 90 miles N. E. of Pres-  
burg. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough of  
Hampshire, with a market on Monday.  
It is seated at the confluence of the Avon  
and Stour, 98 miles S. W. of London.  
Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

CHRISTIANIA, a city of Southern  
Norway, in the government of Agger-  
huys, situated at the extremity of a fertile  
valley, forming a semicircular bend along  
the shore of the beautiful bay of Biørn-  
ing, which forms the N. extremity of  
the gulf of Christiania. It is divided into  
the city, and the suburbs of Waterlandt,  
Peterwigen, and Fierdingen; the fortrefs  
of Aggerhuys; and the old town of Opf-  
loe or Ansløe. The city contains 418  
houses, the suburbs 682, Opfloe 400, and  
the inhabitants amount to about 9000.  
The city was rebuilt in its present situ-  
ation by Christian IV. after a plan de-  
signed by himself. The streets are carried  
in a straight line, and at right angles to  
each other, are uniformly 40 feet broad,  
and very neat and clean. The castle of  
Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on  
the W. side of the bay, at a small distance  
from the city. The governor is the chief  
governor of Norway, and presides in the  
high court of justice. Opfloe was the site  
of the old city, burnt in 1624: it contains  
the episcopal palace. Christiania has an  
excellent harbour, and carries on a con-  
siderable trade. Its principal exports are  
tar, soap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and  
alum. The planks and deals are of supe-  
rior estimation to those sent from Ame-  
rica, or from Russia and the other parts of  
the Baltic; because the trees which yield  
them, grow on the rocks, and are there-  
fore firmer, more compact, and less liable  
to rot than the others, which shoot chiefly  
from a sandy or loamy soil. There are  
136 privileged sawmills at Christiania, of  
which 100 belong to a single family of the

name of Anker. Christiania is 30 miles  
from the open sea, and 290 N. by W. of  
Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 59.  
6. N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong seaport of  
Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of  
Blekingen. It is 13 miles N. E. of Carle-  
acroon. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 56. 26. N.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa,  
on the Gold Coast of Guinea, subject to  
the Danes. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 4. 10. N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a small, neatly-  
built town of Sweden, in the territory of  
Blekingen. The houses are all of brick,  
and mostly stuccoed white. English ves-  
sels annually resort to this port, for alum,  
pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have ma-  
nufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. The  
town is seated in a marshy plain, close to  
the river Helge-a, which flows into the  
Baltic at Åhus, about the distance of 20  
miles, and is navigable only for small craft  
of seven tons burden. It is esteemed the  
strongest fortress in Sweden, and is 50  
miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 14. 10.  
E. lat. 56. 25. N.

CHRISTINA, St. one of the islands in  
the South Sea, called Marquesas. Lon.  
139. 9. W. lat. 9. 56. S.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, so named by  
capt. Cook, on account of his first landing  
there on Christmas-day. It is 45 miles in  
circumference; bounded by a reef of coral  
rocks, on the W. side of which is a bank  
of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea,  
and affording good anchorage. The soil,  
in some places, is light and black, com-  
posed of decayed vegetables, the dung of  
birds, and sand. In other places, nothing  
but broken corals and shells are to be seen.  
No fresh water was found by digging.  
The vegetable productions are only a few  
cocoa-nut trees, and some low trees,  
shrubs, and plants, such as are found on  
other islands of the same appearance, in a  
soil half-formed. Here are a few sorts of  
birds, and plenty of fish and turtles. Lon.  
157. 30. W. lat. 1. 59. N.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. or St. KIT'S,  
one of the Leeward Islands in the W.  
Indies, 60 miles W. of Antigua. It was  
formerly inhabited by the French and  
English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the  
latter. It is 20 miles in breadth, and seven  
in length, and has high mountains in the  
middle, whence rivulets flow, which are  
of great use to the inhabitants. Between  
the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid  
precipices, and thick woods; and in the S.  
W. parts, hot sulphurous springs at the  
foot of them. The air is good, the soil  
light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject  
to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly  
sugar.

# CHU

sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Lon. 63. 14. W. lat. 17. 15. N.

CHUDLEIGH, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the river Teigne, nine miles S. W. of Exeter, and 183 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 39. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

\* CHUNAR, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 26 miles above Benares, and is built on a rock, which is fortified all round by a wall, and towers at various distances. At the end, overlooking the river, is situated the citadel, which has formerly been strong. This fort is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares; during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. Chunar has always been considered as a post of great consequence on the Ganges, from its insulated situation, projecting forward to a great extent, and being of considerable height. It was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764: the next year, it was surrendered to them: they restored it to the Nabob of Oude at the subsequent peace; but, in 1772, it was finally ceded to the English, by that prince, in exchange for Allahabad. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery for the brigade at Cawnpore. It is 385 miles N. W. of Calcutta. Lon. 83. 50. E. lat. 25. 10. N.

\* CHUNAUB, or JENAUB, a river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Moultan; and, at their confluence with the Indus, 20 miles W. of Moultan, they form a stream as large as that river. The Chunaub is the Accines of Alexander.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

CHURCHILL FORT, on the E. side of Hudson's Bay, in N. America, the most northerly of those belonging to that company. Lon. 94. 3. W. lat. 58. 48. N.

CHUSAN, an island, on the E. coast of China, where the E. India company had

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once a factory. Lon. 124. 0. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

CIAMPA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, on the N. by Cochinchina, and on the W. by Cambodia.

CICLUI, or CICLUGH, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W. banks of the Narenta. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in 1694. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

CILLEY, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saau, 36 miles N. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

CIMBRISHAM, a seaport of Schonen, in Sweden. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugal, in Estremadura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N. side of the entrance of the Tajo; and on it is a town of the same name. Lon. 9. 30. W. lat. 38. 46. N.

CIOUAT, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. The harbour is defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laquec, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lon. 5. 46. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

\* CIRCARS, NORTHERN, five provinces on the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated *Northern* from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of these Circars, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore, and Condapilly are in the possession of the English; and Guntoor belongs to the Nizam of the Deccan. The first four occupy the seacoast, from the Chilka Lake, on the confines of Cattack, to the N. bank of the Kistna; forming a narrow slip of country 350 miles long, and from 26 to 75 broad. It is easily defensible against an Indian enemy, having mountains and extensive forests on one side, and the sea on the other; the extremities only being open. Its greatest defect is in point of relative situation to Bengal and Madras, it being 350 miles from the first, and 250 from the latter; so that the troops destined to protect it cannot be depended on, for any pressing service that may arise in either presidency. The English Circars had been ceded to the French, by the Nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by colonel Clive in 1759, and now produce an annual revenue of 360,000. That of Guntoor is 70,000.

\* CIRCASSIA, one of the seven Caucasian

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casian nations, lying between the Black  
Sea and the Caspian. It is bounded by  
the government of Taurica and Caucasus  
on the N. and by Mingrelia and Georgia  
on the S. being separated from Taurica by  
the river Cuban. It contains the dis-  
tricts of Great Cabarda, Little Cabarda,  
Beslen, Temirgoi, Abasch, Bleduch, Ha-  
tukai, and Bihani. This nation, from ex-  
tent of territory, which includes nearly  
10 degrees of longitude; and, from their  
extraordinary courage and military genius,  
might become very formidable, were they  
united under one chief. But a nation of  
mountaineers, who subsist by raising cattle,  
and are therefore forced to fix themselves  
on the banks of rivers, for the sake of  
water and pasturage, soon forget their  
origin, and divide into separate and hostile  
tribes. From this principle of disunion,  
the Circassians of the Cuban are so little  
powerful, as to be scarcely known even to  
Russians, but by the general appellation of  
Cuban Tartars, in which they are con-  
founded with the Abkhas and Nogays, their  
neighbours. The Cabardian Circassians,  
however, are still the most powerful  
people of the N. side of Caucasus; and  
this superiority has introduced among their  
neighbours such a general imitation of  
their manners, that, from a description of  
these, an idea may be formed of all the  
rest. They are divided into three classes;  
namely, the princes; the nobles, called us-  
dens; and the vassals or people. A cer-  
tain number of the people is allotted to  
each princely family. In each of these,  
the eldest individual is considered as chief  
of the family, and as judge, protector, and  
father of all the vassals attached to it. No  
prince can be a landholder; he has no  
other property than his arms, horses,  
slaves, and the tribute he may be able to  
extort from the neighbouring nations.  
The person of every prince is sacred; and  
this extraordinary privilege extended even  
to the princes of the Crimea. This is,  
however, the only distinction of birth  
when unaccompanied by personal merit.  
The greatest honour a prince can acquire  
is that of being the first of the nation to  
charge the enemy. The princes are not  
to be distinguished in time of peace from  
the nobles, or even from the peasants:  
their food and dress are the same, and the  
houses are little better. The nobles are  
chosen by the princes from the inferior  
class. They are the officers of the prince,  
and the executors of the laws, and are  
employed in the general assemblies of the  
nation to gain the assent of the people to  
the measures proposed by the princes.  
The people, as well as the usdens, are

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proprietors of lands. By an odd kind of  
contradiction, the princes claim, and some-  
times attempt to exercise the right of  
seizing the whole property of their vassals;  
but, at the same time, the vassal has a  
right to transfer his allegiance to any other  
prince, whenever he thinks himself ag-  
grieved: by this privilege, the princes are  
compelled to gain the affections of their  
vassals, on whose readiness to follow them  
into the field, all their hopes of greatness  
and wealth must absolutely depend. The  
Circassians do not appear to have ever had  
any written laws, but are governed by a  
kind of common law, or collection of an-  
cient usages. On great occasions the whole  
nation is assembled: a measure is pro-  
posed by the oldest of the princes; it is  
first debated among the usdens, and after-  
ward by the deputies of the people, who  
are old men, who often possess greater  
influence than the prince himself. If the  
proposition be accepted, it is confirmed by  
a solemn oath by the whole people. They  
have few manufactures. Their coats of  
mail, which are very beautiful, are brought  
from Persia, and their fire-arms from Ku-  
bescha. Their agriculture produces barely  
sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep  
and horses are the principal articles of  
their commerce; particularly the latter,  
which sell at a high price; but notwith-  
standing this, the balance of trade would  
be considerably against them, were it not  
for the slaves which they make in their  
predatory excursions. At the birth of a  
prince, some usden, or sometimes a prince  
of another family, is chosen by the father  
as his future preceptor. At a year old he  
is presented, at the same time, with some  
playthings and arms: if he appear, to pre-  
fer the latter, the event is celebrated in  
the family by great rejoicings. At seven  
(or, according to others, at twelve) years  
of age, he leaves his father's house for that  
of his preceptor. By him he is taught to  
ride, to use his arms, and to steal, and  
conceal his thefts. The word *ibies* is a  
term of the utmost reproach among them,  
because it implies detection. He is after-  
ward led to more considerable and dan-  
gerous robberies, and does not return to  
his father's house, until his cunning, ad-  
dress, and strength, are supposed to be per-  
fect. The preceptor is recompensed by  
nine tenths of the booty made by his pu-  
pil while under his tuition. It is said that  
this mode of education is persevered in,  
with a view to prevent the bad effects of  
paternal indulgence. The custom is sup-  
posed to be peculiar to the Circassians;  
but the object of education is the same  
among all the mountaineers of Caucasus,  
who

who universally subsist by robbery. The education of a child renders the preceptor a kind of adopted father; therefore, as this is a very vindictive nation, a person who has killed any prince, endeavours to steal away some child of the same family, in order to educate him. The accomplishment of this is the only way to effect a reconciliation. Some travellers report, that a vassal sometimes contrives to steal and educate the son of his prince, and by his success insure his own advancement to nobility. The point in which all agree is the necessity that the child should be educated at a distance from the father. Girls are brought up by the mothers. They learn to embroider, to make their own dress, and that of their future husbands. The daughters of slaves receive the same education, and are sold according to their beauty, from 20 to 100*l*. These are principally Georgians. Soon after the birth of a girl, a wide leather belt is sewed round her waist, and continues till it bursts, when it is replaced by a second. By a repetition of this practice, their waists are rendered astonishingly small, but their shoulders become proportionably broad; a defect, which is little attended to, on account of the beauty of their breasts. On the wedding night, the belt is cut with a dagger by the husband; a custom sometimes productive of fatal accidents. The bridegroom pays for his bride a marriage-present, consisting of arms or a coat of mail, but he must not see her, or cohabit with her, without the greatest mystery. This reserve continues during life. A Circassian will sometimes permit a stranger to see his wife; but he must not accompany him. The father makes the bride a present on the wedding day, but reserves the greater part of what he intends to give her till the birth of her first child. On this occasion she pays him a visit, receives from him the remainder of her portion, and is clothed by him in the dress of a matron, the principal distinction of which consists in a veil. Until this time, the dress of the women is much like that of the men, excepting that the cloak is longer, and frequently white, a colour never worn by men. The cap too is generally red, or rose-coloured. Before marriage, the youth of both sexes see each other freely at the little rejoicings which take place on festivals. Before the ball, the young men show their activity and address in a variety of military exercises, and the most alert have the privilege of choosing the most beautiful partners. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three stops, a species of mandoline, and a tam-

hourin. Their dances are in the Asiatic style, with little gaiety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The women participate in the general character of the nation; they take pride in the courage of their husbands, and reproach them severely when defeated. They polish and take care of the armour of the men. Widows tear their hair, and disfigure themselves with scars, in testimony of their grief. The men had formerly the same custom, but are now grown more tranquil under the loss of their wives and relations. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts, because the wife and husband are not supposed to live together. One of these huts is allotted to the husband, and to the reception of strangers; the other to the wife and family: the court which separates them is surrounded by palisades. At meals the whole family is assembled; so that here, as among the Tartars, each village is reckoned at a certain number of kettles. Their food is extremely simple, consisting only of a little meat, some paste made of millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented. The Circassians are accused of frequent perjuries and violations of treaties; but this is said to be a new vice among them. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been successively converted to Christianity and Mahometanism, and have now no religion or worship among them. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places in the neighbourhood of their ruins (supposed to be remains of Christian churches) which insure their fidelity. Their courage, great as it is, is not proof against religious terrors. Like all barbarians, they believe that what is called accident, may be influenced by particular ceremonies. The Circassians have not any letters of their own; those among them who wish to write their language being obliged to make use of Arabian characters.

CIRENCESTER, a considerable borough of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans; and the ruins of the walls are yet visible. A great many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads crossed each other. It had also a castle and an abbey. It is 18 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

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town of the kingdom of

Naples,

Naples, capital of the Basilicata, with a  
bishop's see. It is seated on the river  
Brandano, at the foot of the Appennines,  
97 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 10. E.  
lat. 40. 44. N.

CITTADELLA, a seaport and capital of  
Minorca, on the W. side of that island.  
Lon. 3. 34. E. lat. 39. 54. N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a populous  
town of Italy, capital of a county of the  
same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see.  
It is seated on the river Tiber, 27 miles  
S. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 18. E. lat.  
43. 32. N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a town of Italy, in  
the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the  
seashore, and containing 16 churches and  
convents within its walls, beside 15 with-  
out. It is 10 miles from Loreto. Lon.  
12. 46. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a small seaport of  
Istria, in the territory of Venice, with a  
bishop's see, 60 miles E. of Venice. Lon.  
14. 2. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

CITTA-NUOVA-COTTONERA, a for-  
tified town in the island of Malta, includ-  
ing the port of St. Margarita.

CITTA-VITTORIOSA, or IL BORGO,  
a strong town in the island of Malta,  
seated on a narrow neck of land in the  
harbour, to the left of Valetta, from which,  
on each side of the town, runs a broad can-  
nel inclosing the town, and forming an ex-  
cellent harbour. It is defended by the  
castle of St. Angelo, on a high rock, joined  
to the town by a bridge. Lon. 14. 34. E.  
lat. 35. 54. N.

CIVIDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, cap-  
ital of La Mancha. The inhabitants are  
noted for dressing leather extremely well  
for gloves. It is two miles from the Gua-  
diaca, and 90 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 25.  
W. lat. 38. 58. N.

CIVIDAD-RODRIGO, a considerable  
town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's  
see, seated on the river Aquada, 40 miles  
S. W. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 58. W.  
lat. 40. 33. N.

CIVITA-DI-FRIULI, a small, but an-  
cient town of Italy, in Friuli, in the terri-  
tory of Venice, seated on the river Nati-  
sona, 10 miles E. of Udena. Lon. 13. 15.  
E. lat. 46. 12. N.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town  
of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's  
see, near the river Salino, 35 miles N. E.  
of Aquila. Lon. 14. 52. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of  
Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, on a high  
rock, at the foot of which is a river, which  
falls into the Tiber. It is 25 miles N. of  
Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a seaport of Italy,

in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an ar-  
senal. Here the pope's galleys are sta-  
tioned, and it is a free port, but the air  
is very unwholesome. It is 35 miles N.  
W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 42.  
5. N.

CLACKMANNAN, a borough of Clack-  
mannanshire in Scotland, on the N. shore  
of the frith of Forth, and at the bottom of  
a hill, on the top of which is seen an an-  
cient castle. A large square tower in this  
castle derives its name from the illustrious  
Robert Bruce, whose great sword and  
casque are here preserved. A large two-  
handed sword is also shown, said to have  
belonged to sir John Graham, the faithful  
attendant of the heroic Wallace. It is 23  
miles N. by E. of Glasgow. Lon. 3. 40.  
W. lat. 56. 5. N.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of  
Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeshire,  
on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on  
the S. by the Forth. It is eight miles in  
length, and five in breadth. It produces  
good corn and pasture, and plenty of coal  
and salt. This shire, with Kinross, sends  
one member to parliament.

CLAGENFURT, a town of Germany,  
capital of Carinthia, 50 miles S. W. of  
Vienna. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

CLAIR, ST. a lake of N. America,  
half way between the lakes Huron and  
Erie, about 90 miles in circumference. It  
receives the waters of the great lakes Su-  
perior, Michigan, and Huron, and dis-  
charges them, through the strait called De-  
troit, into lake Erie.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Nievre and late province of  
Nivernois. Before the late revolution, the  
chapel of an hospital in the suburb was  
the provision for the bishopric of Beth-  
lehem, founded in 1180, when Guy Count  
of Nevers, gave an asylum, in this place,  
to a Latin bishop of Bethlehem, who had  
been driven from the Holy Land by the  
Saracens. Clameci is seated at the con-  
fluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112  
miles S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 36. E.  
lat. 47. 28. N.

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, con-  
taining many handsome villas, which  
chiefly surround a beautiful common. In  
the old parish church, divine service is  
performed at funerals only; an elegant  
new church having been erected on the  
common, but without an adjoining ceme-  
tery. Clapham is three miles S. W. by  
S. of London.

CLARA, ST. a small island of S. Ame-  
rica, in Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil, 70  
miles S. W. of Guayaquil. Lon. 82. 20.  
W. lat. 2. 20. S.

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**CLARE, St.** a small island, or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lancerota and Allagranza.

**CLARE,** a town of Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is seated near the Stour. The ruins of a castle and of a collegiate church are still visible. They have a manufacture of bays. It is 15 miles S. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

**CLARE,** a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

**CLARE,** a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W. by the ocean, and on the N. by Galway. It contains two market-towns and 76 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

**CLARENDON,** a village, three miles E. of Salisbury, where Henry II. summoned a council of the barons and prelates, in 1164, who enacted the laws, called the Constitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by king John.

\* **CLARENS,** or **CHATILLARD,** a village of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, celebrated as the principal scene of Rousseau's *Eloise*. It is delightfully situated, not far from Vevey, on an eminence, whose gentle declivity slopes gradually toward the lake of Geneva. It commands a view of that majestic body of water, its fertile borders, and the bold rocks and Alps of Savoy. The adjacent scenery consists of vineyards, fields of corn and pasture, and rich groves of oak, ash, and Spanish chestnut-trees. "Although the situation and environs," says Mr. Coxe, "harmonize with the animated scenery in the *Eloise* of Rousseau, yet the castle by no means accords with the description in the same work. The traveller sees an oblong building with ancient towers and a penthouse roof; in the inside, a large hall that looks like a prison; and the whole bears rather the antiquated appearance of a feudal mansion, inhabited by some turbulent baron, than the residence of the elegant and impassioned Julia."

**CLAUDE, St.** a handsome town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, with a bishop's see. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lison, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in the year 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. This abbey had the

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pious privilege of legitimating bastards, and could confer nobility and pardon criminals, till the year 1742, when it was erected into a bishopric, and its Benedictine monks were metamorphosed into noble canons. The cathedral is extremely elegant. Great numbers of pilgrims have flocked hither, to visit the remains of the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrupted. In this city are many public fountains with large basins. It is 35 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 18. E. lat. 46. 24. N. From Mount St. Claude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine prospect over Switzerland and Savoy, the lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud.

**CLAUSENBURG,** a populous town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, 60 miles N. W. of Hermanstadt. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 23. 20. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

**CLAY,** a town in Norfolk, seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers; 20 miles N. W. of Norwich. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

**CLEAR, CAPE,** a promontory of a little island on the S. of Ireland. Lon. 11. 10. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

**CLEBURY,** a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Rea, 28 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 52. 21. N.

**CLERAC,** or **CLAIRAC,** a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It is seated on the river Lot, 10 miles from Agen. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

**CLERMONT,** a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late territory of Barrois, 127 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

**CLERMONT,** a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 37 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

**CLERMONT,** a considerable, rich, and populous town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, and is also called **CLERMONT FERRAND**, ever since it was united, under the name of a suburb, to the town of Mount Ferrand, about a mile distant to the N. E. The cathedral, public squares, and walks, are very fine; but the streets are narrow, crooked, badly paved, and lined with houses built of stones of a sombre hue. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood, and some mineral springs. That of the suburb, St. Allyre, has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the

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the Mineral Bridge, and carriages may  
pass over it. Clermont has manufactures  
of rattens, druggets, ferges, and leather.  
It was the birthplace of the celebrated  
Paschal; and is 300 miles S. of Paris.  
Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 45. 47. N.

\* CLERY, a village in France, nine  
miles S. W. of Orleans, once famous for  
the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here  
is the tomb of that monster Lewis XI.  
who appears, in white marble, as the faint  
and the patriot king!

CLERKE'S ISLANDS, two islands, in the  
N. Pacific Ocean, between the coast of  
Kamtchatka in Asia and that of N. Ame-  
rica. They were seen by capt. Cook in  
1778, and were so named in honour of capt.  
Clerke, his second in command. They  
were both inhabited, and were not un-  
known to the Russians. Lon. 169. 30. W.  
lat. 63. 15. N.

CLERVE, a handsome town of Ger-  
many, capital of a duchy of the same name.  
It is seated on a hill, three miles from the  
Rhine, near a wood, through which are  
several fine walks; 18 miles S. E. of  
Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

CLERVES, the duchy of, one of the finest  
countries of Germany, in the circle of  
Westphalia, divided into two parts by the  
Rhine. It is subject to the king of Prussia,  
and Clerves is the capital.

CLYBROOK, GREAT and LITTLE,  
two villages in Leicestershire, on the N.  
W. side of Lutterworth, supposed to have  
been a part of Cleycester, situated one mile  
to the W. which was a flourishing city  
of the Romans, and where their bricks and  
coins have been frequently found.

CLIFFE, a town of Northamptonshire,  
with a market on Tuesday; 30 miles N.  
E. of Northampton, and 88 N. N. W. of  
London. Lon. 0. 37. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

CLIFTON, a village of Westmorland,  
three miles from Penrith, remarkable for  
a skirmish between the king's forces and  
the rebels in 1745, in which the latter had  
the advantage.

CLIFTON, a village in Gloucestershire,  
near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its  
neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon, at  
the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from  
the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated  
on a craggy mountain, near which is a nar-  
row valley, between two steep rocks,  
through which the road lies from Turkey  
to Dalmatia. It is six miles N. of Spalat-  
to. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

CLISSON, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Lower Loire and late pro-  
vince of Bretagne, on the river Scure, 12

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miles S. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat.  
47. 1. N.

CLITHRO, a borough in Lancashire,  
with a market on Saturday. It is seated  
near Pendil Hill, and is 36 miles S. E. of  
of Lancaster, and 213 N. N. W. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 53. 53. N.

CLOCHER, an episcopal town and bo-  
rough of Ireland, in the county of Ty-  
rone. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

CLONMEL, a borough of Ireland, in  
the county of Tipperary, seated on the  
river Sure, 19 miles S. E. of Tipperary.  
Lon. 7. 27. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

CLOUD, St. a town of France, four  
miles from Paris, seated on the river Seine.  
Here was lately a magnificent royal pa-  
lace, gardens, cascade, &c.

CLOYNE, an episcopal town and bo-  
rough of Ireland, in the county of Cork,  
16 miles E. of Cork. Lon. 8. 0. W. lat.  
51. 54. N.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Saone and Loire and late pro-  
vince of Burgundy, remarkable for its late  
famous Benedictine abbey; seated on the  
Grosne, 10 miles N. W. of Macon. Lon.  
4. 33. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

CLUSE, a town of Savoy, in the terri-  
tory of Faucigny; seated on the river  
Arve, 22 miles S. E. of Geneva. Lon.  
6. 20. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

CLWYD, a celebrated vale of Den-  
bighshire, extending from its upper end to  
the sea above 20 miles; its breadth vary-  
ing from three to eight, according to the  
approach or recess of the high mountains  
inclosing it, through which, in different  
parts, are gaps formed by nature for en-  
trances. This delightful spot is in a high  
state of cultivation, even far up the ascent  
of the hills, and is full of towns, villages,  
and gentlemen's seats. A river of the  
same name runs along this vale, the inha-  
bitants of which are remarkable for re-  
taining their vivacity to a very late period  
of life.

\* CLWYD, a river of Denbighshire,  
which rises in the middle of the county,  
and taking a compass to the S. E. turns to  
the N. W. and having entered Flintshire,  
falls into the Irish Sea.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which  
rises in Annandale, and running N. W.  
through Clydesdale, passes by Lanerk,  
Hamilton, and Glasgow, falling into the  
frith of Clyde, a few miles below Glas-  
gow. Near Lanerk, this river runs, for  
several miles, between high rocks covered  
with wood; and in its course exhibits  
many astonishing cataracts. At Stone-  
byres, it is confined within a very narrow  
bed,

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bed, and makes one entire shoot, falling about 60 feet over a perpendicular rock; the water then pouring over another precipice, is dashed into a deep chafin beneath. "This great body of water," says a late traveller, "rushing with horrid fury, seems to threaten destruction to the solid rocks. The horrid and incessant din with which this is accompanied, unnerves and overcomes the heart. At the distance of about a mile from this place, you see a thick mist, like smoke, ascending to heaven, over the stately woods. As you advance, you hear a sullen noise, which soon after almost stuns your ears. Doubling as you proceed toward a tuft of wood, you are struck at once with the awful scene which suddenly bursts upon your astonished sight. Your organs of perception are hurried along, and partake of the turbulence of the roaring water. The powers of recollection remain suspended by this sudden shock; and it is not till after a considerable time, that you are enabled to contemplate the sublime horrors of this majestic scene." The waterfall at Corehouse, called Cora-lin, is no less remarkable. The water is here precipitated at least 100 feet between two vast rugged precipices. On a pointed rock, overhanging this stupendous scene, stands a solitary tower. It was lately inhabited, but is now in ruins. In floods, the rock and tower have been observed to shake in such a manner as to spill water in a glass standing on a table in the castle. A path leads to the top of the fall, where, from a projecting rock, the spectator has a tremendous view down the furious cataract, as it pours below the eye. The banks of this river are adorned on both sides with woods and orchards, and enriched with many elegant villas. See CANAL, GREAT.

\* **CLYDESDALE**, a wild district in the S. part of Lanarkshire in Scotland. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have sometimes been found washed down by the rains and streams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. "Nothing," says Mr. Pennant, "can equal the gloomy appearance of the country round. Neither tree, nor shrub, nor verdure, nor picturesque rock, appears to amuse the eye. The spectator must plunge into the bowels of these mountains for entertainment." The veins of lead lie mostly N. and E. and their thickness, which seldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. The scanty pasture here feeds some sheep and cattle; but these, in the neighbourhood of the

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mines, sometimes perish by drinking the water in which the lead ore has been washed; for this ore communicates a deleterious quality to the water, though that liquid acquires no noxious taint from remaining in leaden pipes and cisterns. See LEADHILLS.

**COAST CASTLE, CAPE**, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It lies under the meridian of London, in 5° N. lat.

**COBHAM**, a village in Surry, remarkable for Paine's Hill, the seat and beautiful gardens of the late Mr. Hopkins. Cobham is 19 miles S. W. by W. of London.

**COBLENZ**, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle. It is the usual residence of the elector of Treves, and is 50 miles N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

**COBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. This town, with its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Itch, 20 miles N. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

**COCA**, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, seated among mountains; and near it is a strong castle for state prisoners.

**COCHIEIM**, a town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial; seated on the Moselle, 24 miles S. W. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

**COCHIN**, a seaport of Travancore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It belongs to the Dutch, and is 120 miles S. by E. of Calicut. Lon. 75. 30. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

**COCHIN CHINA**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. by the Eastern Ocean, on the N. by Tonquin, on the W. by Cambodia, and on the S. by Ciampa. It is larger and richer than Cambodia; but the inhabitants are not so civil to strangers. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs. Their religion is much the same as that of China, and their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night. If any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, well-shaped, with long hair and thin beards.

\* **COCKER**, a river which rises in the S. of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cocker-mouth.

**COCKERMOUTH**, a populous borough of Cumberland, with a market on Monday.

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**CASTLE, CAPE**, the principal  
of the English on the coast of  
a strong citadel. It lies un-  
dian of London, in 5° N. lat.  
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e's Hill, the seat and beauti-  
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**COCKMOUTH**, a populous borough  
riand, with a market on Mon-  
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day. It lies between the rivers Derwent  
and Cocker, over which are two stone  
bridges. It is between two hills, on one  
of which stands a handsome church; on  
the other a stately castle. It has a thriving  
manufactory of shalloons, worsted  
stockings, and hats. The market is the  
best for corn in the county, except that of  
Penrith. It is 44 miles N. W. by N. of  
Kendal, and 290 N. N. W. of London.  
Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 54. 42. N.

**COCONATO**, a town of Piedmont, re-  
markable for being the birthplace of Co-  
lumbus. It is 20 miles E. of Turin.  
Lon. 8. 9. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

**COD, CAPE**, on the S. side of Boston  
Bay, in the state of Massachusetts, in N.  
America. Lon. 70. 18. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

**CODOGNO**, a town of Italy, in the  
duchy of Milan, near the confluence of  
the Adda and Po, 33 miles E. of Pavia.  
Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

**COESFELDT**, a town of Germany, in  
the territories of the bishop of Munster,  
where he often resides. It is near the  
river Burkel, 22 miles S. W. of Munster,  
Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

**COEVORDEN**, a town of the United  
Provinces, in Overysel, fortified by Co-  
horn, and surrounded by a morais, 30  
miles S. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 44. E.  
lat. 52. 44. N.

**COGNAC**, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Charente and late province of  
Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis  
I. was born. It is seated on the Charente,  
and is remarkable for excellent brandy.  
It is 17 miles W. of Angouleme. Lon.  
0. 10. W. lat. 45. 44. N.

**COGNI**, an ancient town of Turkey in  
Asia, in Caramania, in a country abound-  
ing in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle.  
Here are sheep, whose tails weigh 30  
pounds. It is 270 miles S. E. of Constan-  
tinople. Lon. 35. 56. E. lat. 37. 56. N.

**COGGESHAL**, a town in Essex, with a  
market on Saturday. It is seated on the  
river Blackwater, and has a manufactory  
of bays. It is 43 miles E. N. E. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

**COIMBETTORE**, a province and  
town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in  
the kingdom of Mysore. It was taken  
by general Medows, Jan. 22, 1795, but re-  
taken by a detachment of Tippoo Sultan's  
army, in October 1791, and confirmed to  
him by the peace of 1792. It is 100 miles  
S. by E. of Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 10.  
E. lat. 10. 5. N.

**COIMBRA**, a handsome town of Portu-  
gal, capital of Beira; with a bishop's see.  
and a university. The cathedral and the  
fountains are magnificent. It stands on a

mountain, by the side of the river Mon-  
dego, 100 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lon.  
8. 17. W. lat. 40. 12. E.

**COIRE**, a town of Switzerland, capital  
of the country of the Grisons, with a bi-  
shop's see, whose prelate has the right of  
coining money. It is situated at the foot  
of the Alps, in a rich plain, between two  
and three miles wide, and partly on the  
steep side of a rock. It is surrounded by  
ancient brick walls, with square and round  
towers, in the style of fortification prior  
to the invention of powder. The streets  
are narrow and dirty; and it contains  
about 3000 souls. It is divided into two  
parts, the least of which is of the Roman  
Catholic religion, and the greatest of the  
Protestant. It is governed by its own  
laws, and is half a mile from the Rhine,  
and 43 miles S. of Constance. Lon. 9.  
25. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

**COKENHAUSEN**, a strong town of  
Russia, in the government of Livonia, on  
the river Dwina, 50 miles S. E. of Riga.  
Lon. 25. 50. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

**COL**, one of the western islands of  
Scotland, nine miles S. W. from the point  
of Ardnamurchan in Argyshire. It  
abounds in corn, pasture, salmon, seals,  
and cods. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 57. 0. N.

**COLBERG**, a handsome seaport of Ger-  
many, in Pomerania, belonging to the  
king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its  
salt-works, and is seated at the mouth  
of the river Persant, on the Baltic, 60  
miles N. E. of Stettin. Lon. 15. 39. E.  
lat. 54. 21. N.

**COLCHESTER**, a large borough of Es-  
sex, with a market on Wednesday and  
Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity,  
seated on a fine eminence, on the Coln,  
which is navigable within a mile of the  
town, at a place called the Hythe, which  
may be termed the Wapping of Colchester,  
and in which the customhouse is situated.

The town was surrounded by a wall,  
which had six gates and three posterns;  
but these are now demolished. It had 16  
parish-churches (in and out of the walls)  
but now only 12 are used: these are not  
large, and most of them were damaged in  
1648, when the town surrendered to the  
army of the parliament, after a memorable  
siege, in which they had suffered all the  
extremities of famine. There is a large  
manufactory of bays; and the town is  
famous for oysters and eringo-roots. It  
is a corporation, governed by a mayor,  
aldermen, recorder, &c. To the E. are  
the ruins of an old castle, in which is one  
of the town prisons. It is 22 miles E. N.  
E. of Chelmsford, and 51 E. N. E. of  
London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

L.A. COLDING.

## COL

**COLDINGHAM**, a heathy tract near the coast, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland, anciently noted for a nunnery, built in the beginning of the 12th century by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbesses, renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb's Head.

**COLDING**, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle pass, that go from Jutland into Holstein, and they pay a small toll. Here is a royal palace, containing a magnificent suite of 100 rooms, which have not been furnished since the time of Frederic III. The harbour is two miles in circumference, and deep enough for ships of the largest burden. Colding, which is situated at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, is 50 miles S. by E. of Wiburg. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 55. 35. N.

**COLDSTREAM**, a small market-town, on the Tweed (over which is a handsome bridge) in the county of Berwick, in Scotland. It had a famous monastery; and here general Monk raised the two battalions, now known by the name of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

**COLEBROOK DALE**, on the banks of the Severn, in Shropshire, is a winding glen, between two vast hills, which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming beautiful sheets of hanging woods. Here are the most considerable iron works in England. "The noise of the forges, mills, &c." says Mr. Young, "with all their vast machinery; the flames hurling from the furnaces, with the burning of coal, and the smoke of the limkilns, are altogether horribly sublime." A bridge entirely made of cast iron, which has been thrown over the Severn, give these scenes a still nearer resemblance to the ideas in romance. There is also, in the Dale, a remarkable spring of fossil tar, or pettolium, which has yielded a vast quantity of that substance; but it is now much diminished. A work, for obtaining a similar kind of tar, from the condensed smoke of pit-coal, has been erected in the Dale.

**COLERAINE**, a large borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 23 miles N. E. of Londonderry. Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 55. 16. N.

**COLLESHILL**, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a stone bridge. It is 11 miles N. W. of Coventry. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

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**COLLESHILL**, a village, four miles W. of Rickmansworth, in Herts, and in a part of that county which is insolated in Bucks. It was the birthplace of the poet Waller.

**COLFORD**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 14 miles N. of Hereford. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

**COLIMA**, a seaport of N. America, in Mexico, capital of a fertile valley of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of a river, near the South Sea, 300 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 106° 5. W. lat. 19. 10. N.

**COLLIOURE**, a small seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

**COLLE**, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, 10 miles N. W. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

**COLLUMPTON**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a river near the sea, 10 miles N. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 14. N.

**COLMAR**, a large and handsome town of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Upper Alsace. It was formerly an imperial town, and has been recently erected into a bishopric. It is seated near the river Ill, 35 miles S. by W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

**COLMARS**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, 20 miles E. of Digne. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

**COLMOGOROD**, a town of the empire of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see, 30 miles S. E. of Archangel. Lon. 39. 42. E. lat. 64. 14. N.

**COLN**, a river of Essex, which rises near Clare in Suffolk, and passing by Halstead and Colchester, empties itself into the German Ocean, between Mersey Island and the mainland. In the salt-water inlets and pools, at the mouth of this river, are bred the famous Colchester oysters.

**COLN**, a river which rises near Sevenhampton in Gloucestershire, flows S. E. to Fairford, and falls into the Thames at Lechlade.

**COLN**, a river which rises in Herts, and dividing Middlesex from Bucks, fall into the Thames above Staines.

**COLNBROOK**, a town of Bucks, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Coln, and is 17 miles W. from London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

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**COLSHILL**, a village, four miles N. of Beckmanfworth, in Herts, and in a par. of that county which is insular. It was the birthplace of the poet

**COLTORD**, a town of Gloucestershire, market on Tuesday. It is 14 miles N. of Hereford. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

**COLIMA**, a seaport of N. America, in the capital of a fertile valley of the same. It is seated at the mouth of the river near the South Sea, 300 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 106. 5. W. lat. 19. 48. N.

**COLOMBE**, a small seaport of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, province of Roussillon, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

**COLOMBE**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the province of Sienna. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

**COLTUMPTON**, a town of Devonshire, market on Thursday. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles N. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 29. W. lat. 50. 54. N.

**COLMAR**, a large and handsome town of France, capital of the department of the Rhine and late province of Upper Alsace. It was formerly an imperial town, but has been recently erected into a bishopric. It is seated near the river Ill, 10 miles S. by W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

**COLMAR**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, 20 miles E. of Nîmes. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

**COLOGOROD**, a town of the empire of Russia, in an island formed by the river Volga, with an archbishop's see, 30 miles N. of Archangel. Lon. 39. 42. E. lat. 60. 14. N.

**COLNE**, a river of Essex, which rises in the par. of Colchester, empties itself into the German Ocean, between Mersey and the mainland. In the salt-water and pools, at the mouth of this river, are the famous Colchester oysters.

**COLN**, a river which rises near Seempton in Gloucestershire, flows S. into the Thames, and falls into the Thames at Maidenhead.

**COLN**, a river which rises in Herts, and flows into the Thames at Maidenhead.

**COLNBROOK**, a town of Bucks, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Coln, and is 17 miles W. from London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

**COLNE**,

**COLNE**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a hill, 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 214 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

**COLOCHINA**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 50 miles S. E. of Mistra. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

**COLOCZA**, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see, 57 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

**COLOGNA**, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles S. W. of Padua. Lon. 12. 27. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

**COLOGNE**, an ancient, large, and handsome city of Germany, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It has 37 monasteries, and 365 churches and chapels. It is fortified in the ancient manner, with strong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and surrounded by three ditches. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together, nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. It is seated on the W. bank of the Rhine. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, but there are some Protestants, who are obliged to perform divine service at Mülheim, three miles from the city. They pretend to show, among a vast number of other relics, the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings; and every seven years there is a procession of Hungarians, who come to return them thanks for procuring rain in a dry season. It is 17 miles E. of Juliers. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

**COLOGNE**, electorate of, one of the most fertile and considerable countries of Germany, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Cleves, and by Guelderland, on the E. by the duchy of Berg, on the S. by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W. by the duchy of Juliers. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. The revenues are computed to amount to 230,000 l. a year.

**COLOMB**, ST. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which is a river, which falls into the sea at a small distance. It is 10 miles W. of Bodmin. Lon. 4. 52. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

**COLOMBO**, a handsome town of Asia, on the W. side of the island of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were driven thence by the natives

and Dutch, who are now in possession of it. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. The streets of this last are wide and spacious; the buildings in the modern taste; and the governor's house is a handsome structure. Lon. 80. 25. E. lat. 7. 10. N.

**COLOMBOTZ**, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

**COLOMEY**, or **COLOMIA**, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, on the river Pruth, 42 miles S. E. of Halitz. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

**COLONNA**, a small town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 18 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 56. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

**COLONSA**, a fertile little island, on the W. coast of Scotland, seven miles W. of the island of Jura.

**COLOOR**, a diamond mine of the peninsula of Hindoostan, near the fort of Condavir, in the Guntoor Circar.

**COLORNO**, a town of Italy, in the Parmazian, near the Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleasure-house here, one of the most delightful in Italy. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

**COLOSWARE**, a large town of Transylvania, where the states meet. It is seated on the river Samos, 37 miles N. W. of Weissenburg, and 250 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

**COLUMNA**, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see; 20 miles S. E. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 55. 5. N.

**COLURI**, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, on the S. side, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. Though Ajax, who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, it is but a poor place. It is seven miles S. of Athens. Lon. 24. 3. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

**COM**, a large populous town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 10 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 51. 56. E. lat. 34. 5. N.

**COMACHIO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is 27 miles S. E. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

**COMACHIO**, a lake of the Ferrarese, in Italy, between the two mouths of the river Po, and about 10 miles in circumference; but dry in several places. On one of this lake the town of the same name is built.

**COMANA**, a seaport of S. America, the capital of New Andalusia, in Terra Firma.

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ma. It is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 64. 29. W. lat. 10. 10. N.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles W. of Comana. Lon. 64. 40. W. lat. 10. 10. N.

COME-ABBEY, a village in Warwickshire, three miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is demolished, but the abbey, with some modern improvements, is the seat of lord Craven.

COMB-MARTIN, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is seven miles E. of Ilfracombe. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

COMETEAU, a town of Bohemia, with a handsome townhouse. It was taken by storm in 1421, and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were put to the sword. It is seated on a fertile plain, 30 miles N. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

COMINES, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the river Lys five miles S. W. of Menin. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

COMMERCV, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, with a magnificent castle, built by cardinal de Retz. It is seated on the Meuse, 160 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

COMO, a populous town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a bishop's see. It is delightfully situated in a valley, inclosed by fertile hills, on the S. extremity of the beautiful lake of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, guarded by picturesque towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. The houses are neatly built of stone; and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. On the outside of the church, is the statue of Pliny the Younger, in a niche, with a Latin inscription bearing the date of 1499. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, speaks with rapture and enthusiasm of the delightful situation of his native town, and the romantic scenery of its environs. The inhabitants have established several manufactories of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Como is 80 miles N. E. of Turin. Lon. 9. 7. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

COMO, the largest lake in Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It is 88 miles in circumference, but is not above six miles over in any one part.

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\* COMORA ISLANDS, a cluster of islands, in the Indian Ocean, lying opposite the coast of Zanguebar in Africa, N. of the channel of Mosambique and the island of Madagascar. They are five in number, and are called Johanna, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora. Lon. from 4° to 46° E. lat. from 10° to 14° S.

COMORIN, a promontory of Asia, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan, and N. W. of Ceylon. Lon. 77. 32. E. lat. 7. 50. N.

COMORRA, a large town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 miles S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

COMPIEGNE, a handsome town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Oise. Here is a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is 45 miles N. N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The public squares, and the churches, are magnificent. It has a great number of monasteries for both sexes, and about 2000 houses. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims from many parts of Christendom. They walk in procession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated by many wax-candles. They kiss it three times, with great devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church are 30 silver lamps, always lighted, and six chandeliers of silver five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hospital, built for that purpose, which stands near the church, and round it are galleries of freestone, supported by large pillars. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago or St. James, had its origin. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the rivers Tamra and Ulla, 265 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a town of N. America, in New Spain, near the South Sea,

## COM

**COM ISLANDS**, a cluster of the Indian Ocean, lying opposite of Zanguebar in Africa, channel of Mosambique and Madagascar. They are five and are called Johanna, Mayana, Angezeia, and Comora.  $10^{\circ}$  to  $46^{\circ}$  E. lat. from  $10^{\circ}$  to

, a promontory of Asia, the point of the peninsula of and N. W. of Ceylon. Lon.  $7^{\circ}$  50. N.

**COMA**, a large town of Lower capital of a territory of the It is so well fortified, that could never take it. The of the inhabitants are of the ion. It is seated on the Dae island of Sibut, 70 miles S. enna. Lon.  $18^{\circ}$  5. E. lat.  $47^{\circ}$ .

**COMENE**, a handsome town of the department of Oise and of the Isle of France. It is an extensive forest, at the of the Aisne and Oise. Here in which the kings of France d. The Maid of Orleans was ner here in 1430. It is 45 miles Paris. Lon.  $2^{\circ}$  55. E. lat.

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**COMELLA, NEW**, a town of N. n New Spain, near the South

Sea,

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Sea, 400 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon.  $109^{\circ}$  42. W. lat.  $21^{\circ}$  20. N.

**CONCAN**, a low tract of country, on the W. coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gaute. It is subject to the Mahattas, and lies between  $15^{\circ}$  and  $20^{\circ}$  N. lat.

**CONCARNEAU**, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a harbour and a castle. It is 12 miles from Quimper. Lon.  $4^{\circ}$  2. E. lat.  $47^{\circ}$  46. N.

**CONCEPTION**, a seaport of S. America, in Chili, with a bishop's see. It has been taken and ravaged several times by the native Americans, and is seated on the South Sea. Lon.  $72^{\circ}$  35. W. lat.  $36^{\circ}$  43. S.

**CONCEPTION**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, seated near the sea, 100 miles W. of Porto-Bello. Lon.  $81^{\circ}$  45. W. lat.  $10^{\circ}$  0. N.

**CONCORDIA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Secchia, five miles W. of Mirandola. Lon.  $11^{\circ}$  13. E. lat.  $44^{\circ}$  52. N.

**CONCORDIA**, a small town of Italy, in Friuli, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see. It is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

**CONDAVIR**, a fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Northern Circars. It is strongly situated on a mountain, 16 miles W. of Guntoor, and 20 from the S. bank of the Kistna.

**CONDE**, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and French part of Hainault. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. It was taken by the Allies, July 10, 1793, and is seated on the Scheld, seven miles N. E. of Valenciennes, and 117 N. by E. of Paris. Lon.  $3^{\circ}$  39. E. lat.  $50^{\circ}$  27. N.

**CONDE**, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy. It carries on a considerable trade; and is seated on the Nereau, 15 miles W. of Paris. Lon.  $0^{\circ}$  37. W. lat.  $48^{\circ}$  50. N.

**CONDECEDO**, a cape of N. America, in Yucatan, 100 miles W. of Merida. Lon.  $91^{\circ}$  27. W. lat.  $20^{\circ}$  50. N.

**CONDOM**, a large town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony. As it has no trade, it is poor, and thinly peopled. It was lately an episcopal town, and is seated on the Baïse, 20 miles W. of Auch. Lon.  $0^{\circ}$  36. E. lat.  $44^{\circ}$  1. N.

**CONDORS**, the c of a number of

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islands, in the Indian Ocean, which lie in  $8^{\circ}$  40. N. lat. 60 miles S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodia. The mangoes grow on trees, as large as apple-trees: the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. Pickled mangoes are now well known in England. The inhabitants are small in stature, well-shaped, and of a dark olive complexion: their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. When any ships arrive, they will bring their women on board, and offer them to the sailors. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English E. India company had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. Lon.  $107^{\circ}$  26. E. lat.  $2^{\circ}$  40. N.

**CONDRIEU**, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated near the Rhone, 17 miles S. of Lyons. Lon.  $4^{\circ}$  53. E. lat.  $45^{\circ}$  23. N.

**CONEOLENS**, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, on the river Vienne, 30 miles N. E. of Angoulême. Lon.  $0^{\circ}$  43. E. lat.  $46^{\circ}$  55. N.

**CONGLETON**, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Dane, and is a large mayor town, though it has nothing but a chapel of ease, the church being two miles distant. It has a manufactory of leather gloves; and a more considerable one in silk, there being a large silk-mill, which employs 700 hands. It is seven miles S. of Macclesfield, and 164 N. W. of London. Lon.  $2^{\circ}$  10. W. lat.  $53^{\circ}$  8. N.

**CONGO**, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S. latitude, containing the countries of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the N. by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E. by Matamon on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. The heat is almost insupportable, especially in the summer months. They have many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents; but near the coast, the soil is more fertile, and

there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The greatest part of the inhabitants go almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, beside animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made a great number of converts, such as they are. Congo, properly so called, is about 150 miles in length along the coast, and 372 in breadth. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is always serene. The inhabitants are skillful in weaving cotton cloth; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river-horses. The principal town is St. Salvador. The trade is open to all European nations.

**CONI**, a town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel, at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

**CONINGSECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name; 20 miles N. of Constance. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

**CONINGTON**, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton, at the head of the river which forms Ug-mere, Brick-mere, and Whittlesea-mere. It has the ruins of a castle; and in a pool, just by this village, was found the skeleton of a fish, near 20 feet long, in a perfect state, six feet below the surface of the ground.

**CONISTON MERE**, a considerable lake of Lancashire, in the hundred of Furness. It affords plenty of char.

**CONNAUGHT**, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by Leinster, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and N. W. by the ocean and Ulster, and on the S. and E. by Munster. It is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no rivers of note beside the Shannon. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places. It had several dangerous bogs, overrun with woods, which are now, in some measure, cleared away. It produces abundance of cattle, sheep, deer, hawks, and honey; but the inhabitants being indolent, it is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five bishoprics, six counties, seven market-towns, 10 boroughs, and 330 parishes.

**CONNECTICUT**, one of the five states of New England in N. America. It is 82 miles long and 57 broad, and is bounded on the N. by Massachusetts, on the E. by Rhode Island, on the W. by New York, and on the S. by the Sound, which divides

it from Long Island. Though subject to the extremes of heat and cold in their seasons, and to frequent sudden changes, this country is very healthful. It is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States. It resembles a well-cultivated garden, which, with that degree of industry which is essential to happiness, produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Housatonic, the Thames, and their respective branches. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. In 1782, the number of inhabitants was 276,395.

**CONNECTICUT**, a river of New England in N. America, which rises in a swamp in lat. 45. 10. N. and lon. 71. 0. W. and, taking a southerly direction, falls into the Sound, opposite Long Island. Between Walpole on the E. and Westminister on the W. side of the river, are the great falls. The whole river, compressed between two rocks, scarcely 30 feet asunder, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad basin below. Over these falls, a bridge, 160 feet in length, under which the highest floods may pass without injury to it, was built in 1784; the first bridge ever erected over this noble river. From its source to its mouth it is about 300 miles; and on its banks are many pleasant well-built towns.

**CONNOR**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a bishop's see; six miles N. of Antrim. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 54. 59. N.

**CONQUET**, a handsome town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W. of Brest. Lon. 4. 41. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

**CONSTANCE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a bishop's see. It is delightfully seated on the Rhine, between the two lakes of the same name. A dead stillness reigns throughout this town, once so flourishing in commerce, and so celebrated in history. Grains grows in the principal streets; it wears the melancholy aspect of being almost deserted; and scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants. It was formerly in alliance with Zurich and Basil, and, by their assistance, had expelled the bishop, and embraced the reformation. But the protestant cantons being worsted in 1531, Constance was obliged to submit to the emperor Charles V. and to re-admit the catholic religion. It thus lost its independence, and being neglected by the house of Austria, fell by degrees into its present almost annihilated state. In

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1785, however, the emperor Joseph II. invited hither the emigrants from the distracted republic of Geneva, by the grant of many privileges, and, in 1787, seventy families, comprising 350 persons (among whom were 44 watchmakers) were settled here. The emperor also granted them the secularized convent of the Dominicans, for a manufactory of printed linens; and the refectory was made the chapel of the new colony. Constance is famous for a council held here in 1514, when there were three popes; but they were all deposed, and Martin V. was elected in their room. The council caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt, though the emperor Sigismund had given them a safe conduct, in pursuance of this maxim, that no faith is to be kept with heretics. They likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. The house is still shown, in which John Huss was seized, and upon which is fixed his head carved in stone. In the convent above-mentioned is also shown the dungeon where he was confined: it is only eight feet long, six broad, and seven high; and there is the very stone to which he was chained. Constance is 35 miles N. E. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

CONSTANCE, the name of two lakes that separate Switzerland from Germany; the one called the upper; the other, the lower. The upper lake, or the *Boden See* is 15 leagues in length, and six in its greatest breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the lower lake. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains. This lake exhibits on all sides the most enchanting landscapes. The lower lake, or the *Zeller See*, is 16 miles long, and ten in its greatest breadth.

CONSTANTINA, a considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It is the largest and strongest place in all the eastern parts, and is seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but up steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are a great many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E. by S. of Algiers, Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 36. 4. N.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 37. 49. N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient Byzantium, one of the largest and most celebrated cities in Europe, standing at the eastern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated on a small neck of land, which advances toward Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S. and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago. Constantine the Great chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The Grand Signior's palace, called the *Seraglio*, is on the seaside, and is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. The number of houses must be prodigious, since one fire has burnt 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets and lanes, but they are seldom or ever clean; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, which is converted into a mosque, and surpasses all the rest. The street called Adrianople is the longest and broadest in the city; and the bazars, or bezeffins, are the markets for selling all sorts of merchandize. They are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and containing all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. There is a market for slaves of both sexes; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square, near the mosque of Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb, called Pera, is charmingly situated,

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ated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reside. The city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravanfaras, are many of them magnificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, and 1500 S. E. of London. Lon. 28. 59. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

\* **CONSTANTINOPLE, THE STRAIT OF**, anciently called the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, now the sea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, where it is narrowest. The Turks have built two castles, opposite to each other, to defend the passage. It forms the separation here between Europe and Asia; and the adjacent country is delightful. On one side of it is situated Constantinople, and, on the other, Scutari, where the Grand Signior has his seraglio, and which is considered as a suburb to the city.

**CONSTANTINOW**, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Seluczka, 62 miles N. E. of Kamienick. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

**CONTESSA**, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name, in the Archipelago, 200 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 58. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

**CONTI**, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It gave the title of prince to one of the branches of the late royal family of France. It is seated on the river Seille, 14 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

**CONVERSANO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 10 miles from the gulf of Venice, and 12 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 6. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

**CONWAY**, a town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated at the mouth of the river Conway, and is distinguished by the massy remains of its noble castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is 18 miles W. N. W. of Denbigh, and 235 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 1. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

\* **CONWAY, VALE OF**, a long and narrow tract of Carnarvonshire. It is equally romantic and beautiful; affords the pasturage, corn-fields, and groves; and forms a pleasing contrast to the bleak region of Snowdon frowning above it.

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\* **CONWAY**, a river of N. Wales, which flows through the vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, and enters the Irish Sea, at the town of Conway.

**CONZA**, an ancient town in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. It is 42 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 35. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

\* **COOK'S RIVER**, a large river of N. America, which flows into the N. Pacific Ocean. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. As he left a blank for its name, it was filled up, after his death, by direction of the late earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61. 30. N. lon. 150. 0. W. which is above 70 leagues from its mouth.

\* **COOK'S STRAIT**, a strait in the S. Pacific Ocean, dividing the two large islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four or five leagues broad.

\* **COOPER'S HILL**, a fine hill in Surry, celebrated by sir John Denham's poem of the same name. Its base extends along the edge of the famous Runnymede; its summit is crowned by the beautiful spot called Englefield Green; and it lies 19 miles W. by S. of London, on the road from Egham, through Windsor Great Park, to Reading.

**COOS**, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles N. W. of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27. 44. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

**COPENHAGEN**, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best-built city of the North; for, although Petersburgh excels it in superb edifices, yet, as Copenhagen contains no wooden houses, it does not display that striking contrast of meanness and magnificence, but exhibits a more uniform appearance. It owes its principal beauty to a dreadful fire in 1728, that destroyed five churches and 67 streets, which have been since rebuilt in the modern style. The new part of the town, raised by Frederic V. is very beautiful: it consists of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets, leading to it in opposite directions. In the middle of the area is an equestrian statue of that king in bronze, as big as life. It was cast by Saly, at the expence of the E. India Company, and cost 80,000l. sterling. The streets are well paved, with a footway on each, but too narrow.

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narrow and inconvenient for general use. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone. The palaces of the nobility are in general splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. The palace erected by Christian VI. is a large structure; but its external appearance is more grand than elegant. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. The citadel is a regular fortification, with five bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The city is about five miles in circumference, and is seated on the E. shore of the isle of Zealand, 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm, and 500 N. E. of London. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 55. 41. N. See AMAK.

COPILOWATS, a large town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36. 35. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

COPORIA, a town of Ingris, in the Russian government of Petersburg, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 59. 34. N.

\* COQUET, a river of Northumberland, which crosses the centre of that county, and enters the sea at Warkworth, celebrated for its ancient castle and hermitage.

COQUIMBO, a seaport of S. America, in Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been often pillaged by the English. Lon. 71. 11. W. lat. 29. 54. S.

\* CORAH, or CORAHJHENABAD, a small city of Hindoostan Proper, in the Doab, or country between the Ganges and Jumna, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles S. S. W. of Lucknow. Lon. 79. 45. E. lat. 26. 5. N.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles N. W. of Waldeck. Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

CORBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, three miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

CORBEIL, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, divided into two by the Seine, 17 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 48. 33. N.

CORBIE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince. It is seated upon the river Weiser. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

CORDOVA, an episcopal town of Andalusia, in Spain, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preserved its splendour and riches through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a magnificent stone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are a great many orchards and gardens within the walls. There are many superb palaces, churches, and religious houses, particularly the cathedral, which was a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town; for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Mayor, is surrounded by fine houses, under which are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. In the neighbourhood, are a vast number of orange and lemon trees. The best horses in Spain come from hence. It is 75 miles N. E. of Seville, and 137 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 4. W. lat. 37. 52. N.

CORDOVA, a town of S. America, in the province of Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles from St. Jago. Lon. 62. 5. W. lat. 32. 10. S.

CORDUAN, a famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde. It is 55 miles N. W. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 45. 36. N.

COREA, a peninsula lying to the N. E. of China, between 99° and 109° E. lon. and 32° and 46° N. lat. The capital town is Hanching, where the king resides. The people are well-made, of a sweet and tractable disposition; fond of learning, music, and dancing; and, in general, resemble the Chinese. Their houses are mean, being covered with thatch; and they have no beds, but lie on the floor. Their arms are crossbows and long sabres. Their trade consists in white paper, pencils, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, yellow varnish; fowls, whose tails are three feet long; horses no more than three feet high; sable-skins, castor, and mineral salt. In general, it is a fertile country, though abounding in mountains. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease, but keep them in coffins for that time. It is tributary to China.

CORFE-CASTLE, a borough of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a peninsula called Purbeck, on a river

## C O R

a river between two hills, on one of which stands the castle. It is 21 miles E. of Dorchester, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 4. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

**CORFU**, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts, because it commands the gulf of Venice; for which reason they have always here several galleys and other vessels. The metropolitan church of the Greeks, in the capital, is very handsome. This island is defended by an impregnable castle. Here they make a great quantity of salt; and the country abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. The capital is of the same name, on the E. coast of the island. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

**CORIA**, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Alagon; 120 miles S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

**CORINTH**, now called **CORANTHO**, or **GERAME**, an ancient and celebrated town, in the Morcia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the *Morcia*; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engina; its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks finally became masters of it in 1715. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and, from the castle, is one of the finest prospects in the world, over the sea to the E. and W. and a fertile country N. and S. The narrowest part of the isthmus is above six miles over; and on a mount there, called *Oncus*, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, of the Greek church, who are allowed liberty of conscience. It is 40 miles N. W. of Athens. Lon. 23. 3. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

**CORINTH**, the isthmus of, in the *Morcia*, a neck of land which joins the *Morcia* to Greece, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engina. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through it; they

## C O R

therefore built a wall across it, called *Hexamilium*, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II. rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

**CORITA**, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 49. W. lat. 41. 5. N.

**CORK**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Kerry and the sea, on the N. by Limerick, and on the S. and S. E. by the ocean. It contains 232 parishes, and sends 26 members to parliament. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

**CORK**, the capital of the county of Cork, in Ireland, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, rich, and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. It is 124 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

**CORLIN**, a town of Germany, in Further Pomerania, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Perlant, eight miles S. E. of Colberg. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

**CORMENTIN**, a fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Below it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 5. 30. N.

**CORMERY**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It had recently a rich Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Indre, eight miles from Tours. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

**CORNET**, a castle on the island of Guernsey. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 49. 30. N.

**CORNETO**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Marta, three miles E. of the sea, and 37. N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 53. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

**CORNWALL**, a county which forms the S. W. extremity of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by the river Tamar, which parts it from Devonshire; on the S. by the English Channel, and on the N. W. by St. George's Channel. Its length from E. to W. is ninety miles, its breadth next to Devonshire, is above fifty; but it soon contracts, and at St. Ives does not exceed five: it then spreads a little to the S. and S. W. and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It is in the diocese of Exeter, and contains nine hundreds, 27 market-towns, and 161 parishes;

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it was six miles in  
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by Mahomet II.  
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7 market-towns, and 161  
parishes;

parishes; and it sends 44 members to parlia-  
ment. The air is sharp and healthful to the  
natives; yet the vicinity of the sea exempts  
this county from hard frosts, and the snow  
never lies long on the ground. The same  
reason may be assigned for the frequent  
gusts of wind, which are very boisterous,  
and sometimes pernicious. The hills in  
the centre of the county, by attracting the  
clouds and vapours, create abundance of  
rainy and foggy weather; but the inhabi-  
tants are seldom troubled with infectious  
diseases. The seasons are somewhat dif-  
ferent from those in other parts, the sum-  
mer being more temperate; and as the  
autumnal fruits are later, their harvest is  
seldom ripe for laying up till near Mi-  
chaelmas. The soil, as it is shallow, is  
not very fruitful, especially on the hilly  
parts. The valleys yield plenty of grass;  
and the lands near the sea, by being ma-  
nured with sea-weed and sea-sand, pro-  
duce corn. It has some plants which are  
either uncommon, or have never been  
found in other counties: among these is a  
sort of grain sown plentifully toward the  
farther end of the county, which is naked  
oats, called pill-corn, from its being natu-  
rally stripped of the husk; for which  
reason it is much esteemed. There are  
plenty of sea-herbs, as camphire, eringo,  
ros solis; and, what is peculiar to this  
county, the sweetbriar grows naturally  
here. No other county is so advantage-  
ously situated for carrying on fisheries;  
and the inhabitants avail themselves fully  
of their local advantages. It derives,  
however, its chief importance from the  
minerals which the earth contains. These  
consist of tin and copper: the mines of  
tin are numerous, and are, in general,  
very rich in ore: these have rendered this  
county famous in all ages. There has  
been sometimes found a small quantity of  
gold and silver, but not worthy of notice.  
With the metalline ores are intermixed  
large quantities of mundic and arsenic.  
Many sorts of stones are also found here,  
particularly moorstone, which is used  
both in buildings and for millstones: its  
natural composition is beautiful, consisting  
for the greatest part of a whitish granu-  
lated marble, variegated with a sort of  
black and yellow matter resembling tinsel  
and tingslaß, shining agreeably in the  
sunbeams. This stone, therefore, while  
new, gives a glaring aspect to buildings;  
but though prodigiously hard at first, it  
soon changes its colour and consistence.  
When polished, it appears much more  
splendid and beautiful than any of the  
marble kind, and makes the richest furni-  
ture, as tables, chimney-pieces, &c. but

being exceedingly hard, the polishing is  
very expensive. The copper mines are  
also numerous and rich in ore. In many  
cavernous parts of the rocks are found  
transparent crystals, called Cornish dia-  
monds, they being very brilliant when  
well polished. The principal rivers are  
the Tamar, Camel, and Falc. This  
county was one of the places to which  
the ancient Britons retreated, whose lan-  
guage they retained for a considerable time,  
but it is now quite extinct. The king's  
eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and  
derives a revenue, not only from lands ap-  
pertaining to the duchy (which has an of-  
fice in Somerset Place) but from the  
mines of tin and copper. He has under  
him an officer, called lord warden of the  
Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction ex-  
tends over the mines and miners of Corn-  
wall and Devonshire; and he appoints,  
in his privy council, the sheriff of the  
former county.

CORO, a town of S. America, in Terra  
Firma, seated at the bottom of the gulf of  
Venezuela, 50 miles W. of La Guaira.  
Lon. 70. 0. W. lat. 11. 0. N.

COROMANDEL, THE COAST OF,  
the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hin-  
doostan, extending between 10° and 16°  
N. lat. There is not a port for large ships  
on the whole coast, which is an even, low,  
sandy country; and, about Madras, the  
land rises so little, and so gradually from  
the sea, that the spectator is scarcely able  
to mark the distinction, till assisted by the  
appearance of the different objects which  
present themselves on the shore.

CORON, a seaport of Turkey in Eu-  
rope, in the Morea. It is seated on a bay,  
15 miles S. E. of Modon. Lon. 21. 50.  
E. lat. 36. 50. N.

CORREGGIO, a town of Italy, capital of  
a territory of the same name, in the duchy  
of Modena, with a castle, nine miles N. E.  
of Reggio. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 44.  
46. N.

\* CORREZE, a department of France,  
containing the late province of Limosin.  
Tulles is the capital.

CORSHAM, or COSHAM, a town in  
Wilts. The Saxon king, Ethelred, had a  
palace here. Edmund earl of Cornwall, in  
the reign of Edward I. obtained a charter  
for a market; and the inhabitants still enjoy  
some privileges granted them by Richard,  
his predecessor. Their chief support is  
the woollen manufacture, here being some  
considerable clothiers. This place is four  
miles S. W. of Chippenham.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterra-  
nean, 88 miles in length, and 40 in  
breadth. The air is unwholesome, and  
the

the land hilly, full of stones, and poorly cultivated; however, the vallies produce wheat, and the hills, olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chefnuts. They have horses also, of a fiery nature. There are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. In the middle, is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes near each other, whence proceed the two principal rivers. A ridge of mountains divides the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the Genoese; but the natives having been for many years in revolt against them, that state surrendered it right to France, of which Corsica is now a department. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

\* **CORSOER**, a town of Denmark, on the W. side of the isle of Zealand, on a small peninsula, on the Great Belt, which separates Zealand from Funen. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 55. 12. N.

\* **CORSTORPHIN**, a village of Scotland, three miles W. of Edinburgh, situated on the declivity of a beautiful hill, and noted for its cream.

**CORTE**, a town of Corsica, with a strong castle, 27 miles S. W. of Bastia.

**CORTIS**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

**CORTONA**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy, 32 miles E. of Sienna.

**CORRUNNA**, a seaport of Galicia, in Spain, at the mouth of the river Groyne. Lon. 8. 19. W. lat. 41. 18. N.

**CORVO**, the smallest island of the Azores, having only about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31. 5. W. lat. 39. 42. N.

\* **CORYVREKAN**, a dangerous whirlpool on the W. coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N. point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince, who perished in this place. As the tide advances, this unfathomable gulf, of which the dreadful vortex extends above a mile in circuit, begins to boil up; and, at full sea, its numerous eddies form watery pyramids, which rise into the air, and bursting with the noise of thunder, whiten the subjacent waves with foam. Many smaller whirlpools and rapid currents are found in this neighbourhood; dangerous, however, to those only who are strangers to the coast.

**CORZOLA**, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

**COSENZA**, a considerable town of the

kingdom of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Crate, 11 miles from the sea, and 105 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

**COSLIN**, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, 10 miles E. of Colberg.

**COSNE**, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. Anchors for ships are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves are much esteemed. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 47. 13. N.

**COSSACS**, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into several branches, the Kosakki-fa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. These are the wildest of them all, though they dwell in large villages, along the banks of the Ural, near its fall into the Caspian Sea. They live on husbandry, fishing, and their cattle; but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. In winter they keep at home; but in summer they rove in boats on the Caspian Sea, to attack the vessels sailing thereon. Their religion is a mixture of Paganism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. Their only town is Uralisk. The banks of the rivers are exceedingly fertile, and produce all the necessaries of life. These people are large and well-made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are handsome, well-shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The country which the Cossacs now inhabit, is called the Ukraine, and is one continued fertile plain, which produces corn, pulse, tobacco, and honey. The pastures are so good, that their cattle are the largest in Europe. Their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don, are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See **URAL**, **URALIAN COSSACS**, and **URALSK**.

\* **COSSIMBAZAR**, a small city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors; this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island in the western arm of the Ganges, 110 miles N. of Calcutta. Lon. 85. 22. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

\* **COSTAGNAZZAR**, the highest mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Hæmus.

**COSTA RICA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the N. E. by the ocean, on the S. W. by the South Sea, on the N. W. by Nicaragua, and on the S. E. by Veragua. The soil is not fertile.

## C O W

A, a province of N. Ame-  
Spain, bounded on the N.  
on the S. W. by the South  
W. by Nicaragua, and on  
Veragua. The soil is not  
fertile.

**COVERDEN**, a town of the United

COWBRIDGE, a small but neat town of Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the sea. The

The

## C R A

The streets are broad and paved; it is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council; and here the offices for the county are held. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 176 W. of London. Lon. 3. 11. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

COWES, a seaport, on the N. E. of the isle of Wight, eight miles S. W. of Portsmouth. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

COZUMEL, an island of N. America, on the E. coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives still possess this island, but subject to Spain.

CRACATOA, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the Straits of Sunda. It consists of elevated land, gradually rising on all sides from the sea, and is entirely covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice-fields. The population is considerable. Its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance; but other refreshments are scarce, and are sold at exorbitant prices. Lon. 105. 56. E. lat. 8. 6. S.

CRACOW, a city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It was once almost the centre of the Polish dominions, but, since the partition of Poland in 1774, it is become a frontier town. It is situated on the Vistula, which is broad and shallow. Though the city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, they scarcely contain 48,000 inhabitants. The great square is spacious and well-built; the houses were once richly furnished and well-inhabited, but are now either untenanted, or in a state of melancholy decay. Many of the streets are broad and handsome; but almost every building bears the marks of ruined grandeur. The churches alone seem to have preserved their original splendour. The devastation of this unfortunate town was begun by the Swedes in 1702, when it was taken by Charles XII. But it has experienced still greater calamities during the commotions of the present reign; having been taken and retaken by the Russians and the Confederates. It has a university, founded by Casimir the Great, and once called the Mother of Polish Literature; but its lustre has been greatly obscured since the removal of the royal residence to Warsaw. To the southern part of the town, on a rock near the Vistula, is the ancient royal palace, surrounded by brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel. In this place are still kept the regalia of Poland. Adjoining,

## C R A

is the cathedral, within the walls of the citadel, in which most of the sovereigns of Poland are interred. Cracow is 130 miles S. S. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 16. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

CRAIGMILLAR, a ruinous castle, two miles S. E. of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots resided, after her return from Paris in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France; and here too, repenting her rash match with the profligate lord Darnley, the often retired, to indulge her melancholy in solitude.

CRAIL, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, 7 miles S. E. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

CRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Saave, 20 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

CRAMMOND WATER, a river of Edinburghshire, in Scotland, called also the Almond. For several miles it divides this county from Linlithgowshire, and falls into the frith of Forth, at the small village of Crammond, a place remarkable for the traces of a great Roman station. Its fertile banks are adorned with villages and country seats.

CRANBOURN, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is well watered with streams, and has a fine chase, which extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 94 W. of London.

CRANBROOK, a large town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, the best in these parts. It is 13 miles S. of Maidstone, and 52 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

CRANGANORE, a town and fort of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, lately subject to the Dutch, by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. In 1789, the Dutch sold this place to the rajah of Travancore. But Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, disputing their right to sell it, a war ensued between that prince and the rajah, who being powerfully supported by the English, and their allies, the nizam of the Deccan and the Mahrattas, the war was happily terminated in 1792; Tippoo consenting to pay above three crores of rupees, toward the expences of the war, and to cede one half of his dominions to the three confederate powers. Cranganore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lon. 76. 30. E. lat. 10. 23. N.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo,

# C R A

within the walls of the  
most of the sovereigns of  
red. Cracow is 130 miles  
flaw. Lon. 20. 16. E. lat.

LAN, a ruinous castle, two  
dinburgh, in which Mary  
reided, after her return  
62. Her French retinue  
an adjacent village, thence  
rance; and here too, re-  
th match with the proflig-  
ey, the often retired, to in-  
choly in solitude.  
rough of Scotland, in Fife-  
path of the frith of Forth;  
f St. Andrew's. Lon. 2.  
15. N.

g, a town of Germany, in  
the river Saave, 20 miles N.  
th. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 46.

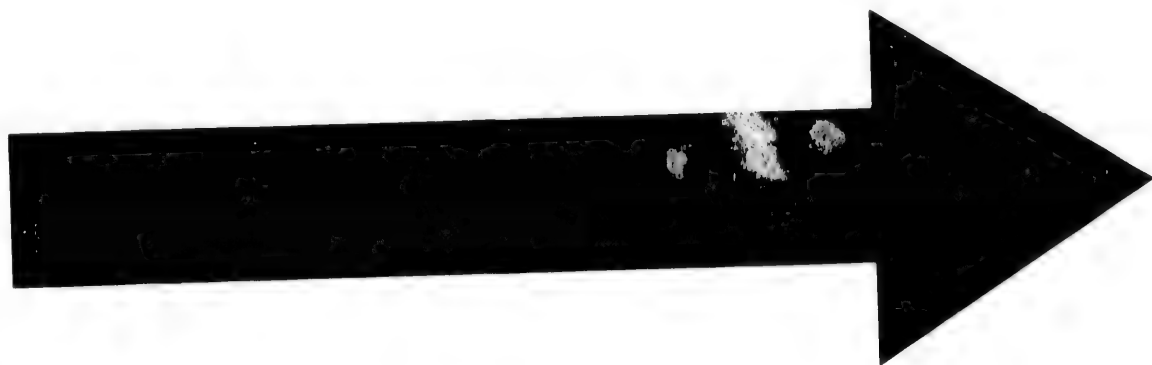
OND WATER, a river of  
e, in Scotland, called also  
For several miles it di-  
nty from Linlithgowshire,  
the frith of Forth, at the  
of Crammond, a place re-  
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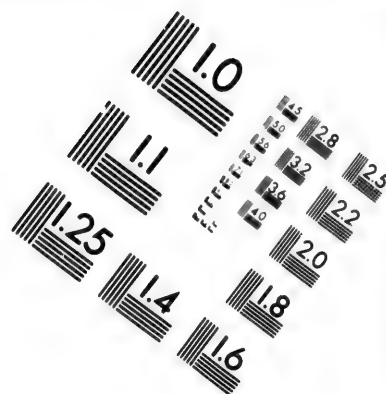
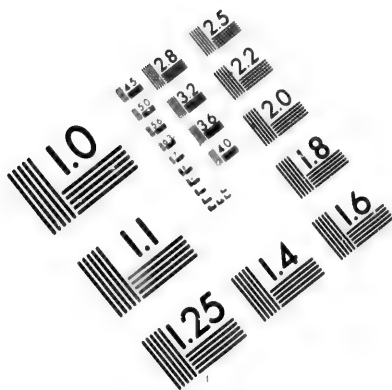
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on Wednesday. It is well  
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N. E. of Dorchester, and  
ndon.

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It is 13 miles S. of Maid-  
S. E. of London. Lon. 0.  
4. N.

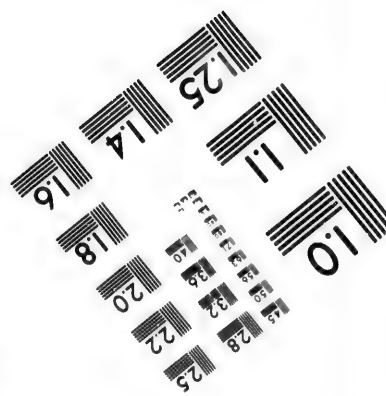
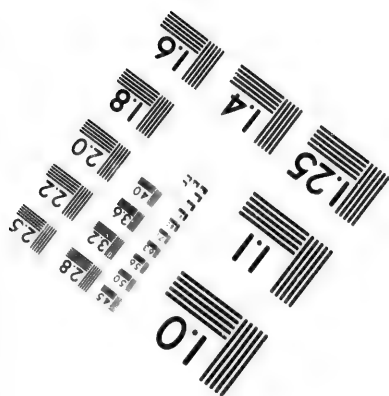
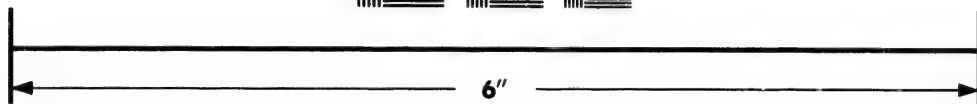
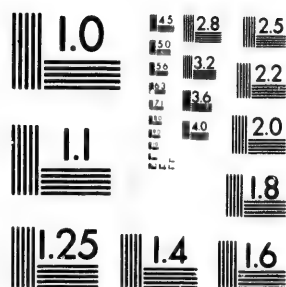
RORE, a town and fort of the  
Hindoostan, on the coast of  
ly subject to the Dutch, by  
taken from the Portuguese  
n 1789, the Dutch sold this  
e rajah of Travancore. But  
an, regent of Myfore, dis-  
right to sell it, a war ensued  
t prince and the rajah, who  
fully supported by the Eng-  
their allies, the nizam of the  
the Mahrattas, the war was  
minated in 1792; Tippoo con-  
y above three crores of rupees,  
expences of the war, and to  
f of his dominions to the three  
powers. Cranganore is seated  
th of a river, 24 miles N. by  
in. Lon. 76. 30. E. lat. 10.

a town of Portugal, in Aleri-  
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# CRE

tejo, seven miles E. of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, beside the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 39. 6. N.

CRECQ, or CRESSY, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy; remarkable for the great victory over the French, gained here by Edward III. in 1346. It is 32 miles S. by E. of Calais.

CREDITON, a large town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two hills. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-school. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1743. It has a considerable manufactory of ferges, and is 12 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 181 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 50. 49. N.

\* CREETOWN, a small port of Scotland, on the E. side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying sea-shells coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland. The shells are dug from banks without the seamount, and are esteemed a valuable manure.

\* CRIEFF, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire. Its annual fair for cattle is one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the river Earn, 20 miles W. of Perth.

CREIL, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is seated on the Oise, five miles from Senlis. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

CREMA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Serio, 20 miles N. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

CREMIU, a small town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, at the foot of a mountain, a mile from the Rhone. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 19. 6. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

CREMONA, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Cremonese, with a strong castle, a bishop's see, and a university. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well-built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. It has been several times taken and retaken. It is seated on the Po, 30 miles N. W. of Parma. Lon. 9. 58. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

CREMONESE, a territory of Italy, in

# CRI

the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E. by Mantua, on the N. by Bressiano, on the W. by Crema and Lodez-Lodezan, and on the S. by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs to the house of Austria. Cremona is the capital.

CREMPEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, five miles from Hamburg.

CRESSENTINO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 miles N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

CRESPI, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 17 miles S. of Compiene. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

CRESSY. See CRECY.

CREST, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome, 15 miles S. E. of Valence. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Cambresis, seated on the Scheldt, five miles S. of Cambray. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

\* CREUSE, a department of France, so named from a river that falls into the Vienne, and containing the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle on an eminence. It is 20 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

CREWKERNE, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a branch of the Parret. Three miles beyond this town is a hill, that commands one of the most beautiful prospects in the kingdom. Crewkerne is 132 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0 W. lat. 50. 50. N.

CRICKHOWEL, a town of Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Uik, 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

CRICKLADE, a borough of Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, which almost surrounds it. It is 25 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 83 W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula in Asia, bounded on the S. and W. by the Black Sea; on the N. by the province of Catharinenski, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Perekop; and on the S. by the sea of Asoph and the

## C R I

the strait of Caffa. It was early distinguished by its extraordinary fertility and commercial advantages. Long before the time of Herodotus, its S. coast was occupied by Greek settlers, who built several towns, which, however, are not thought to have been exactly on the site of the modern ones. These Greeks became tributary to the Scythians, who were afterward driven from the country by Mithridates, king of Pontus. On his defeat and death, it became tributary to the Romans. It was successively ravaged by the Sarmatae, the Alani, the Goths, (who made an establishment in the mountains to the S.) the Huns, and the Khazari. Toward the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in this country; but they were expelled by the Tartars in 1474 (See CAFE). These Tartars had been settled in the Crimea above two centuries before the expulsion of the Genoese. They were subjects of Batu Khan, grandson of Zingis; and their conquest was annexed to the kingdom of Kasan, till the death of Tamerlane in 1400, when Edgei Khan, an officer of that prince, took possession of it, and was succeeded by Deulet Gherai, in whose family the sovereignty continued till the present century. The khans, however, were vassals, or tributary to the Turks, till the year 1774, when their independency was stipulated in the treaty of Cainargi. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year, it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791, by the cession of the fortress of Ocrakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E. and W. The N. division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. In the S. parts, the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the N. division is frequently incommoded. The lower hills, extending from Caffa to the E. extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. It is said, that the Tartar inhabitants do not at present exceed 70,000. Many must have perished in their civil dissensions; some in the defence of their country against the Russians; and many more must have migrated, from that dislike which is generally conceived against a new government. But, under all its present disadvantages, the possession of the Crimea seems to have decided for ever the contest for superiority between the rival courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople. Achmet

## C R O

was made the capital in 1785. Beside the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebastopol, one of the finest harbours in the world, secured from all winds, sufficiently capacious to admit large fleets, with depth of water for ships of any burden. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslat, under the name of Taurida. In some late maps it is called Taurica.

CROATIA, a province of Hungary, bounded on the N. by Slavonia, on the E. by Bosnia, on the S. by Dalmatia and the gulf of Venice, and on the W. by Carniola. The greatest part of it belongs to the house of Austria. Carlstadt is the capital.

CROIA, a town of Albania, in Turkey in Europe, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles N. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

\* CROMACK-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere and Loweswater, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is 4 miles long, and, in some places, near half a mile over. It is beautified with three small isles; one of them a rock. At the N. E. corner, is a handsome stone bridge of four arches over its outlet, the Cocker. The water of this lake, though clear, is not so transparent as the lake of Derwent; but, as well as Buttermere and Loweswater, it is of a much greater depth than the Derwent. It abounds with very fine char and red trout.

\* CROMARTY, a county of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninsula on the S. side of the frith to which it gives name. On the S. and W. it is bounded by Ross-shire. It is 12 miles long from E. to W. and about three is its greatest breadth. It is fertile and well-cultivated; but it is now almost destitute of old trees; though, in the days of James V. it was a forest, and afforded shelter to many wolves. It sends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairne.

CROMARTY, the capital of the shire of Cromarty, in Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of the same name. This borough has a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. It is 16 miles N. of Inverness. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 57. 44. N.

CROMER, a small town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the sea, and was formerly more considerable than at present; for it had two churches,

churches, houses, The in The p was bu curious great fiands, being o once a miles London. C on the Derby ward some improv and by of the fully f ties. built, church of Der CR circle berg, of 15 27. N. C on the guard fortre unfort tilda v to rec this, said, the m trated CR in the castle tain, It is Main CR Russi on th harbo fian naval build torby CR 60 m o. E. CR capit at th in a fruit.

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The Crimea now forms  
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a province of Hungary,  
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on the S. by Dalmatia and  
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a town of Albania, in Turkey  
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ACK-WATER, a lake of Cum-  
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market on Saturday. It is seated  
the sea, and was formerly more con-  
e than at present; for it had two  
churches,

## CRO

churches, one of which, with several  
houses, was swallowed up by the sea.  
The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen.  
The part of a church, which still remains,  
was built in the time of the Saxons, of  
curious flint, and the tower was raised to a  
great height: this, indeed, is all that  
stands, and the other part of this structure  
being decayed, divine service is performed  
once a fortnight in the steeple. It is 22  
miles N. of Norwich, and 127 N. E. of  
London. Lon. 11. 13. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

\* CROMFORD, a village in Derbyshire,  
on the river Derwent, in the road from  
Derby to Manchester. Here Mr. (after-  
ward sir Richard) Arkwright erected  
some of the new cotton-mills, a capital  
improvement of mechanism due to him;  
and by means of which the various branches  
of the cotton manufacture have wonder-  
fully spread in this and the adjacent coun-  
ties. Here also sir Richard Arkwright  
built, before his death, a noble seat, and a  
church. Cromford is 14 miles N. N. W.  
of Derby.

CRONACH, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bam-  
berg, with a citadel. It is 25 miles N. E.  
of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 50.  
27. N.

\* CRONBORG, a fortress of Denmark,  
on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which  
guards the passage of the Sound. In this  
fortress is a royal palace, in which the late  
unfortunate and much injured queen Ma-  
tilda was imprisoned till she was permitted  
to retire to Zell. About half a mile from  
this, is a garden, called Hamlet's Garden,  
said, by tradition, to be the spot where  
the murder of his father was perpe-  
trated. Lon. 12. 54. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany,  
in the landgrate of Hesse Cassel, with a  
castle. It is seated at the foot of a moun-  
tain, and is surrounded by a double wall.  
It is 10 miles N. of Francfort on the  
Maine. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortress of  
Russia, situated on the island of Retufari,  
on the gulf of Finland. It has a good  
harbour, which is the station of the Rus-  
sian fleet, with the great magazines of  
naval stores, as well as docks and yards for  
building ships. It is 12 miles W. of Pe-  
tersburg. Lon. 29. 56. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

CRONSTADT, a town of Transylvania,  
60 miles N. E. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 26.  
0. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

CROSSEN, a handsome town of Silesia,  
capital of a principality of the same name,  
at the confluence of the Bobar and Oder,  
in a country abounding with wine and  
fruit. The bridge over the Oder is forti-

## CUB

fied; and it is 35 miles N. W. of Glo-  
gaw. Lon. 15. 49. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

CROTONA, a town of the kingdom of  
Naples, on the gulf of Taranto, with a  
bishop's see, and a citadel, 15 miles S. E.  
of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 27. E. lat. 39.  
9. N.

\* CROUCH, a river of Essex, which  
rises near Horndon, and flowing eastward,  
divides the hundred of Rochford from that  
of Dengy, and falls into the German  
Ocean, between Burnham and Foulness  
Island. The Waltheet and Burnham  
oysters are the product of its creeks and  
pits.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire,  
with a market on Saturday. It is seated  
in the Fens, and had formerly an abbey of  
great note. There is no coming at it but  
by narrow causeways, which will not ad-  
mit a cart. It has three streets, separated  
from each other by watercourses, whose  
banks are supported by piles, and set with  
willow-trees. The chief trade is in fish  
and wild fowl, which are in great plenty  
in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11  
miles N. of Peterborough, and 93 N. by  
W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52.  
41. N.

CRLOYDON, a large town in Surry,  
with a market on Saturday. Its situation  
is low, near the source of the Wandle. It  
has a large handsome church, and an hos-  
pital and freeschool, founded by arch-  
bishop Whitgift. In the church are  
many fine monuments of the archbishops  
of Canterbury, to whom the manor be-  
longed ever since the Conquest, and who  
had here an ancient palace, which was  
alienated from the see, by virtue of an act  
of parliament, in 1780: the building, and  
adjoining premises, are now occupied by  
some manufactories. Croydon is nine  
miles S. of London. Lon. 0. 1. W. lat.  
51. 20. N.

CUBA, an island of the W. Indies, at  
the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, about  
700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It  
was discovered by Columbus, in 1494.  
The Spaniards are entirely masters of it,  
having extirpated the natives. The soil is  
not extremely fertile; but there are pas-  
tures sufficient to feed a great number of  
sheep, and hogs, which were originally  
brought hither. There are several sorts  
of mines in the mountains, and forests full  
of game. The produce is sugar-canes,  
ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very  
good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Ci-  
garros. The hills run through the mid-  
dle of the island from E. to W. but, near  
the coast, the land is generally level. Here  
are many rivulets, which run from the

M 2 hills

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hills to the N. and S. The air is temperate and wholesome, and here are cedars so large, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men. Havanna is the capital. The galleons that return annually to Spain, rendezvous at Havanna. This island was taken by the English in 1761, but restored by the peace of 1763. It is 75 miles N. of Jamaica.

**CUBA, or ALCUBA**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles from Evora. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

**CUBAGUA**, an island of S. America, between that of Margareta and Terra Firma, subject to Spain. Lon. 54. 30. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

\* **CUBAN**, a large river, formed by the junction of a great number of streams that rise in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Taking a westerly direction, it divides the Abkhas and Circassians from part of Taurica, and then falls into the Black Sea.

\* **CUBAN, or CUBAN TARTARY**, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by the sea of Afoph; on the N. by the river Don, which separates it from Europe; on the E. by the desert of Astracan; and on the S. by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia and the country of the Abkhas.

**CUCKFIELD**, a town of Sussex, with a market on Friday. It is 13 miles N. W. of Lewes, and 40 S. by W. of London. Lon. 6. 12. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

\* **CUDDALORE**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It was taken by the French in 1781; and, in 1783, it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by the intelligence received from Europe of the peace. It is 80 miles S. of Madras. Lon. 79. 45. E. lat. 11. 41. N.

\* **CUDDAPA**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the river Pennar, 95 miles W. by N. of its entrance, at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 N. W. of Madras. Lon. 78. 47. E. lat. 14. 3. N.

**CUREZA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a bishop's see, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 40. 7. N.

**CULEMBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of the margravate of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated on the Maine, 25 miles N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 33. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

**CULIACAN**, a town of N. America, in

## CUM

Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite the S. end of California. Lon. 108. 5. W. lat. 24. 0. N.

**CULLEMBURG, or CULLENBURG**, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Lech, 12 miles S. E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

**CULLEN**, a royal borough of Scotland, on the coast of Banffshire, 40 miles N. W. of Aberdeen. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of stony masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 57. 40. N.

**CULLUMPTON**. See COLLUMPTON. **CULLODEN MUIR**, a wide heath, in Scotland, three miles E. of Inverness, near which the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

**CULM**, a town of Western Prussia, with a bishop's see, seated near the Vistula, 60 miles S. of Dantzic. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

**CULMORE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle, five miles N. of Londonderry. Lon. 7. 3. W. lat. 55. 8. N.

**CULMSEE**, a town of Poland, five miles from Culm, whose bishop generally resides here.

**CULROSS**, a royal borough of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, in a tract of country between Clackmannanshire and Kinrosshire, which is reckoned an appendage of the county of Perth. It is remarkable for an ancient palace or abbey, said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 56. 4. N.

**CUMANA**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 63. 35. W. lat. 9. 46. N.

**CUMBERLAND**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Scotland; on the E. by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland; on the S. by Lancashire; and on the W. by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. It is 70 miles in length from S. W. to N. E. and 50 in breadth from E. to W. where it is broadest. It contains one city, 14 market-towns, and 90 parishes. It lies in the dioceses of Chester and Carlisle, and sends six members to parliament; two for the county, and two each for Carlisle, and Cocker-mouth. The air is cold and piercing, yet less than might be expected from its being situated so far north. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, whose flesh is particularly sweet and good, and the valleys produce corn, &c. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, lapis calaminaris, and black lead; the latter of which is almost peculiar to this

## CUM

of a province of the same  
opposite the S. end of Cali-  
08. 5. W. lat. 24. 0. N.  
RG, or CULLENBURG, a  
Guelderland, on the river  
S. E. of Utrecht. Lon.  
r. 58. N.

royal borough of Scotland,  
of Banffshire, 40 miles N.  
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W. lat. 56. 4. N.

a town of S. America, in  
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Lon. 63. 35. W. lat. 9.

LAND, a county of England,  
the N. by Scotland; on the  
thumberland, Durham, and  
1; on the S. by Lancashire;  
V. by the Irish Sea and Sol-  
It is 70 miles in length from  
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this county, which contains more than  
is sufficient to supply all Europe. Here  
are likewise wild fowl, salmon, pearls, &c.  
The last are found in muscles, at the  
mouth of a brook called the Irt, which  
discharges itself into the sea a little to the  
N. of Ravenglas. The Skiddaw is the  
principal mountain; and the chief rivers  
are the Eden and the Derwent. This  
county, and the adjoining one of West-  
morland, are celebrated for their lakes,  
and the beautiful romantic scenery which  
their banks and the adjacent country ex-  
hibit. These majestic and diversified ap-  
pearances of nature were first recommend-  
ed to public notice by the late Dr. Brown,  
and have since been repeatedly described  
by the pen and pencil. The lakes in  
Cumberland are Derwent-water, Bassen-  
thwaite-water, Buttermere-water, Cro-  
mack-water, Lowes-water, Ulls-water,  
West-water, Ennerdale-water, Elder-wa-  
ter, Broad-water, &c. In visiting the  
lakes of both counties, if the *tourist's* time  
be short, he may leave the S. W. which  
is not equal to the other, either in gran-  
deur or beauty: his route will then be  
from Lancaster to Burton, Kendal, Bow-  
ness, Ambleside, Kewick, Ulls-water,  
Penrith, Shap, and Kendal. When at  
Kewick, if he has time, he will find  
much pleasure in seeing Buttermere and  
Cromack-water, and in riding down the  
side of Bassenthwaite-water.

\* CUMBRAY, GREATER and LES-  
SER, two little islands in the frith of  
Clyde, to the E. of the isle of Bute. The  
former is remarkable for its excellent free-  
stone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient  
cathedral dedicated to St. Columba.  
Upon the latter is a lighthouse.

CUNNINGHAM, the most northerly di-  
vision of Ayrshire in Scotland. The N.  
W. angle of this district, though moun-  
tainous, affords rich pasturage.

\* CUPAR, a royal borough of Scot-  
land, in Fifeshire, and the county-town,  
3 miles N. by W. of Falkland, in a rich  
valley, on the N. side of the river Eden.

CURACAO, an island of S. America, to  
the N. of Terra Firma, subject to the  
Dutch. It is 25 miles in length, and 12  
in breadth, and its trade consists in sugar  
and skins. The principal town is of the  
same name, with a good harbour and a fort.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, seat-  
ed between the Turkish empire and Persia,  
lying along the eastern coast of the  
river Tigris, and comprehending great  
part of the ancient Assyria. Some of the  
inhabitants live in towns and villages, and  
others rove from place to place, having tents

## CYP

like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like  
them. Their religion is partly Christianity  
and partly Mahometanism.

CURIA-MARIA, an island of Asia, on  
the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the  
mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55. 25.  
E. lat. 17. 0. N.

CURSOLIERS, a small island of Greece,  
in the gulf of Patras, formerly called  
Echanades.

CURZOLA, an island in the gulf of  
Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia: it is  
about 20 miles long, and has a town of  
the same name, with a bishop's see. It  
belongs to the Venetians. Lon. 17. 15 E.  
lat. 43. 6. N.

CUSCO, a large and handsome town of  
S. America, in Peru, formerly the resi-  
dence of the Incas. It is seated at the  
foot of a mountain, and is built in a square  
form, in the middle of which is the best  
market in all America: four large streets  
terminate in the square, which are all as  
straight as a line. It contains eight large  
parishes, and five religious houses, and  
the number of the inhabitants is about  
50,000, of which three-fourths are the  
original Americans. Streams of water  
run through the town, which are a great  
convenience in so hot a country, where it  
never rains. It is 325 miles S. of Lima.  
Lon. 73. 47. W. lat. 12. 0. S.

CUSSET, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Allier and late province of  
Bourbonnois, 17 miles N. of Roanne.  
Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

CUSTRIN, a handsome town of Ger-  
many, in the New Marche of Branden-  
burg, with a castle. It is seated in a mo-  
rass, surrounded by two branches of the  
Oder, 46 miles E. by N. of Berlin. Lon.  
14. 40. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

\* CUTAIS, the capital of Imeritia, a  
country between the Black Sea and the  
Caspian, and the residence of its sovereign  
prince David. The remains of its cathed-  
ral seem to prove that it was once a  
considerable place, but it now scarcely de-  
serves the name of a village.

\* CUTCH, a territory of considerable  
extent in Hindoostan Proper. It is go-  
verned by a rajah of its own, and is si-  
tuated on the S. E. of Sindy; the E. branch  
of the Indus separating the two countries.  
It extends along the N. coast of the gulf  
of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat  
by the river Puddar, or one of its branches.  
It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy  
wilds. The interior part of it is unknown.  
Its capital is Boodge-boodge.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterra-  
nean, near the coast of Syria. It was  
M 3 taken

## C Z E

taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. Nicotia is the capital. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise; for, though there are no rivers, the defect is supplied by plenty of springs. They are much infested with locusts, and the inhabitants are obliged to tack bells to their boots to frighten away the alps, the tarantulas, and other venomous reptiles. There is one kind of serpent, about two yards long, of a blackish colour, with a sort of coronet on its head; which it carries majestically about a foot high, as it waves along. There is one archbishop and three bishops. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. The exports of the island are silk, wool, and wine.

CYR, St. a village of France, two miles from Versailles, lately celebrated for a nunnery founded by Lewis XIV. under the patronage of Madame de Maintenon. The nuns were entrusted with the education of 250 young ladies of decayed noble families, who were obliged to prove their nobility from the 4th generation by the father's side. They could not be admitted before the age of 7, nor after 12; and they continued in the convent till they were 20 years and three months old. They were then either sent to some of the royal abbeys as nuns; married to gentlemen, with a portion of 400 pistoles; or sent home to their families. The nuns, 50 in number, were all ladies of quality; and Madame de Maintenon herself was the abbess till her death in 1719.

CZACKTHURN, a strong place of Germany, in Austria, between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 100 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in Bohemia; and near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 33. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort, in which they keep a rich treasure, called the treasure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither, for the sake of a convent near it, called the Loretto of Poland. The king of Prussia added this place to his dominions, in 1793, by a second partition of Poland, in concert with the empress of Russia. It is seated on the river Warte, 50 miles N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

## D A C

CZERCASSI, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle. It is seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lon. 32. 5. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

CZERNIC, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria, remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for, when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and, after some time, it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. It is probable that there is some gulf to which the fish retire with the waters. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

CZERNIKOU, a considerable town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Dezna, 70 miles N. by E. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 53. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 31. E. lat. 52. 26.

CZONGRODT, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 13 miles N. of Sagedin. Lon. 20. 54. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

## D

DABUL, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles S. by W. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 50. E. lat. 18. 0. N.

DACCA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the E. quarter of Bengal, and on a branch of the Ganges. Few situations are better calculated for an inland emporium of trade; as the river communicates with all the other inland navigations, and that not by a circuitous, but by a direct communication. It is the provincial capital of this quarter. Indeed, within the present century, it has been the capital of all Bengal; and it is the third city of that country in point of extent and population. It has a vast trade in musins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe. The cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca lying low, and being always covered with verdure during the dry months, is not subject to such violent heats as Moorshedabad, Patna, and other places. It is 160 miles N. E. of Calcutta. Lon. 90. 25. E. lat. 23. 55. N.

DACHAW, a large town of Germany, in Bavaria, on a mountain. The elector

DAC

a town of Russia, in the  
a castle. It is seated near  
65 miles S. E. of Kiow.  
at 49. 0. N.  
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E. lat. 51. 29. N.  
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Sagedin. Lon. 20. 54. E.

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cutta. Lon. 90. 25. E. lat.

a large town of Germany,  
on a mountain. The elector  
has

DAL

has a palace here, with fine gardens, in a  
sweet air. It is seated on the river Am-  
ber, 10 miles N. W. of Munich. Lon.  
11. 30. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the  
department of Lower Rhine and late pro-  
vince of Alsace, with a palace that belong-  
ed to the see of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 45. E.  
lat. 48. 35. N.

DAFAR, or DOFAR, a town of Asia,  
in Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of  
the same name, on the S. coast. Lon. 53.  
25. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, re-  
markable for the great breach made here  
by the Thames in 1703; which, after  
the interference of parliament had be-  
come necessary, was at last repaired, in  
1716, by captain Perry, who had been  
employed on some Russian canals by Pe-  
ter the Great. Dagenham is nine miles  
E. by N. of London.

DAGHESTAN, a province of Asia,  
bounded on the E. by the Caspian Sea,  
on the W. by the mountains of Caucasus,  
on the N. by Circassia, and on the S. by  
Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars,  
and is now subject to Russia.

DAGNO, a town of Turkey in Europe,  
in Albania, with a bishop's see, capital of  
the district of Ducagini, near the conflu-  
ence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles S.  
E. of Scutari. Lon. 19. 39. E. lat. 42.  
30. N.

DAGO, or DAGAO, an island in the  
Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between  
the gulf of Finland and Riga. It is 20  
miles in circumference, and has two cas-  
tles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon.  
22. 56. E. lat. 58. 44. N.

DAHL, the finest river of Sweden,  
which flows through Dalecarlia and Gef-  
tricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia,  
to the E. of Gelle. Near Esfearleby, it  
forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior  
to the fall of the Rhine at Schaffhausen.

DAHOMY, a kingdom of Africa, on  
the coast of Guinea, to the N. of Whi-  
daw. The king of this country conquer-  
ed Whidaw, and very much disturbed the  
slave trade of the Europeans.

DALACA, an island of the Red Sea,  
opposite the coast of Abex, 72 miles in  
length, and 15 in breadth. It is fertile,  
populous, and remarkable for a pearl fish-  
ery. The inhabitants are Negroes, and  
great enemies to the Mahometans.

DALSBURG, a town of Sweden, capi-  
tal of the province of Dalia, on the lake  
Wenner, 50 miles N. of Gottenburg, Lon.  
14. 59. E. lat. 58. 32. N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden,  
near Norway. It is 175 miles in length,

DAM

and 100 in breadth. It is full of moun-  
tains, abounding in mines of copper and  
iron, some of which are of a prodigious  
depth. The towns are small, and Idra  
is the capital. The inhabitants are  
rough, robust, and warlike; and all the  
great revolutions in Sweden had their  
rise in this province.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bound-  
ed on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by  
Weneland and the lake Wenner, on the  
S. by Gothland, and on the N. by Nor-  
way and the sea.

DALKEITH, a considerable town of  
Scotland, in Edinburghshire, with a great  
weekly market for corn and oatmeal.  
The palace of Dalkeith is a magnificent  
structure, the seat of the duke of Buc-  
cleugh. Dalkeith is six miles S. E. of  
Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 55.  
54. N.

DALMATIA, a province of Europe,  
bounded on the N. by Bosnia, on the S.  
by the gulf of Venice, on the E. by Ser-  
via, and on the W. by Morlachia. Spa-  
latro is the capital of that part belonging  
to the Venetians; and Ragusa, of a repub-  
lic of that name; the Turks have a third,  
whose capital is Herzegovina. The air is  
wholesome, and it abounds in wine, corn,  
and oil.

DALTON, a town in Lancashire, with  
a market on Saturday. It is seated on  
the springhead of a river, in a champaign  
country, not far from the sea; and the  
ancient castle is made use of to keep the  
records and prisoners for debt in the li-  
berty of Furness. It is 16 miles N. W.  
of Lancaster, and 273 N. N. W. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces,  
in Groningen, seated on the river Dam-  
ster, three miles from the sea, and 15 S.  
W. of Embden. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat. 53.  
22. N.

DAM, a town of Germany, in Pome-  
rania, subject to Prussia; seated on the  
river Oder, 10 miles from Stetin. Lon.  
14. 50. E. lat. 53. 31. N.

DAMAR, a famous town of Asia, in  
Arabia Felix. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 16.  
0. N.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a  
town of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey; a very  
ancient place, and had once three walls,  
which are almost entirely ruined; and of  
the several suburbs which it formerly had,  
there remains only one, which extends  
three miles in length from N. to W.  
The form of this town is an exact square,  
each side being a mile and a half long.  
The extraordinary beauty of this place is  
owing to several streams which run across  
the

# DAN

the plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The most remarkable things are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. There is a mosque belonging to one, which is very handsome, and adorned in the inside with columns of curious marble. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses, and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The houses of this place are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court. In the streets there is nothing to be seen but walls without windows, and yet the insides are richly adorned. The mosques are the handfomest buildings, of which there are about 200, the most stately of which was a Christian church. The only thing beside this, worth notice, is the straight street which runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line; on each side there are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandise are sold. The gardens are always extremely handsome; and they have several manufactures, among which that of sabres and knives has been most famous. It is an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jews. It stands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, 112 miles S. of Antioch; and 112 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 33. 45. N.

**DAMAUN**, a seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, at the S. entrance of the gulf of Cambay. It is subject to the Portuguese, and is 50 miles S. of Surat. Lon. 72. 25. E. lat. 20. 20. N.

**DAMGARTIN**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with a castle. It belongs to the Swedes, and is seated on the river Recknitz, 18 miles W. of Stralsund. Lon. 12. 57. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

**DAMIETTA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbour, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is one of the richest places in Egypt, 100 miles N. of Cairo.

**DAMIANO**, ST. a town of Italy, in Monteferrat, famous for a siege it sustained of three months in 1553. The fortifications are now demolished; and it is 18 miles W. by N. of Vercelli. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

**DAMME**, a strong town of the Netherlands, belonging to the house of Austria; seated near the sea, five miles S. of Sluys. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

**DANCALA**. See **DONGALA**.

\* **DANEURY**, a village of Essex, situ-

# DAN

ated on a fine hill that commands an extensive prospect. The spire of the church was burnt by lightning, about the year 1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and forms a conspicuous seamark. It is 16 miles W. of the open sea, and five miles E. of Chelmsford.

\* **DANGER**, ISLES OF, three islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by commodore Byron in 1765. They appeared crowded with people, but were so surrounded, in every direction, by rocks and breakers, that it was very unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's Islands, but very imperfectly described by him. Lon. 169. 28. W. lat. 10. 15. S.

**DANNENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a district of the same name. It belongs to the elector of Hanover, and is seated on the river Terze, near the Elbe; 40 miles S. E. of Lunenburg. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

**DANTZIC**, one of the largest and richest towns of Europe, capital of Western Prussia; with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and a university. It is encompassed by a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well-built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast quantities of corn and naval stores, are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well-provided, and the exchange is a handsome structure. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants, though there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30,000 persons. The college is provided with very learned professors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores. The established religion is the Lutheran; but there are Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, who are all tolerated. The magistrates consist of 30 senators, four of whom are burgomasters; beside these, there are 43 consuls, who elect the burgomasters out of their own body, and they likewise appoint all other officers: 100 burghers are elected to represent the people's grievances, to defend their privileges, and to inspect the administration of the government. They coined money, with the king of Poland's head on one side, and the city arms on the other. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round it; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence. It was lately a free hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but, in 1793, it submitted to

hill that commands an extensive view. The spire of the church is struck by lightning, about the year 1765, soon after rebuilt, and is a conspicuous landmark. It is 16 miles from the open sea, and five miles E.

**ISLES OF,** three islands in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Commodore B. in 1765. They appeared to be uninhabited by people, but were so surrounded by rocks and reefs, that it was very unsafe to approach. The commodore supposed the islands seen by Quiros, in the 17th century, and named the Islands, but very erroneously ascribed by him. Lon. 169. 15. S.

**AG,** a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of a district of the same name. It belongs to the Elector of Hanover, and is seated on the river Elbe; 40 miles from Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 29. E.

**AG,** one of the largest and most fertile of Europe, capital of the Kingdom of Prussia; with a famous harbour, and a university. It is enclosed by a wall and fortifications of the 17th century.

The houses are well-built, and are six or seven stories high; the streets, containing vast quantities of naval stores, are still high, and the ships lie close, and take the wind. The arsenal is well-provided, and the exchange is a handsome building. It is reckoned to contain 170,000 persons, and is provided with very learned professors, who carry on a great trade, in corn, timber, and naval stores. The established religion is the Lutheranism; but there are Papists, Calvinists, and who are all tolerated. The magistrates consist of 30 senators, whom are burgomasters; here are 43 consuls, who elect their own out of their own body, and appoint all other officers; they are elected to represent the citizens, to defend their privileges, and to inspect the administration of the government. They coined money, and gave Poland's head on one side, and arms on the other. The town extends about 50 miles; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence. It was lately a free town, under the protection of the Emperor; but, in 1793, it submitted to

to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. It is seated on the western banks of the river Vistula, near the gulf of Angli, in the Baltic; 10 miles S. E. of Marienburg, and 160 N. W. by N. of Warlaw. Lon. 18. 39. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

**DANUBE,** the largest river in Europe, rising at Donetschingen, in the Black Forest, in the circle of Suabia, in Germany; and running N. E. through Suabia, by Ulm, the capital of that country; and then E. through Bavaria and Austria, passes by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna. It then enters Hungary, and runs S. E. from Presburg to Buda, and so on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Moravia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea, in the province of Bessarabia. It was called the Ister by the ancients. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had men of war upon it; and yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts. See **DONETSCHINGEN**.

**DARDA,** a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Imperialists the next year, in whose hands it remains. It is seated on the river Drave, 10 miles from its confluence with the Danube, and at the end of the bridge of Essek, eight miles S. of Baranwhar, and 80 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

**DARDANELLES,** a narrow strait between Asia and Europe, which forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It is 33 miles long, in the broadest part only one mile and a half, and, in the narrowest, half a mile. It was anciently called the Hellespont, and is celebrated for the story of Hero and Leander, and for the bridge of boats thrown over it by Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. The entrance is defended by two castles erected by the Turks; one in Romania, and the opposite one in Natolia. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched.

**DAREL-HAMARA,** a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6. 35. W. lat. 34. 20. N.

**DARIEN,** a narrow isthmus, which joins N. and S. America, having the Atlantic Ocean on the E. side, and the

Pacific Ocean on the W. It is also the name of a province in Terra Firma, which is not the richest, but of the greatest importance of any in the possession of the Spaniards; for all the wealth of Peru is brought hither, and thence imported into Europe. There are many high mountains; and the low grounds are often overflowed with the great rains. Here the men go naked, and they have a silver plate fastened to their nose, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a half-moon. The women have a ring hanging down in the same manner, which passes through the bridle of the nose. They have also several chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the stomach. Their houses are mostly thin and scattered, and always by a river side, with plantations lying about them. They are built with small posts set upright, about seven feet high, which are hurled with sticks, and daubed over with earth. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. It is the business of the men to make baskets, which they do very neatly with canes, reeds, or palm-leave-leaves dyed of several colours. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They are fond of dancing to the sound of a pipe and drum, and play a great many antic tricks, like our tumblers. When they go out to hunt, the women carry in their baskets plantains, bananas, yams, potatoes, and cassava-roots ready roasted. When they travel, they guide themselves by the sun; and, when it does not shine, by the wind. When they come to the rivers, the women and children, as well as men, swim over them. They have no distinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals are the same as in other countries of the same climate.

**DARKING, or DORKING,** a town of Surry, on the river Mole. The market, on Saturday, is noted for corn, provisions, and fowls. It is 23 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

**DARLINGTON,** a large town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a flat, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a spacious market-place; and the market is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions. It has long been noted for the manufacture of huckabacks. It has likewise a thriving one of canlets.

Some

Some small wares of the Manchester kind are also made here; and there is a considerable trade in dressing leather. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and for spinning linen yarn, has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 miles S. of Durham, and 239 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 32. N.

DARLSTON, a village near Stone, in Staffordshire, where are the remains of an ancient castle on a hill. It was here that Wulpere murdered his two sons.

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a handsome castle, where its own prince generally resides. It has several handsome houses and suburbs and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles N. W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

DART, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, and after passing Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, is joined by the Hareborn, and, seven miles farther, falls into the sea at Dartmouth Haven.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. At the dissolution it was converted into a royal palace; but it was alienated by James I. The rebellion of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II. began in this town, which is seven miles W. of Gravesend, and 16 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

\* DARTMOOR, an extensive moorish tract, in Devonshire, bounded on the N. by bleak hills. This sort of country, clayey, wet, and sterile, extends northward quite through the centre of the county, and on the Cornish border to the sea. Many sheep are bred here, but of a small kind, and subject to the rot. The chief riches of the inhabitants are their black cattle, which thrive well on the coarse four herbage; and, after being fattened in better pastures, are driven to the metropolis.

DARTMOUTH, a seaport and borough of Devonshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Dart, near its fall into the sea, and has a spacious haven, capable of sheltering a large number of ships. It has a considerable trade to the S. parts of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It contains

three churches; and is 30 miles S. S. W. of Exeter, and 104 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

DASSEN-EYLAND, or THE ISLE OF DEER, one of the three small islands to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope; so called on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. There are also sheep there, whose tails weigh 19 pounds. Lon. 18. 7. E. lat. 33. 25. S.

DAVENTRY, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here the dissenters had once a flourishing academy. It is 10 miles W. of Northampton, and 72 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

DAVID'S, ST. an episcopal town of Pembrokehire, with a market on Wednesday; seated in a barren soil, on the the river Hen, not a mile from the sea. It was once a considerable place, and had walls, which are now demolished. The cathedral is a pretty good structure. From the cape, near this place, is a prospect into Ireland. It is 24 miles N. W. of Pembroke, and 255 W. by N. of London. Lon. 6. 12. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

DAVID'S, ST. a fort belonging to the English E. India Company, on the coast of Coromandel, which was taken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 75. 45. E. lat. 11. 30. N.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the sea between Greenland and N. America, discovered by captain Davis in 1585, when he attempted to find a N. W. passage to China.

DAUN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the river Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which a castle is built that commands it. It is 12 miles N. of Montroyal.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a fort, built by the French on the E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45. 10. E. lat. 24. 55. S.

DAUPHINY, a late province of France, bounded on the W. by the Rhone, on the N. by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S. by Provence, and on the E. by the Alps. Hence the heir-apparent of the late crown of France was called the Dauphin; a title which he derived from the following circumstance. In 1349, Hubert II. count of Dauphiny, being inconsolable for the loss of his only son, whom he had let fall from a window of his palace at Grenoble into the Isere, entered into a convent of Jacobins, and ceded Dauphiny (which, moreover, he had with difficulty defended

and is 30 miles S. S. W. 104 W. by S. of London. lat. 50. 22. N.

LAND, OF THE ISLE of the three small islands Cape of Good Hope; for of the great number of are first carried thither in are also sheep there, whose bounds. Lon. 18. 7. E. lat. 15. N.

, a town of Northampton- market on Wednesday. Here had once a flourishing sea- miles W. of Northamp- W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. N.

ST. an episcopal town of with a market on Wed- in a barren soil, on the not a mile from the sea, considerable place, and had are now demolished. The pretty good structure. From this place, is a prospect It is 24 miles N. W. of 155 W. by N. of London. lat. 51. 56. N.

ST. a fort belonging to the India Company, on the coast, which was taken and de- French in 1758, and has rebuilt. It is 50 miles S. of ge. Lon. 75. 45. E. lat.

FRANTS, an arm of the Greenland and N. America, Captain Davis in 1585, when to find a N. W. passage to

town of Germany, in the Crever, seated on the river foot of a mountain, on which t that commands it. It is Montroyal.

FORT, a fort, built by the E. coast of Madagascar. lat. 24. 55. S.

a late province of France, W. by the Rhone, on Rhone and Savoy, on the e, and on the E. by the the heir-apparent of the France was called the Dau- which he derived from the mitance. In 1349, Hu- f Dauphiny, being inconf- of his only son, whom from a window of his palace the Isere, entered into a ins, and ceded Dauphiny rer, he had with difficulty defended

defended against the attempts of Amadeus, duke of Savoy) to Philip, a younger son of Philip of Valois, for 120,000 florins of gold (each of the value of 20 sols, or 12d. English) on this condition, that the eldest son of the king of France should be styled the Dauphin. Charles V. surnamed the Wise, grandson of Philip of Valois, first bore this title in 1430. Two thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage, plenty of timber; fir-trees, in particular, for the building of ships; and very scarce simples. In these mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois (a kind of wild goat, whose skin is much valued) marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. A number of children go from town to town, and gain a livelihood by making the marmot dance. The valleys afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. Mines of iron, copper, and lead, have been worked here to great advantage; and they have likewise been successful in working a mine of gold (the only one in France) at Gardette, nine leagues from Grenoble. The principal rivers of Dauphiny are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps; including an extent of country 40 leagues long from N. to S. and 36 broad from E. to W.

DAX, or ACQ, an ancient town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, with a bishop's see, and some famous hot baths. It is seated on the Adour, 24 miles N. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 43. 42. N.

DEADMAN'S-HEAD, a cape, in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Asia, in Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is about 70 miles long, and 20 broad, inclosed on the E. and W. by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen.

DEAL, a seaport in Kent, which, though pretty large, has neither market nor fair. It is seated on the seashore, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1000 houses. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but as no manufacture is carried on here, the people chiefly depend on the seafaring men who resort hither. This place is defended by a castle built by Henry VIII. and near it are two others. Between this place and the Goodwin Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at going out or coming home. It is seven miles S. by E. of Sandwich, and 74 E. by

S. of London. Lon. 1. 39. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

DEAN, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is seated; 11 miles W. of Gloucester, and 112 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 31. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

DEAN, a forest in Gloucestershire, comprehending that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains four market-towns and 23 parishes. It is fertile both in pasture and tillage; it bears very fine oaks; and has rich mines of iron and coal. It was once reckoned the chief support of the English navy; and the Spanish armada, it is said, was expressly commissioned to destroy it. It is now thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation, though a few solitary deer still continue to run wild in its recesses. Both the forest of Dean, and the vale of the same name, abound in orchards, which are supposed to occupy the place of ancient vineyards, and which annually produce great plenty of excellent cider.

DEBEN, a river of Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and flows to Woodbridge where it expands into a long narrow arm of the sea, and enters the German Ocean a little to the N. of Harwich.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the head of the river Deben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E. of St. Edmund's-bury, and 84 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

DEBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and the Imperialists retook it the same year. It is 107 miles E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 11. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

DECCAN, an extensive tract of country in Asia, which, according to the signification of its name, the *South*, has been supposed to include the whole region S. of Hindoostan Proper. But, in its more limited and accurate sense, it contains only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Vi- napour, Golconda, and the W. part of Berar. It is bounded on the N. by the river Nerubudda, by Bengal, and by Balar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S. from the peninsula of Hindoo- stan. All this vast country was once a province of the Mogul empire. Candeish, Vindhia

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Visapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are subject to the Mahrattas; the remainder, to the Nizam of the Deccan.

\* **DECCAN**, the dominions of Nizam Ali, foubah of the Deccan, comprising Golconda, the principal part of Dowlatabad, and the western part of Berar; the latter subject to a tribute of a fourth part of its net revenue to the Berar Mahrattas. His territories are bounded on the N. W. by the Poonah Mahrattas, on the N. by the Berar Mahrattas, on the E. by the Northern Circars, and on the S. by the Carnatic and Mysore. By the peace of 1792, he had a share of the country ceded to the English E. India company and their allies by Tippoo Sultan, including Koppul, Cuddapa, and Gangecolla. By the death of his brother, in 1780, he became possessed of the districts of Adoni and Tachore, and of the Guntoor Circar. His dominions (without including the cessions of Tippoo Sultan) are supposed to be 430 miles long, from N. W. to S. E. by 300 wide. His capital is Hyderabad.

**DECESE**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, seated in an island formed by the Loire, 16 miles S. E. of Nevers. Lon. 4. 31. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

**DEKENDDORF**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 37 miles S. E. of Ratibon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641, and is seated near the Danube. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

**DEDDINGTON**, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a rising ground, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 70 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

**DEDDHAM**, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It has an ancient large church, which has a fine Gothic steeple. It is six miles N. of Colchester, and 58. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

**DEE**, a fine river in N. Wales; held in great veneration by our British ancestors, and the theme of many a poet since. Some trace its head to the foot of the lofty mountain Arun, which Spenser, in his Fairy Queen, makes the residence of the sage Timon, foster-father to prince Arthur. This is in the N. W. angle of Merionethshire; but others trace it no farther than to the lake of Bala, whence it flows through a fine vale, in a N. E. direction to Denbighshire, visits the W. border of Cheshire, to which it serves for some time as a boundary; then crossing over to Chester, it flows thence to the sea, making a broad sandy estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire.

By embankments made here, much land has been gained from the tide, and a narrow, but deeper, channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester halfway to the sea. The Dee is navigable from near Ellesmere, in Shropshire, to Chester; but, at this city, the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, running across the bed of the river, and causing a fort of cascade.

**DEE**, a river of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar Forest, and flows through a wild country for several miles, till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds in an easterly direction to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the British Ocean.

\* **DEE**, a river of Scotland, which rises in the N. W. part of Kirkcudbrightshire, and joining the river Ken, below New Galloway, falls into the Irish Sea at Kirkcudbright.

**DEEPING**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Welland, in a fenny ground, six miles E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

**DEERHURST**, a village, three miles S. of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, subject, by its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn. In 1770, the flood rose to the top of the first floors, and continued so for many days. Here was a palace built, and afterward converted to a monastery in 715, which the Danes destroyed; but it was rebuilt and made an alien priory, under the patronage of the abbot of Tewkesbury. Its being rebuilt in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and its consecration by the then bishop of Worcester, is denoted by a Latin inscription on a stone, which, in 1675, was dug up in an orchard.

**DEINSE**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Lis, eight miles S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

**DELAWARE**, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, on the E. by Delaware river and bay, and on the S. and W. by Maryland. It contains about 14000 square miles, being 90 miles long and 16 broad. In many parts it is unhealthy, being seated in a peninsula, where the land is generally low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to intermittents. It is divided into the three counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex. In 1787, the inhabitants were computed at 37,000.

\* **DELAWARE**, a fine river of N. America, which rising in the state of New

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New York, in the Lake Ustavantho,  
takes a S. W. course till it crosses into  
Pennsylvania in lat. 42°. Thence pro-  
ceeding S. it divides New York from  
Pennsylvania, till it strikes the N. W.  
corner of New Jersey, in lat. 41°. 23'.  
and it then passes off to the Atlantic  
Ocean, through Delaware bay, having  
New Jersey on the E. side, and Pennsyl-  
vania and the state of Delaware on the W.  
From the mouth of this bay, at Cape  
Henlopen, to Philadelphia, it is 118 miles,  
with a sufficient depth of water, all the  
way, for a 74 gun ship.

\* DELAWARE, a bay of N. America,  
which is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen  
to the entrance of the river Delaware at  
Bombay-hook. It is so wide, in some  
parts, that a ship, in the middle of it, can-  
not be seen from the land. It opens into  
the Atlantic N. W. and S. E. between  
Cape Henlopen on the right, and Cape  
May on the left. These capes are 18  
miles apart.

DELFT, a large town of the United  
Provinces, in the province of Holland.  
It is clean and well-built, with canals in  
the streets, planted on each side with trees.  
Here are two churches, in one of which  
is the tomb of William I. prince of Orange,  
who was assassinated, and in the other  
that of admiral Van Tromp. It has a  
fine arsenal, is about two miles in circum-  
ference, and is defended against inunda-  
tions by three dikes. Here a prodigious  
quantity of fine earthen ware is made,  
known by the name of Delft ware. It is  
seated on the river Schie, eight miles N.  
W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Am-  
sterdam. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

DELFTZ, a fortress of the United Pro-  
vinces, in Groningen, seated on the river  
Fivel, 13 miles N. E. of Groningen.

\* DELICHI, a river of Albania, a  
province of Turkey in Europe. It was  
the Acheton of the ancient poets, who  
feigned it to be in hell.

\* DELHI, a province of Hindoostan  
Proper, bounded on the N. W. by La-  
hore, on the N. E. by Serinagur, on the  
E. by the Rohilla country, on the S. by  
Agra, and on the W. by Moultan. This  
province is in the most wretched state that  
can be conceived. Having been the seat  
of continual wars for 50 years, the country  
is almost depopulated; the lands, in  
course, lying waste; the wretched inha-  
bitants not daring to provide more than  
the bare means of subsistence, lest they  
should attract the notice of those whose  
trade is pillage. Nothing," says major  
Rennell, "but the natural fertility of the  
soil, and the mildness of the climate, could

## DEL

have kept up any degree of population,  
and rendered the sovereignty of it, at this  
day, worth contending for; so that a tract  
of country that possesses every advantage  
that can be derived from nature, contains  
the most miserable of inhabitants; so  
dearly do mankind pay for the ambition of  
their superiors, who, miscalculating their  
powers, think they can govern as much as  
they can conquer." This province is now  
all that remains to the Great Mogul of his  
once extensive empire.

\* DELHI, the capital or a province of  
the same name, in Hindoostan Proper,  
seated on the W. bank of the river Jumna.  
It is the nominal capital, at present, of all  
Hindoostan, and was the actual capital  
during the greatest part of the time since  
the Mahometan conquest. It was said to  
contain, during the latter part of the last  
century, 2,000,000 of inhabitants. But  
Bernier, an author of great veracity, who  
wrote in 1667, when the grandeur of the  
empire and its capital was at its height,  
does not justify so high a calculation; for  
he estimates the circumference of Delhi  
at three leagues only, reckoning what was  
within the fortifications; beside which, he  
describes several suburbs, but altogether,  
no extraordinary extent for a capital city  
of India; and he describes Agra to be  
considerably larger. In 1738, when Nadir  
Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Del-  
hi, and dreadful were the tumults, mas-  
sacres, and famine that followed: 100,000  
of the inhabitants perished by the sword;  
and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000  
sterling was said to be collected. The  
same dreadful calamities they endured  
on the subsequent invasions of Ab-  
dalla, king of Candahar. Since the de-  
cline and downfall of the Mogul empire,  
we may expect, therefore, to find the  
present population to be very low. Delhi  
is 830 miles N. E. by N. of Bombay.  
Lon. 77. 40. E. lat. 28. 37. N.

DELMENHORST, a strong town of Ger-  
many, in the circle of Westphalia, and  
county of Oldenburg, belonging to Den-  
mark; seated on the Delm, near the We-  
fer, eight miles S. W. of Bremen.

DELOS, an island of the Archipelago,  
now called Dili. There are abundance  
of fine ruins, supposed to be of the tem-  
ples of Diana, and Apollo, whose birth-  
place it is said to be. It is six miles in  
circumference, but it is now quite destitute  
of inhabitants. Lon. 25. 59. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

DELPHOS, a town of Turkey in Asia,  
in the province formerly called Achana,  
now Livadia. It was famous for the  
oracle of Apollo, which they came from  
all parts to consult.

DELS-

## DEN

**DELSBERG**, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, 10 miles N. W. of Soleure. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

**DELTA**, a part of Lower Egypt, which takes up a considerable space of ground between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is about 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but the fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile.

**DEMERARY**, a Dutch settlement in the province of Surinam, about three leagues to the W. of the city of that name. It was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in the last war; but the French dispossessed them of it soon after, and by the treaty of peace in 1783, the Dutch regained possession of it.

**DEMMIN**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stetin, subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Peen. Lon. 13. 22. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

**DEMONA**, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles S. W. of Coni. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

**DENAIN**, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Scheld, remarkable for an abbey of canonesses, and for a victory gained over prince Eugene, by marshal Villars, in 1712.

**DENBIGH**, the county town of Denbighshire, finely situated on a rocky declivity above the vale of Clwyd, on a branch of the river of that name. Its ruined castle, with its vast inclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It has a market on Wednesday, sends one member to parliament, and is 27 miles W. of Chester, and 208 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 53. 11. N.

**DENBIGHSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea and a part of Flintshire; on the E. by Flintshire and Shropshire; on the S. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; and on the W. by Carnarvonshire, from which it is separated by the river Conway. It extends from N. W. to S. E. 48 miles, and from N. to S. in its broadest part it is 20 miles; but, in general, it is much less. It is divided into 12 hundreds, which contain four market-towns, and 57 parishes. It lies in the dioceses of St. Asaph and

## DEN

Bangor, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the borough of Denbigh. The soil is various; the vale of Clwyd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the E. part of the county; and the W. is, in a manner, barren. The inhabitants generally live to a great age; and those who dwell in the vale of Clwyd are remarkable for retaining great vivacity to the longest period of life. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The products of this county are chiefly corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal. See **CLWYD**.

**DENDERMOND**, a town of Austrian Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the Allies in 1706; and by the French in 1745. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which the inhabitants can lay under water. It is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheld, 16 miles W. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

**DENIA**, an ancient town of Spain, in Valencia, with a commodious harbour. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 52 miles E. of Alicante. Lon. 6. 36. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

**DENMARK**, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltic Sea, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil a barren sand. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, and the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst. There is no considerable river, and the winter continues seven or eight months. In the summer the heat is very great, and the days are long. The commodities are corn, pulse, horses, and large beeves. The kingdom of Denmark was formerly limited and elective; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary. This was the consequence of a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are Protestants since the year 1523, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000. The revenues are computed at 500,000*l.* a year, which arise from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Norway consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deal boards. Copenhagen is the capital.

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# DER

DENYS, St. a famous town of France,  
in the department of Paris. Here king  
Dagobert built a magnificent church in  
632, in which were the tombs of many of  
the French kings, of the constable Guef-  
clin, and of marshal Turenne. In the  
treasury, among other curiosities, were the  
swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Or-  
leans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne.  
The abbey of the late Benedictines, a  
magnificent piece of modern architecture,  
has more the appearance of a palace than  
a convent. St. Denys is seated on the  
river Croule, near the Seine, five miles  
N. of Paris. It is now called FRANCIADÉ.  
Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, consider-  
able for its fine docks, and for the king's-  
yard and storshouses. It was anciently  
called West Greenwich, and is divided into  
Upper and Lower Deptford. It has two  
parish churches and two hospitals; one of  
which was incorporated by Henry VIII.  
and is called Trinity House of Deptford  
Strand. The brethren of the Trinity  
House hold their corporation by this hospi-  
tal, and are obliged, at certain times, to  
meet here for business. It contains 21  
houses: a more modern structure, and a  
finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains  
38. Both these are for decayed pilots, or  
masters of ships, or their widows, who have  
a handsome monthly allowance. Deptford  
is four miles E. of London. Lon. 6. 4.  
E. lat. 51. 30. N.

DERBENT, a seaport and fortress of  
Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the  
W. coast of the Caspian Sea. It is said to  
have been built by Alexander the Great,  
and is surrounded by high brick walls.  
The inhabitants are chiefly Persians,  
Tartars, and a few Armenians. Its port  
is the worst on the Caspian Sea, on which  
account it is little frequented. It is seated  
at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50.  
0. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

DERBY, the county-town of Derby-  
shire, with two markets, on Wednes-  
day and Friday. It is seated on the  
Derwent, over which is a handsome stone  
bridge, and a small brook runs through the  
town, under several stone bridges. It is a  
large, populous, well-built and well-in-  
habited town, containing five churches, of  
which All Saints is the chief, whose  
tower is as high as most in the kingdom.  
The shirehall is a stone building. In  
1734, a machine was erected here by sir  
Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of  
silk, the model of which he brought from  
Italy. It was the first of its kind erected  
in England; and its operations are to  
wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to

# DER

render it fit for weaving. It has em-  
ployed many hands in the town, but the  
work is now on the decline. Derby pos-  
sesses also a considerable manufactory of  
silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings;  
and has a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not  
superior in quality, to any in the king-  
dom. Several hands are employed in the  
lapidary and jewellery branches; and the  
work of this kind, executed here, is in  
high estimation. Derbyshire and foreign  
marbles are also wrought here into a va-  
riety of ornamental articles. The malt-  
ing trade is likewise carried on in this  
town, from which the Derwent is navi-  
gable to the Trent. Derby sends two  
members to parliament, and is governed  
by a mayor, nine aldermen, &c. The re-  
bels came as far as this town in 1745, and  
then returned to Scotland. It is 36 miles  
N. of Coventry, and 126 N. W. by N. of  
London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 58. N.

DERBYSHIRE, an English county,  
bounded on the N. by Yorkshire; on the  
E. by Nottinghamshire; on the S. by  
Leicestershire and a part of Warwick-  
shire; on the W. by Staffordshire; and  
on the N. W. by Cheshire. It extends  
59 miles in length from N. to S. and 34  
from E. to W. where broadest; but in  
the S. part it is not above six. It is di-  
vided into six hundreds, in which are 11  
market towns and 106 parishes. It is  
seated in the diocese of Lichfield and Co-  
ventry, and sends four members to par-  
liament, two for the county, and two for  
the town of Derby. The air, especially  
on the E. side, is wholesome and agree-  
able; but in the mountains of the Peak,  
toward the N. it is sharp and cold. The  
N. and W. parts are hilly and stony. The  
hills in the northern part of the county,  
by attracting the passing clouds, cause the  
rain to descend there in greater abundance  
than on the circumjacent counties. Little  
timber, or even underwood, grows here,  
and the fields are universally inclosed by  
stone walls. The S. and E. parts have  
rich lands, that are pleasant and fertile,  
producing most kinds of grain, particu-  
larly barley. Even the N. W. part, called  
the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the  
bleak mountains abound in the best lead,  
with marble, alabaster, millstones, iron,  
coal, and a coarse sort of crystal; and the  
intermediate vallies are fruitful in grass.  
The terra ponderosa, or heavy earth, is  
here found in great quantities, as well as  
in some other parts of the kingdom. This  
kind of earth seems to be the medium  
substance between earths and ores, and such  
connective series is observable throughout  
nature, in animals, vegetables and fossils.

Dr.

## DES

Dr. Crawford has lately discovered in this heavy earth important medical virtues, particularly in the cure of scrophulous diseases. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwith, and Trent.

DERHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday. Its market is noted for woollen yarn. It is 14 miles W. of Norwich, and 100 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

DERROTE, or DERROUTE, a town of Africa, in Egypt, and in the ile formed by the canal which runs from Cairo to Rosetta, where there is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31. 45. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

DERP, a town of Livonia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It lies near the river Ambec, 50 miles N. W. of Plescof. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

DERWENT, a river of Derbyshire, which, rising in the high Peak, flows directly through the middle of the county, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; and, after passing Derby, it empties itself into the Trent, on the borders of Leicester-shire.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkshire, which rises in the N. riding, and running S. falls into the Ouse, below York.

\* DERWENT, a river of the county of Durham, which rising near the wild borders of Northumberland, makes the boundary of the two counties for some space; then crossing a corner of Durham, it flows through a beautifully romantic tract to the Tyne, which it joins a little above Newcastle. On its banks, near its termination, are some capital iron-works.

\* DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which rises in Borrowdale, and flowing, first through the lake to which it gives name, and then through Bassenthwaite-water, turns to Cockermouth, and enters the Irish Sea near Workington.

DERWENT-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Kestwick. It is three miles in length, and a mile and half wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which being covered, either with turf or trees, add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of these islands is an elegant modern-built house. From this lake, the river Derwent flows to Bassenthwaite-water.

DESEADA, one of the Caribbee Islands in the W. Indies. It is 10 miles long, and five broad, and belongs to the French. It is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W. Indies. Lon. 61. 20. W. lat. 16. 40. N.

DESEADA, or CAPE DESIRE, the southern point of the straits of Magellan, in S. America, at the entrance of the

## DEV

South Sea. Lon. 74. 13. W. lat. 53. 4. S.

DESSAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Anhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the Elbe, 37 miles N. of Leipfick. Lon. 12. 22. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

DETHMOLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Wehara, 15 miles N. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

\* DETROIT, a town of N. America, situated on the W. side of the strait, or river, that forms the communication between lake St. Clair and lake Erie. Lon. 83. 2. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Hanau. Here George II. gained a victory over the French in 1743. It is 4 miles E. of Hanau, and 4 W. of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

DEVA, a seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, and in the province of Guipulcoa, 15 miles S. E. of Bilboa. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 43. 24. N.

DEVELTO, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Paniza, 65 miles N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 37. 33. E. lat. 42. 33. N.

DEVENTER, a large, trading, and populous town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and ditches full of water. It is seated on the river Yffel, 50 miles E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

DEVIZES, a large and populous borough of Wilts, seated on an eminence. It has a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs, and is 24 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

\* DEVON, a river of Scotland, which rises on the S. side of the Ochils (or Oak Hills) in Perthshire. It sometimes rushes precipitately down the broken declivities of the mountains, and, at others, glides gently in the bottoms between them. After an uncommonly meandering course, it passes through the beautiful vale of Glendevon. Here is a "Rumbling Bridge," similar to that over the Braan. It consists of one arch, thrown over a horrible chafin, worn by the river, about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. The bottom is strewn with fragments of rocks, where the water is seen gushing between them. In many places, the sides project, and almost lock into each other. A few shrubs and pendulous trees shoot out, here and there, from

## DEV

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Strong town of Germany,

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from the rugged cliffs, and contribute to increase the gloom of the scene, while the ear is filled with the cawing of daws, the cooing of woodpigeons, and the noise of the rushing waters. In other places, the river has forced its way, in a surprising manner, through the rocks. At the Caldron-iiin, it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. The hollow sound which proceeds from the bottom of the chasm, and the boiling turbulence of the water dashing on the rocks, have a terrifying effect. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one sheet, from a height of 40 feet, upon large stones torn from the face of the rock.

**DEVONSHIRE**, an English county, bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, on the S. and S. E. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Cornwall. In extent, it is the second county in England, being 69 miles long from N. to S. 64 broad from E. to W. and containing 33 hundreds, one city, 37 market-towns, and 394 parishes, and it sends 26 members to parliament. The air is very mild and healthful in the valleys; inasmuch, that the myrtle grows unsheltered on the seacoast; but it is very cold and bleak on the mountains. The soil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fruitful, and yet are made much more so by the art and industry of those who possess the lands; but the hills are very barren. In the eastern parts there is plenty not only of good corn, but of fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part of the county is remarkably fertile, and is as justly called The Garden of Devonshire, as Italy is The Garden of the World. The trees are in as great variety here as in any other part of the kingdom; and fruit-trees are particularly plentiful, especially apples, with which they make a great quantity of cider. The merchants who go long voyages to sea, find this very serviceable on board their ships, and therefore lay in great stores of it; for it is said one ton of cider will go as far as three of beer, and it is found by experience to be much more wholesome in hot climates. On the coast is found plenty of a peculiar rich sand, of singular service to the husbandmen; and those who live at a distance from the sea purchase it in order to improve their poor lands; for it renders the most barren soil fruitful, and, as it were, impregnates the globe. Those husbandmen who live

## DIE

at too great a distance from the sea to purchase a sufficient quantity of this valuable manure, use marl, lime, and the turf of the ground pared off and burnt to ashes. This county produces abundance of horses, kine, hogs, goats, sheep, rabbits, and fowls. In the western parts are great quantities of game, especially hares and pheasants, which, with woodcocks, are in such abundance, as to render them very cheap; and in that part of the county is a bird so very small, that it is reputed a humming-bird, and, like that, constructs its nest on the extreme branches of trees. The inhabitants assert, that no venomous creature, of what nature or species soever, will live among them. In the S. W. parts are great quantities of marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the basis of the high road. This marble, when polished, is little inferior to some which is procured from foreign parts, and accordingly is much used in this county. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigne, and Dart.

**DEUX PONTS**, a handsome town of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the same name, seated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N. by W. of Strasbourg, and 50 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

**DEVENSE**, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the Lis, nine miles S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 44. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

**DIARBECK**, or **DIARBEKAR**, a province of Turkey in Asia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. It is bounded on the N. by Turcomania, on the E. by Persia, on the S. by Irac-Arabia, and on the W. by Syria. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

**DIARBEKER**, a large and ancient town of Turkey in Asia, capital of a province of the same name, and seated on the river Tigris. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are above 20,000 in number. They carry on a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. It is 150 miles N. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

**DIE**, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. Till the year 1791, it was an episcopal see, and is seated on the Drome, 24 miles S. E. of Valence. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 44. 42. N.

**DIEGEM**, a town of Austrian Brabant, three miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

**DIEPHOLT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the

N. elector

elector of Hanover. It is seated on the Dummer Lake, 30 miles N. W. of Minden. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

**DIEPPE**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. Packet-boats pass between this port and Bright-helmstone, in time of peace. The church of St. James is a very fine structure, and there is a tower from which, in fine weather, the coast of England may be seen. The principal trade consists in herrings, whittings, mackerel, ivory toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not now so considerable as formerly. It is 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 1. 1 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

**DIESENHOFEN**, a large, rich, and handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schaffhausen. It has the same privileges as the other towns of this canton, and embraced the reformation in 1529. It is five miles S. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

**DIEST**, a town of Austrian Brabant, not so considerable as formerly. It was taken by the French in 1792, but retaken in March 1793. It is seated on the river Demer, 15 miles N. E. of Louvain. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

**DIETZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillemburg, and is seated on the Loan, 16 miles E. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

**DIEUZE**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, remarkable for wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the river Scille, 22 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

**DIEZ**, St. a town of the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine. It had lately a celebrated chapter, whose canons were obliged to produce proofs of nobility. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles S. E. of Luneville. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

**DIGNAN**, a town of Italy, in Istria, three miles from the sea; subject to the Venetians. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

**DIGNE**, a handsome town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for the hot baths that are near it, and is seated on the river Bleone, 30 miles S. by W. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 12. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

**DIJON**, an ancient, handsome, and rich town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy. It was lately an archbishopric, but is now the episcopal town of the department, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. It has an academy of sciences and belles-lettres. The public structures, and particularly the churches, are very fine. In front of the Place Royale, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a late Chartreuse, in which are some magnificent tombs of those princes. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles N. E. of Autun. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

**DILLA, MOUNT**, a remarkable promontory of the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, situated 20 miles N. by W. of Tellicherry. Lon. 75. 2. E. lat. 12. 1. N.

**DILLEMBURG**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It is subject to a prince of the house of Nassau, and is 22 miles N. W. of Marburg. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

**DILLENGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a university, and where the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 17 miles N. E. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

**DIMOTUC**, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the river Meriza, 12 miles S. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

**DINANT**, a strong and considerable town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. It is seated on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which is the river Rance, 20 miles S. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 48. 20. N.

**DINANT**, a rich town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, with a castle. It is seated near the river Meuse, 12 miles S. of Namur. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

**DINASMONDY**, a town of Merionethshire, with a market on Friday. It is 18 miles S. of Bala, and 196 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 52. 37. N.

**DINCHURCH**, a village in Romney Marsh, in Kent, adjoining to the sea. In a place called New Hall, built above 100 years ago, are kept the records of Romney Marsh, and a court, called the Lathe, is held by the lords of the Marsh and the members of the corporation, who are appointed

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Dijon is seated in a plea-  
rich produces excellent wine,  
small rivers, 48 miles N. E.  
on. 5. 7. E. lat. 47. 19. N.  
MOUNT, a remarkable prom-  
coast of Malabar, in the  
Hindoostan, situated 20 miles  
Tellicherry. Lon. 75. 2.

URG, a town of Germany,  
capital of a county of the  
It is subject to a prince of  
Nassau, and is 22 miles N.  
urg. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 50.

EN, a town of Germany, in  
Suabia, with a university, and  
bishop of Augsburg resides.  
near the Danube, 17 miles N.  
urg. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat.

, a town of Romania, in Eu-  
key, with a Greek archbi-  
It is seated on a mountain,  
by the river Meriza, 12 miles  
Hindriople. Lon. 26. 15. E.

a strong and considerable  
ence, in the department of the  
and late province of Bretagne.  
on a craggy mountain, at the  
h is the river Rance, 20 miles  
alo. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 48.

, a rich town of the Nether-  
e bishopric of Liege, with a  
s seated near the river Meuse,  
of Namur. Lon. 4. 51. E.

ONDY, a town of Merioneth-  
a market on Friday. It is  
of Bala, and 196 N. W. of  
Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 52. 37. N.

ACH, a village in Romney  
Kent, adjoining to the sea. In  
and New Hall, built above 100  
are kept the records of Rom-  
and a court, called the Lathe,  
the lords of the Marsh and the  
f the corporation, who are ap-  
pointed

pointed, by a statute 33 of Edward III.  
to meet here, or at some other place, a  
fortnight after Michaelmas, to regulate all  
differences, to make new laws for the  
better management of the Marsh lands  
and walls, and to take care that the old  
ones be strictly observed. It is three  
miles and a half N. E. of Romney.

DINCKELSPIL, a free and imperial  
town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on  
the river Wernitz. It has a great and a  
little council: the former is a mixture of  
Papists and Lutherans; but the little one  
are all Papists. It carries on a trade in  
cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 37 miles  
S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 20. E.  
lat. 49. 0. N.

DINGELFING, a town of Germany, in  
Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Isar,  
20 miles N. E. of Landshut. Lon. 12.  
36. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

DINGLE, a seaport of Ireland, in the  
county of Derry, seated on Dingle Bay,  
four miles W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 40.  
W. lat. 52. 42. N.

DINGWALL, a royal borough of Scot-  
land, in the shire of Ross, seated on the  
head of the frith of Cromarty, 18 miles  
W. of the town of Cromarty. Some li-  
nen-yarn is manufactured here, and there  
is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood. Lon.  
4. 23. W. lat. 57. 45. N.

DISS, a town of Norfolk, with a mar-  
ket on Friday. It is seated on the river  
Waveney, on the side of a hill, and the  
market is supplied with cloth, yarn, and  
provisions. It is a neat flourishing town:  
the streets are well-paved, wide, and clean.  
At the W. end of the town is a large lake,  
but so muddy, that the inhabitants can  
make no other use of it but in catching of  
eels. In the town is carried on manufac-  
tories of sail-cloth, hose, and the making  
of stays. It is 19 miles S. of Norwich, and  
92 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 9. E.  
lat. 52. 25. N.

DIU, an island of Asia, at the entrance  
of the gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of  
Hindoostan. On it is a large, well-built,  
and well-fortified town of the same name.  
The structures are built of freestone and  
marble; and it contains some fine church-  
es, erected by the Portuguese, about the  
time they took possession of the island in  
1515. The trade of this town, once so  
important, is almost entirely removed to  
Surat. The island is three miles long and  
one broad. It is 180 miles W. by S. of  
Surat, and 200 N. W. by N. of Bombay.  
The most western part of Diu Head is in  
lon. 60. 52. E. lat. 20. 43. N.

\* DIXAN, the first town in Abyssinia,  
on the side of Taranta. It is built on the

top of a conical hill; a deep valley sur-  
rounds it like a trench, and the road winds  
spirally up the hill till it ends among the  
houses. The town is populous, and con-  
sists of Moors and Christians; and the  
only trade of either is the selling of chil-  
dren. The Christians bring such as they  
have stolen in Abyssinia to Dixan, where  
the Moors receive them, and carry them  
to a market at Masuah, whence they are  
sent to Arabia or India. The priests of  
the province of Tigre are openly con-  
cerned in this infamous traffic. Lon. 40.

7. E. lat. 14. 57. N.  
DIXMUDE, a fortified town of Austrian  
Flanders, seated on the river Yperlee, 10  
miles N. W. of Ypres. It is celebrated  
for its excellent butter. Lon. 2. 57. E.  
lat. 51. 2. N.

DIZIER, ST. a considerable town of  
France, in the department of Upper  
Marne and late province of Champagne,  
on the river Marne, where it begins to be  
navigable for boats, 15 miles S. E. of Vi-  
tri-le-François. The road between these  
two towns, levelled and planted with trees,  
forms one of the finest walks in France.  
This town received its name from St.  
Dizier, a bishop of Langres, who is in-  
terred here. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

\* DNIÉPER, anciently the Boristhenes,  
a large river of Europe, which rises in the  
government of Smolensko in Russia, and  
flowing, in its general course, in a southerly  
direction, enters the Black Sea, between  
Cherson and Oczakow. From its source  
to its mouth, it now flows entirely through  
the Russian dominions; and through this  
whole course, of above 800 miles, its na-  
vigation is only once interrupted by a se-  
ries of cataracts, which begin below the  
mouth of the Samara, and continue for  
above 40 miles. They are not, however,  
so dangerous as they have been represent-  
ed; for they may be passed in spring,  
without much hazard, even by loaded  
barks. In other seasons of the year, the  
goods are landed at Kamenek, opposite the  
mouth of the Samara, and transported 40  
miles by land to Kitchkase, six miles from  
the fortress of Alexandrowk, where they  
are again embarked, and descend the  
stream to Cherson. These cataracts might,  
at a considerable expence, be rendered na-  
vigable at all seasons.

\* DNIÉSTER, a fine river of Europe,  
which rises in Galicia, in Austria-Poland,  
and, taking a south-easterly direction, vi-  
sits Choczim, dividing Podolia from Mol-  
davia: it then separates the Turkish pro-  
vince of Bessarabia from the late Russian  
acquisitions, called the government of Ca-  
tharinenski; and having watered Bender

## D O L

falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and the Danube.

**DOBELIN**, a town of the duchy of Courland, 20 miles S. W. of Mittau. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 56. 28. N.

**DOBZIN**, a town of Poland, in Masovia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on a rock near the river Vistula, 14 miles N. W. of Plocksko. Lon. 19. 5. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

**DOCKUM**, a town of the United Provinces, in West Friesland, at the mouth of the river Avers, 10 miles N. E. of Lewarden. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

**DOEL**, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the W. side of the Scheld, opposite Lillo, nine miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

**DORSBURG**, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, seated on the river Issel, 10 miles S. of Zutphen. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 42. 2. N.

**DOGADO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the gulf of Venice, on the S. by Polesino, on the W. by Paduano, and on the N. by Trevisano. It lies on the sea-coast, and comprehends a great number of small islands near it, called **THE LAGUNES OF VENICE**.

**DOL**, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an episcopal see. It is situated in a morass, five miles from the sea, and 21 S. E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 48. 33. N.

**DOLCE-AQUA**, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Nervia, five miles N. of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

**DOLCIGNO**, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel; seated on the river Drin, 10 miles S. E. of Antivari. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 42. 12. N.

**DOLÉ**, a large, populous, and handsome town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, 25 miles S. W. of Besançon. Lon. 5. 38. N. lat. 47. 6. N.

**DOLEGELLY**, a town of Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris, which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welsh cotton, is 31 miles N. W. of Montgomery, and 205 N. W. of London. Lon. 7. 48. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

**DOLLART BAY**, a large gulf, separat-

## D O M

ing East Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the United Provinces.

**DOMAZLIZE**, a town of Bohemia, seated on the rivulet of Cadburz, in the circle of Pilsen, 17 miles S. of Pilsen, and remarkable for a battle fought between the Crusaders and the Hussites in 1466, to the great disadvantage of the former. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541.

**DOMFRONT**, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, seated on a craggy rock, which has a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 35 miles N. W. of Alençon. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 48. 38. N.

**DOMINGO, ST.** one of the richest Islands in the West Indies. It is 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N. and S. E. would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, tale, and crystal. The Spanish name of it is Hispaniola. The W. part of it belongs to the French; the E. to the Spaniards. Since the great revolution in France, the French part of this fine island has been subject to the most dreadful calamities, as well from an insurrection of the negroes, as from a civil war between the patriots and the royalists. It lies between Jamaica to the W. and Porto Rico to the E.

**DOMINGO, ST.** a handsome town of the W. Indies, capital of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is seated on a large navigable river, and very difficult of access. It has an excellent harbour. Lon. 70. 10. W. lat. 18. 20. N.

**DOMINICA**, an island in the W. Indies, one of those formerly called The Neutral Islands, but ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Paris in 1763. It lies in 15. 28. N. lat. and 61. 23. W. lon. about half-way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the W. Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets of water.

**DOMINICA**, one of the island of the S. Pacific Ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139. 2. W. lat. 9. 41. S.

**DOMITZ**, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of

and, in Germany, from  
of the United Provinces.

A town of Bohemia,  
viceroy of Cadiz, in the  
17 miles S. of Pilsen, and  
a battle fought between  
and the Hussites in 1466, to  
antage of the former. It  
the Swedes in 1541.

A town of France, in the  
Orne and late province of  
ted on a craggy rock,  
ge cleft from the summit  
ough which flows the little

It is 35 miles N. W. of  
o. 43. W. lat. 48. 38. N.  
ST. one of the richest  
West Indies. It is 400  
b, and 75 in breadth. It  
by Christopher Colum-  
1492, and is surrounded by  
and dangerous shoals. The  
and S. E. would be insuf-  
months of the year, if not  
the easterly winds, and fre-  
but the latter soon spoil the  
and fruits. It has a great  
and mines of gold, talc, and  
Spanish name of it is Hispa-  
part of it belongs to the  
E. to the Spaniards. Since  
lution in France, the French  
one island has been subject to  
ful calamities, as well from  
m of the negroes, as from a  
een the patriots and the roy-  
between Jamaica to the W.  
to the E.

ST. a handsome town of the  
capital of Hispaniola, or St.  
h an archbishop's see, whose  
superb structure. It belongs  
ds, and is seated on a large  
er, and very difficult of ac-  
an excellent harbour. Lon.  
c. 18. 20. N.

, an island in the W. Indies,  
formerly called The Neutral  
eded to Great Britain by the  
in 1763. It lies in 15. 18.  
c. 23. W. lon. about half-way  
aloupe and Martinico, and is  
in length, and 13 in breadth.  
n, and better adapted to the  
ee than sugar; but the sides  
near the finest trees in the  
and the island is well supplied  
of water.

A, one of the island of the S.  
called the Marquesas. Lon.  
tr. 9. 41. S.

A strong town of Germany,  
f Lower Saxony, and duchy  
of

of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a strong  
fort. It is seated at the confluence of the  
Elbe and Elve, 25 miles S. of Schwerin.  
Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

DOMO-D'OSCELA, a town of Italy,  
in the duchy of Milan, to the S. of the  
lake Maggiore. It is seated on the river Tosa,  
at the foot of the Alps, and has a castle.

DOMREMY-*LA-PUCELLE*, a village  
of France, in the department of Meuse  
and late province of Barrois, remarkable  
for the birth of Joan of Arc, the MAID  
OF ORLEANS. It is seated on the Meuse,  
five miles from Neufchateau.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Eu-  
rope, which separates it from Asia. It  
issues from the small lake of St. John,  
near Tula, in the government of Moscow,  
and flowing through part of the province  
of Voronez, a small portion of the Uka-  
raina-Slobodskaja, and the whole province  
of Asoph, divides, near Tcherkassk, into  
three streams, which fall into the sea of  
Asoph. This river has so many windings,  
is so shallow in many parts, and has such  
numerous shoals, as to be scarcely naviga-  
ble, except in the spring, on the melting  
of the snows; and its mouth also is so  
choked up with sand, that flat-bottom  
boats only, except in the same season, can  
pass into the sea of Asoph.

\* DON, a river of Scotland, which  
rises in the wild part of Aberdeens-  
hire, four miles N. of the Castle of Brae-  
Mar. At Inverarie, it joins the river  
called Urie Water, and passing by Kin-  
tore, falls into the British Ocean at Aber-  
deen, within two miles of the mouth of  
the Dee. Both these rivers are noted  
for the salmon fishery. A space of be-  
tween 200 and 300 yards, on the Don, has  
been known to produce 2000l. in one  
year. The method of taking salmon here,  
is by heaping a ridge of loose stones across  
the river, in an oblique direction, and of  
a height sufficient to overtop the water.  
Several openings of nine feet wide are  
left in this wall; and in these a kind of  
boxes, called cruives, are fixed, in which  
the salmon are caught.

\* DON, a river of Yorkshire, which wa-  
ters Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near  
its termination with the Ouse.

DONAT, ST. a fort in Dutch Flanders,  
to the W. of Sluys, which it commands.

DONAWERT, a strong town of Ger-  
many, on the frontiers of Suabia, and (sub-  
ject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated  
on the N. side of the Danube, over which  
was a bridge that was burnt by the French  
in 1743. It is 25 miles N. of Augiburg.  
Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

DONCASTER, a town in the W. riding

of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday.  
It had its name from the river Don, on  
which it is seated, and a castle, now in  
ruins. It is a large, well-built corporate  
town, and has good manufactures in sock-  
ings, knit waistcoats, and gloves. It is 37  
miles S. of York, and 160 N. by W. of  
London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

DONCHERRY, a handsome town of  
France, in the department of Ardennes  
and late province of Champagne, seated  
on the Meuse, three miles from Sedan.  
Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, in the  
province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and  
44 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Lon-  
donderry and Tyrone, on the W. and N.  
by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh,  
and the bay of Donegal. It contains  
40 parishes, and sends 12 members to  
parliament. It is, in general, a cham-  
paign country, and abounds with har-  
bours. The principal town is of the same  
name.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, capital  
of a county of the same name, seated on  
the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N. of  
Ballishannon. Lon. 7. 47. W. lat. 54.  
42. N.

\* DONESCHINGEN, a town of Ger-  
many, in the Black Forest, and in the  
circle of Suabia. It is the chief residence  
of the prince of Furtenburg, in the  
court-yard of whose palace the Danube  
takes its rise. Some small springs, bub-  
bling from the ground, form a basin of  
clear water, about 30 feet square. From  
this issues the Danube, which is here only  
a little brook; and though the small ri-  
vers Brbach and Berge, uniting below  
the town, are far more considerable than  
this stream, which flows into them soon  
after their junction, yet has this alone the  
honour of being called the source of the  
Danube.

\* DONGALA, or DANCALA, a town of  
Africa, in Nubia, seated on the E. bank of  
the Nile. The streets are represented to  
be half deserted, being filled with heaps  
of sand, brought down by the waters from  
the mountains. The castle is large, but  
not strong. It is 150 miles N. of Sennar,  
and 690 S. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 35. E.  
lat. 21. 0. N.

DONZY, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Nièvre and late territory of  
Nivernois, 22 miles N. of Nevers. Lon.  
3. 14. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

\* DOOAB, or DOABAN, a fertile tract  
of land in Hindoostan Proper, lying be-  
tween the Ganges and Jumna, and formed  
by the confluence of those rivers. It is  
so named by way of eminence; the word  
N 3 fig-

## D O R

signifying a tract of land formed by the approximation or junction of two rivers. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

\* **DOON, LOCH**, a lake of Scotland, in the S. E. part of the district of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It is six miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake stands Balloch Castle.

\* **DOON**, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Doon, and taking a N. W. direction, divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the frith of Clyde, a little to the S. of Ayr.

**DORAT**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late territory of Limosin, seated on the Abran, near its junction with the Sevre, 25 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

**DORCHESTER**, the county town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at present, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It is seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road. The houses are well-built, and it has three handsome streets. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-council-men. It has 3 churches, and about 600 houses. The streets are broad and paved; and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town. This place was formerly a city. It has no manufactures, but is famous for its excellent ale, which is exported to all parts of the kingdom. At about half a mile's distance stands Maiden Castle, with intrenchments 40 feet deep, thrown up round it in the time of the Romans. It gives title of earl to the family of Damer, and is eight miles N. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

**DORCHESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, whose market is now disused. It was a bishop's see, till 1086, when William the Conqueror translated it to Lincoln; and it had five stately churches, though now but one. It appears likewise to have been a Roman station. It gives the title of baron to the family of Carleton. It has a bridge over the Tame, about three quarters of a mile before the junction of that river with the Thames; and is 10 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 40 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 39. N.

**DORDOGNE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord, and receives its name from a river,

## D O R

which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Guienne, falls into the Garonne, near Bourdeaux.

**DOON**, a village, in the parish of Blockley, in Worcesterhire, on the borders of Gloucestershire, from which the Roman footway runs through it. The people have a tradition that it was once a city; and here are plain tokens of its antiquity, and of its having been a Roman colony, abundance of coins, both Roman and British, having been found here.

\* **DORNOCH**, the county town of Sutherlandshire in Scotland, situated at the entrance of a noble frith of the same name. It is a small place, and half in ruins, but was the residence of the bishops of Caithness. Part of the cathedral serves for the parish church; the other part is in ruins. About nine miles above Dornoch Ferry, at Inverthin, is a fine waterfall, and salmon-leap, where the fish that fall in the leap are often caught in a basket, placed, on purpose, below where the water shoots over the rock in a great body. Dornoch is 87 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

**DORPT, or DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, on the Embur, between the lakes Wofero and Pepas, 60 miles S. of Narva. Lon. 27. 52. E. lat. 58. 18. N.

**DORSETSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire; on the E. by Hampshire; on the S. by the English Channel; and on the W. by Devonshire and Somersetshire; extending 50 miles in length from E. to W. and 38 from N. to S. where broadest; containing 22 market-towns, and 248 parishes. The air is for the most part very good and wholesome. On the hills it is somewhat bleak and sharp, but it is very mild and pleasant near the coast. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy. The northern part, which is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, was anciently overspread with forests, but now affords good pasture for cattle; while the southern part chiefly consists of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the S. E. part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the farther extremity of this; but on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire, ten miles W. of Lyme. From the Hampshire border to the neighbourhood of Blandford, a heathy common extends, which causes an exception to the general character of fertility which this county merits; but the rich vales to the S. W. make ample amends. The downs and hills are covered with great

flocks

## DOR

the mountains of Auvergne, through Guienne, falls into the sea, near Bourdeaux. Village, in the parish of Dorchester, on the border of Dorsetshire, from which the river runs through it. The tradition that it was once a Roman city is plain tokens of its antiquity, its having been a Roman station, and coins, both Roman and Saxon, having been found here.

DORSET, the county town of Dorset, situated at the mouth of a noble frith of the same name, a small place, and half in Dorset, the residence of the bishops. Part of the cathedral serves as a church; the other part is a school. About nine miles above Dorset Inverfin, is a fine water-curtain, where the fish that are often caught in a basin for the purpose, below where the river flows over the rock in a great leap, is 87 miles N. W. of

DORPAT, a town of Livonia, between the lakes of Peipus, 60 miles S. of Narva. E. lat. 58. 18. N.

DORSET, a county of England, bounded N. by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire; on the E. by Hampshire; on the S. by Devonshire and Somersetshire; 100 miles in length from E. to W. from N. to S. where broadest; 12 market-towns, and 248 parishes. The air is for the most part very healthy. On the hills it is bleak and sharp, but it is very pleasant near the coast. The soil is rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy. The northern part is divided by a range of chalk hills; the southern, was anciently covered with forests, but now affords pasture for cattle; while the southern part consists of fine downs, and is covered with flocks of sheep. The river which runs through every part of the S. E. part of the county, terminates at the farther extremity; but on the coast, chalk cliffs rise up, and it enters the sea, ten miles from the Hampshire neighbourhood of Blandford. The common extends, which causes the general character of the county merits; but the S. W. make ample amends. The hills are covered with great flocks

## DOU

flocks of sheep, whose flesh is sweet and delicate, and wool very fine. Here is plenty of fowls, as poultry of all sorts, swans, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. beside cattle, fish, &c. The products are corn, wool, hemp, fine Portland stones, and some marble. The peninsula of Purbeck furnishes a particular kind of stone, called by its name, and tobacco-pipe clay. This county is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. It sends 20 members to parliament, and its principal rivers are the Stour and Frome.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a handsome, strong, and rich town of the United Provinces, in Holland, famous for a synod held here in 1618, and for its salmon-fishery. It is seated in an island at the place where the river Merve falls into the Maase, 10 miles S. E. of Rotterdam, and 37 W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

DORTMUND, a small, but strong, rich, populous, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Marck, seated on the river Emster, 35 miles N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

DOUAY, a considerable town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It has a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and a military school. The fort of Scarpe, within cannon-shot, serves for a citadel. It has three famous colleges; and the great square in the centre of the city, and the principal church, are worthy of notice. It was taken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great Britain and France. It is seated on the river Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles N. W. of Cambrai. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

\* DOUBS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It is so named from a river which falls into the Rhone.

DOVE, a river of Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, parts the county from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, four miles to the N. of Burton upon Trent.

\* DOVE DALE, one of the most romantic spots in Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood of Althorn. Here the river Dove runs in a chasm between precipitous rocks.

\* DOUE, a small town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It has one of the finest fountains in France; and near it is

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a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is nine miles S. W. of Saumur.

DOVER, a seaport of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is strong both by nature and art, being situated between high cliffs; and it has an ancient castle, built on a high hill E. from the town. It was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks in it for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there now remain only three, and those much out of repair. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, consisting of a mayor and 12 jurats. It sends two members to parliament, and is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. It was once of much larger extent, and had seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town, and one in the castle. It was formerly a place of the greatest importance, and deemed the key of the island. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are here of a sublime height, though certainly exaggerated in Shakspeare's celebrated description. Hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 74 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

\* DOVER, a town of the county of Kent, and state of Delaware, in N. America. It is the seat of the government, and stands on Jones' Creek, a few miles from the Delaware River. Four streets intersect each other at right angles, in the centre of the town, whose incidencies form a spacious parade, on the E. side of which is an elegant statchouse of brick. The town has a lively appearance, and drives a considerable trade with Philadelphia. Wheat is the principal article of export. The landing is about six miles from the town of Dover. Lon. 75. 30 W. lat. 39. 10.

DOURO, or DOURG, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the Sierra of Urbion. It runs from E. to W. passing by several towns; and crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean near Oporto.

\* DOUGLAS, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on a river of the same name that falls into the Clyde, above the town of Lanerk. Near Douglas is Douglas Castle, for many ages the residence of the second family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same site, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles S. W. of Edinburgh.

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**DOUGLAS**, a seaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, and the best harbour in the island. Lon. 4. 50. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

**DOUGLAS, CAPE**, on the W. coast of N. America, discovered by captain Cook, in 1778, and named after the present bishop of Salisbury. It is a lofty promontory, whose summit appears above the clouds, forming two exceedingly high mountains. Lat. 53. 56. N.

**DOURAK**, a town of Persia, seated near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, and remarkable for the reed of which they make their pens. Lon. 56. 57. E. lat. 32. 15. N.

**DOURDAN**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a manufactory of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the river Orge, 25 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

**DOURLACH**, a handsome town of Germany, in Suabia, capital of Baden-Durlach. It was burnt by the French in 1689. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is seated on the Gießen, 12 miles S. of Philipshurg. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

**DOULENS**, or **DOURLENS**, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with two citadels. It is seated on the river Autie, 15 miles N. of Amiens. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

**DOWLATABAD**, formerly called Amednagar, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is bounded on the N. by Candish and Malwa; on the W. by the Gatte, or Balagat mountains; on the S. by Vishapour and Golconda; and on the E. by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

**DOWLATABAD**, a fortress in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 15 miles from Aurungabad. In the neighbourhood are the pagodas of Flora, most of which are cut out of the natural rock. M. Thevenot says, that for two leagues together, nothing is to be seen but pagodas, in which there are some thousands of figures. But he does not greatly commend the sculpture; and major Rennell thinks they are of early Hindoo origin. Lon. 76. 6. E. lat. 19. 55. N.

**DOWNS**, the capital of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market-town, and is seated on the river Newry, seven miles W. of Stranford Bay. Lon. 5. 41. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

**DOWNS**, a county of Ireland, in the

province of Ulster, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Armagh, on the N. W. by Antrim, and on the S. by Carlingford Bay and the ocean. It contains 72 parishes, and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though in some places incumbered with bogs.

**DOWNS**, a small place in Scotland, in Perthshire, that gives the title of baron to the earl of Moray's eldest son.

**DOWNS, THE**, a road on the coast of Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland, through which ships generally pass, in going out and returning home: here also squadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous. See **GOODWIN SANDS**.

**DOWNTON**, a borough of Wilts, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Avon, and is six miles S. E. of Salisbury, and 84 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

**DOWNHAM**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse, and is noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 35 miles N. E. of Cambridge, and 86 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

**DRAGUIGNAN**, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 10 miles N. W. of Frejus. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 43. 31. N.

**DRAVE**, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tirol, on the confines of the archbishopric of Saltzburg. It runs across Carinthia, passes by several towns, and then entering Sciria, continues its course to Marburg; then its runs along the confines of Slavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Esseck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

**DRAYTON**, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Torn, which separates this county from Staffordshire. It has a good market for horses and cattle; and is 17 miles N. E. of Shrewsbury, and 124 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

**DRESDEN**, a town of Germany, and capital of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Town, which are joined together by a bridge 685 paces long. Both towns are surrounded by strong fortifications; however, it was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but

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er, 42 miles in length, and bounded on the E. by St. Mel, on the W. by Antrim, and on the N. W. by Antrim, and on the S. by the ocean. It is a fertile country, and sends 14 members to the House of Commons. It is a fertile country, and sends 14 members to the House of Commons. It is a fertile country, and sends 14 members to the House of Commons.

small place in Scotland, in the county of Argyll, gives the title of baron to the eldest son.

DRUM, a road on the coast of the N. and S. Foreland, where ships generally pass, in returning home: here also a great number of war frequently run.

GOODWIN SANDS, a borough of Wilt, in the county of Wilt, on the river of the Ouse, 16 miles S. E. of Salisbury, 16 miles W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. 1. N.

DRUM, a town of Norfolk, in the county of Norfolk, on the river of the Ouse, 16 miles S. E. of Salisbury, 16 miles W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. 1. N.

DRUM, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 10 miles N. W. of Frejus. Lon. 43. 31. N.

DRUM, a considerable river of Germany, rises in the Tyrol, on the archbishopric of Salzburg, and passes by several towns, then entering Stiria, continues to Marburg; then its runs through the Sclavonia and Lower Austria, and a little into the Danube.

DRUM, a town of Shropshire, in the county of Shropshire, on the river of the Sever, 16 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 16 miles W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 52.

DRUM, a town of Germany, in the county of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania, on the river of the Oder, 16 miles S. E. of Stettin, and 16 miles W. of Berlin. Lon. 1. 1. 1. N.

was soon restored, in consequence of a peace between him and the then elector. All the houses are built of freestone, and are almost all of the same height. There is a magnificent church for the Roman Catholics, which stands between the Elbe, the bridge, and the castle; and there are so many palaces, that it is one of the handsomest cities in Germany. Before the place where they keep guard, in the New Town, is an equestrian statue of Augustus II. looking toward Poland. Travellers take much notice of the elector's stables, of the cabinet of curiosities, the arsenal, the court of the hunters, the garden, the palaces of Japan and of Holland, the mint, the green magazine, the elector's library, the great garden without the walls, and other things, which cannot be seen without admiration. With regard to ecclesiastic affairs, there is a superior consistory, on which the two universities depend, as well as the two consistories of Wirtemberg and Leipzig. The principal church is that of the Holy Cross, which is a superb structure. The situation of this city is low, and yet there is a fine prospect all round it. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China, with a great variety of Dresden porcelain. This city was again taken by the king of Prussia in 1756; but it was retaken in 1759. It is 75 miles N. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

DRUM, a large and ancient town in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, in France, which has a considerable manufacture in cloth for the army. It is situated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

DRUM, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a strong fort, on the river Warta, 20 miles E. of Landsberg. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

DRUM, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It stands on a small island formed by the Drino, 20 miles E. of Sarino.

DRUM, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice.

DRUM, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 50 miles S. E. of Ragusa. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

DROGHEDA, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a strong place, and well-inhabited, having

an excellent harbour. It is seated on the Boyne, five miles W. of the Irish Channel, and 13 N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat. 51. 53. N.

DROITWICH, a borough of Worcester-shire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and is of great note for its salt-pits, from which they make fine white salt. It is six miles E. N. E. of Worcester, and 118 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

DRUM, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from a river of the same name.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, over which is a bridge of a prodigious height.

DRONFIELD, a handsome town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday, and a free-school. It is situated among the mountains, at the edge of the Peak, in so wholesome an air, that the inhabitants commonly live to a great age, and it is therefore so resorted to, that it abounds with geatry and fine buildings. It is 25 miles N. of Derby, and 155 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

DRONTHEIM, a considerable town of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 miles N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 11. 9. E. lat. 63. 26. N.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway, lying along the seacoast. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by the government of Wardhuys, on the S. by that of Bergen, and on the E. by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people: the capital town is of the same name.

DROWNED LANDS, a large and valuable tract of country, so called, in N. America. It contains 40 or 50,000 acres, and lies in the state of New York, on the N. side of the mountains, in Orange County. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being but slowly discharged by the river issuing from it, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expose the inhabitants in the vicinity to intermitents. The river Walkill, which passes through this extensive tract, and falls into Hudson's River, is, in the spring, very plentifully stored with large eels.

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**DRUMSOTE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W. of Dundalk. Lon. 6. 31. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

**DRUMLANRIG**, a town of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, in the district of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles in length. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Queensberry's, screened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. In one of the parks here, Mr. Gilpin saw a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. These animals, he says, are milk-white, except their noses, ears, and the orbits of their eyes, which are black. They are described by old writers as having manes; but these have none. They resemble the common cow in many respects; but their form is more elegant, with a spirited wildness in their looks; and when they run, instead of the clumsy cow-gallop, they bound like deer. Drumlanrig is seated on the river Nith, 13 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 31. W. lat. 55. 25. N.

**DRUSENHEIM**, a small fortified town of Alsace, on the river Moser, near the Rhine, five miles S. E. of Haguenau.

**DRUSES**, a people of Syria, near the Holy Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend they are descended from the French that went to conquer Jerusalem. They call themselves Christians; but they may as well be said to be Mahometans. However, they are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

**DUBLIN**, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the same name. It is seated on the river Liffey, in view of the sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, about two miles and a half in extent both in length and breadth. Its increase, within the last 20 years is amazing. It now contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 156,000. With respect to its streets, Dublin has a near resemblance to London; great improvements having been made in regard both to convenience and embellishment, in consequence of two acts of parliament passed in 1774 and 1785. It contains two cathedrals, 18 parish churches, two chapels of ease, 15 Roman Catholic chapels, 13 meeting-houses for dissenters of various denominations, three foreign churches, and a synagogue. There are several magnificent streets and squares, many of which are newly-built. Among the principal public buildings are the Castle (the residence of the Viceroy) the Parliament House,

Trinity College, the Royal Exchange, the new Custom House, the Royal Hospital at Kilmalham for invalids, and Essex Bridge, one of the five bridges over the Liffey. The House of Commons was destroyed by fire in 1792. The harbour is choked up with two banks of sands, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar; a defect which will be remedied, no doubt, by some fine projected improvements. Dublin is 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. of London. Lon. 6. 2. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

**DUBLIN**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the W. and N. W. by Kildare and East Meath, and on the S. by Wicklow. It contains 87 parishes, four market-towns, and one city, and sends 10 members to parliament. The soil is rich, and fertile in corn and grass.

\* **DUCK CREEK**, a town of N. America, in the state of Delaware. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia; and is 12 miles N. W. of Dover.

**DUDLEY**, a town in Worcestershire, with a considerable market on Saturday. The inhabitants have a great manufacture of nails and other iron-wares; and there are two churches placed at each end of the longest street. It is 10 miles N. W. of Birmingham, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

**DUERSTADE**. See **WICK-DE-DUERSTADE**.

**DUISBURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, with a university; seated on the river Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N. of Dusseldorp.

\* **DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND**, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by commodore Byron, in 1765, and named after the late duke of York. It lies W. N. W. of the Isles of Danger, E. of New Guinea, and N. of the Friendly Islands. Great numbers of sea-fowl were seen sitting on their nests, and so devoid of fear, that they did not attempt to move at the approach of the seamen, but suffered themselves to be knocked down, having no apprehension of the mischief intended them; a sign, that no human being had ever before been there. The ground was covered by land-crabs, but no other animal was seen. Lon. 172. 30. W. lat. 8. 0. S.

\* **DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND**, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long, of moderate height, and flat. The huts are small, and neatly made, chiefly of bamboo, and placed under the shade of a grove of cocoa-nut trees, with a fence before

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ge, the Royal Exchange, the House, the Royal Hospital at for invalids, and Essex Bridge, five bridges over the Liffey. of Commons was destroyed by

The harbour is choked up with banks of sands, which prevent the burden from going over the which will be remedied, no some fine projected improvement is 60 miles W. of Holy-les, and 330 N. W. of Lon-6. 2. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

a county of Ireland, in the Leinster, 27 miles in length, breadth; bounded on the E. by a, on the W. and N. W. by East Meath, and on the S. W. It contains 87 parishes, 11 towns, and one city, and members to parliament. The land fertile in corn and grass.

CREEK, a town of N. America, state of Delaware. It carries considerable trade with Philadelphia; 15 miles N. W. of Dover.

ty, a town in Worcestershire, considerable market on Saturday. It has a great manufacture of iron-ware; and there are churches placed at each end of the street. It is 10 miles N. W. of Birmingham, and 120 N. W. of London. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

GRADE. See WICK-DE-DUER.

RG, a town of Germany, in the state of Cleves, with a university; on the river Roer, near the Rhine, 10 miles S. of Dusseldorp.

OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain James Cook, in 1765, and named after the duke of York. It lies W. of the Isles of Danger, E. of New Zealand, and N. of the Friendly Islands.

bers of sea-fowl were seen sitting on the nests, and so devoid of fear, that no human being had been there. The ground was covered with land-crabs, but no other animal.

Lon. 172. 30. W. lat. 8. 0. S. OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long, 5 miles high, and flat. The houses are built on the hills, and neatly made, chiefly of coral, and placed under the shade of cocoa-nut trees, with a fence before

before them, within which the ground is well-cleared and trodden. In these inclosures, the plantain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c. are cultivated with some pains.

In short, the island is a perfect garden, and produces, beside the plants above-mentioned, beetle-nut, mangoes, bread-fruit, and guavas. There are also dogs, hogs, poultry, and some spices. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter Bay, in this island, in May 1791. Their canoes are neatly made, and have an outrigger. The natives are stout, well-made, and of a light copper colour. They go entirely naked.

Their hair is woolly, but they dress it with grease and powder, and make it hang like candlewicks, or the thrums of a rope reversed: they are generally as fully adorned as a beau dressed for an assembly, and none are seen with their hair of its natural colour. The powder is a lime made from shells or coral: they generally carry it about them in a small gourd; and, when they are hostilely disposed, take a quantity of it in the hollow of their hand, from which, with a strong blast of the mouth, they blow it before them; and, at a small distance, it has exactly the appearance of firing gunpowder, and, no doubt, is meant as a token of defiance.

Captain Hunter conjectures, with good reason, that what captain Cook supposed he saw, on the coast of New Guinea, namely, "fire and smoke issuing from a bamboo," was nothing more than the practice observed here. Their weapons are lances, either made of a hard wood, like ebony, about 10 feet long, or of bamboo pointed with hard wood. They have also slings, from which they cast a round pebble with great force and exactness; and a long unhandy kind of club. Most of them chew the beetle, and use with it the chenam and a leaf, as practised in the E. Indies; by which their mouths appear red, and their teeth, in time, become black. The only musical instrument among them is composed of several hollow reeds, of different lengths, fastened together. This island lies between Lord Howe's Group and the S. E. point of New Ireland. Lon. 152. 42. E. lat. 4. 7. S.

DULAS, a village on the N. E. side of the Isle of Anglesey, much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade; and upon all the coast they make fern-ashes, which are sold to soap-boilers, glass-houses, melting-houses, and refiners. Near it is a red ochre earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead-ore.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Germany,

in the duchy of Brunswick, subject to the elector of Mentz, seated on the river Whipper, 15 miles E. of Gottingen, and 130 N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 10. 14. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

DUSMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster; 18 miles S. W. of the city of that name.

DULVERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a branch of the Ex, 24 miles E. of Barnstaple, and 164 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

\* DULWICH, a village of Surry, in the parish of Camberwell, famous for its college, founded by Mr. Edward Alleyn, an actor, and principal performer of Shakspeare's plays, in the reign of Elizabeth. He called it, The College of God's Gift, and endowed it for a master, warden, and four fellows; three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; for six poor men and six poor women, and for 12 poor boys, to be educated by two of the fellows. The master and warden are always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, and to be single men. Dulwich was once noted for its medicinal waters. It is five miles S. of London.

DUMBARTON, a borough, the capital of Dumbartonshire, in Scotland, seated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, 15 miles N. W. of Glasgow. It is an ancient, small, but well-built town, and has a stone bridge over the Leven. Its principal manufacture is glass; but many of the young women are employed in the neighbouring print-fields on the banks of the Leven. Dumbarton Castle, in which a garrison is still kept, is a place of some strength; and, in ancient times, was deemed impregnable. Its situation is very picturesque, being on a vast rock, with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side, and rising to the height of 500 feet, amid a plain, unconnected with any high ground for the space of a mile. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

\* DUMBARTONSHIRE, anciently called LENNOX, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Perthshire, on the E. by Stirlingshire, on the S. by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew, and on the W. by Loch Lomond, which divides it from Argyleshire. Its greatest length is 50 miles; its breadth not above 12. The W. part of this county abounds with great morasses; but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. See LOCH LOMOND.

DUMBLANE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, remarkable for a battle, commonly called the battle of Sheriff-muir, between

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between the duke of Argyle and the rebels, commanded by the earl of Mar, in 1715. At the upper end of the village is a ruinous cathedral. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 56. 11. N.

**DUMFERMLINE**, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire. It is a considerable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. It is remarkable for its royal palace, the birth-place of Charles I. and of the princess Elizabeth, mother of the princess Sophia, great-great-grandmother of his present majesty. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now serve for a parish-church. In this place were buried Malcolm and his queen, and several kings of Scotland. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 27. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

**DUMFRIES**, the capital of a county of the same name, in Scotland, seated between two hills, on the river Nith. It is a royal borough, and a regular well-built town. The ancient stone bridge of nine arches over the Nith, was to be taken down in 1789, and rebuilt at the joint expense of government, and of the neighbouring gentlemen. Dumfries is eight miles N. of Solway Frith, and 30. W. N. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

**DUMFRIESSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the shires of Lanerk and Peebles, on the E. by those of Selkirk and Roxburgh, on the S. by Solway Frith, and on the W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It is 50 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 30. See ANNANDALE and NITHSDALE.

**DUNALD-MILL-HOLE**, five miles from Lancaster, a great natural curiosity, being a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill near the entrance. It continues its course about two miles under ground, and then appears at Carnford, a village in the road to Kendal. The entrance is a rugged passage from the mill, that descends about ten yards perpendicular, through chinks in the rocks, and clumps of trees. Some of the vaults are so high, that they resemble the roof of a church; and in other parts so low, that you must creep on your hands and feet to pass by. The water dropping from the rocks has an awful and pleasing sound.

**DUNBAR**, a royal borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, seated near the German Ocean, where there is a good harbour, which was formerly defended

by a castle built on a rock, whose ruins are still remaining. It is a well-built town, and has an extensive fish trade. Under the rock, on which the castle stands, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows. Between the harbour and the castle, is a stratum of vast basaltic columns of red grit stone. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baliol's army by earl Warrenne, in 1296, and for a victory gained here by Cromwell over the Scots in 1650. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

**DUNCANNON**, a fortress, and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, seated on the river Ros, six miles E. of Waterford. Lon. 6. 46. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

**DUNDALK**, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 miles N. N. W. of Drogheda. Lon. 6. 17. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

**DUNDEE**, a royal borough of Scotland, in the shire of Angus. It is a large and flourishing town, with an excellent harbour. The new church and the town-house are elegant structures. The lofty Gothic square tower, in the middle of the town, is part of a magnificent consecrated edifice, built in the 12th century. The chief manufactures of Dundee are glass, Osnaburghs or coarse linen, sail-cloth, cordage, coloured and white thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, and hats. There is also a sugar-house here, and the inhabitants are computed at 16,000. Dundee is seated on the N. side of the frith of Tay, 14 miles N. W. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 56. 30. N.

**DUMEBURG**, a town of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 90 miles S. E. of Riga. Lon. 27. 0. E. lat. 56. 8. N.

**DUNGANNON**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 11 miles N. N. W. of Armagh. Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 54. 38. N.

**DUNGARVON**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon Bay, 21 miles S. W. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 29. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

**DUNGESS**, a cape, on the coast of Kent, eight miles S. by W. of Romney. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

**DUNIPACE**, two noted artificial hills, in Scotland, on the N. side of the Carron, near its junction with Bonny-water. These two mounts, covered with trees, a church between them, and the river winding through the vale, form a beautifully picturesque scene.

**DUNKELD**, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, situated amid vast rocks, partly naked, and partly wooded, under which

## DUN

on a rock, whose ruins  
ing. It is a well-built  
an extensive fish trade.  
k, on which the castle  
natural arches, through  
flows. Between the har-  
castle, is a stratum of vast  
of red grit stone. Dun-  
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earl Warrenne, in 1296,  
ry gained here by Crom-  
Scots in 1650. It is 25  
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county of Wexford, seated  
of, six miles E. of Water-  
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tower, in the middle of the  
of a magnificent consecrated  
in the 12th century. The  
ures of Dundee are glass,  
coarse linen, sail-cloth, cord  
and white thread, buck-  
leather, shoes, and hats.  
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computed at 16,000. Dun-  
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les N. W. of St. Andrew's.  
lat. 56. 30. N.

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na, 90 miles S. E. of Riga.  
lat. 56. 8. N.

ON, a town of Ireland, in  
Tyrone, 11 miles N. N. W.  
Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 54.

ON, a town of Ireland, in  
Waterford, seated on Dun-  
12 miles S. W. of Water-  
29. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

S, a cape, on the coast of  
iles S. by W. of Romney.  
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EE, two noted artificial hills,  
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a town of Scotland, in the  
situated amid vast rocks,  
and partly wooded, under  
which

## DUN

which the Tay rolls its majestic stream.  
Its romantic situation, and the benefit of  
drinking goats whey, render this place  
the resort of much genteel company in the  
summer season. Dunkeld is the market-  
town of the Highlands on that side, and  
carries on a manufacture of linen. The  
duke of Athol has a fine seat here, in a  
beautiful valley, screened by the Grampian  
mountains. The ruins of a cathedral, al-  
most concealed by wood, stand near the  
house. Part of this ancient structure is  
now the parish church. Dunkeld is 12  
miles N. or Perth. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat.  
56. 35. N.

DUNKIRK, a considerable town of  
France, in the department of the North  
and late French Flanders. It was taken  
from the Spaniards by the English and  
French in 1658, and put into the hands of  
the English, but sold to the French by  
Charles II. in 1661. Lewis XIV. soon  
made it one of the most respectable and  
best fortified ports in the kingdom. But  
all these vast and expensive works were  
demolished, and the basins filled up, in  
consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in  
1713. The French afterward resumed  
the works; but they were ordered to be  
demolished by the peace of 1763, when it  
was stipulated that an English commissary  
should reside at Dunkirk, in order to see  
that the terms of the treaty were strictly  
adhered to. But, by the peace of 1783,  
the English commissary was withdrawn,  
and the French were left to resume the  
works. The English laid siege to this place,  
in 1793, but were obliged, by a superior  
army, to abandon it. It is 22 miles S. W.  
of Ostend. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DUN-LE-ROI, a small town of France,  
in the department of Cher and late pro-  
vince of Berry, 20 miles S. of Bourges.  
Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

\* DUNLOP, sometimes pronounced  
DELAP, a village of Ayrshire, in Scot-  
land, in the district of Cunningham; cele-  
brated for rich and delicate cheese.

DUNMOW, GREAT, a town of Essex,  
with a market on Saturday. It has a manu-  
factory of bays, and is 13 miles N. of  
Chelmsford, and 40 N. E. of London.  
Lon. 0. 24. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

\* DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village in  
Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow. It  
had once a priory; and is still famous for  
the custom instituted in the reign of  
Henry III. by Robert de Fitzwalter,  
and now the tenure of the manor; namely,  
that whatever married couple will go to  
the priory, and swear, kneeling upon two  
sharp-pointed stones in the church, that  
they have not quarrelled, nor repented

## DUN

of their marriage, within a year and  
a day after it took place, shall receive from  
the lord of the manor a fitch of bacon.  
Some old records mention several that  
have claimed and received it. It has  
been actually received so lately as since  
the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife,  
of Coggethal, in Essex. It has been de-  
manded more recently still; but the cere-  
mony being attended with a very great  
expence to the lord of the manor, the de-  
mand is now evaded.

DUNNINGTON, a town of Lincoln-  
shire, with a market on Saturday, 17  
miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 111 N. of  
London. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

DUNNOSE, a cape, on the S. of the  
Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 50.  
33. N.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, a castle of Suth-  
erlandshire, in Scotland, beautifully situ-  
ated on an eminence, near the sea. It is the  
seat of the counts of Sutherland, and is  
15 miles N. of Cromarty.

DUNSE, a populous town of Scotland,  
in the shire of Berwick, with a good  
market. It is situated between the forks  
of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder,  
in a rich and fertile country, 12 miles W.  
of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2. 5. W.  
lat. 55. 46. N.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire,  
with a market on Wednesday. It is  
seated on a hill, on a dry chalky ground.  
It has four streets, which regard the four  
cardinal points. The church is the re-  
mainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a  
farmhouse, once a royal palace. Dun-  
stable is famous for the elegant baskets,  
&c. made of straw, which are even an  
article of exportation. It is 17 miles S.  
of Bedford, and 34 N. W. of London.  
Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

DUNSTAFNAGE, a venerable castle  
of Scotland, in the shire of Argyle, for-  
merly a royal palace, and afterward the  
seat of the lord of the isles. It lies near  
Loch Etive.

DUNSTER, a castle on a high rock, on  
the seacoast, in the county of Kincardin, in  
Scotland. It stands 12 miles S. of Aber-  
deen; belonged to the family of Keith,  
earls marshall of Scotland; was large,  
strong, and magnificent; but is now in a  
ruinous condition.

DUNSTER, a town of Somersetshire,  
with a market on Friday. It is 20 miles  
N. W. of Taunton, and 153 W. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

DUNWICH, a borough of Suffolk, with  
a market on Saturday. It is seated at the  
top of a loose cliff, and was formerly of  
good account, having been a bishop's see,  
but

# DUR

but it is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. Their only business is fishing for herrings, mackerel, soles, sprats, &c. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 99 N. of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

**DURANGO**, a populous town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, 14 miles S. E. of Bilbao. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 43. 18. N.

**DURANGO**, a town of N. America, in New Biscay, with a bishop's see, and good salt-works, in a fertile country. Lon. 105. 0. W. lat. 24. 50. N.

**DURAZZO**, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It has a ruined fortress and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice. It is 50 miles N. of Valona. Lon. 19. 19. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

**DURBUY**, a town of the duchy of Luxembourg, capital of a county of the same name. It was ceded to France in 1698, and is seated on the river Ourte, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lon. 5. 28. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

**DURCKEIM**, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 12 miles N. E. of Neustadt. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

**DUREN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 12 miles S. of Juliers. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

**DURHAM**, the capital of the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Saturday. It is a bishop's see, and a considerable place, irregularly built on a beautiful winding of the Were, whose banks are covered with woods, and edged with lofty crags. Its cathedral is a large and magnificent edifice. The buildings of the city, in general, are old. It has two stone bridges over the Were, is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now the bishop's palace, seated on the highest part of the hill. It contains six parish churches, beside the cathedral, and is well inhabited. Durham has a manufactory of shalloons, tammies, and calamancoes. Around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Nevil's Cross, near this city, was erected in memory of the great victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner in this battle. Durham sends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, and 257 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

**DURHAM**, a county of England, commonly called the bishopric of Durham, bounded on the N. by Northumberland, from which it is separated on the N. E. by the river Tyne; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. and S. W. by

# DYS

Yorkshire and the river Tees; and on the W. by Westmorland and Cumberland. It extends 37 miles from N. to S. and 47 from E. to W. It is situated in the diocese of its own name, and contains one city, seven market-towns, and 113 parishes, but sends only four members to parliament. The air is wholesome, and though very sharp in the western parts, is milder toward the sea, whose warm vapours mitigate the severity of the winter seasons. The soil is very various; the western side being mountainous and barren, while the eastern and southern particularly resemble the S. of England, and consist of beautiful meadows, rich pastures, woods, and corn-fields. Immense quantities of coal, lead, and iron, are found in the bowels of the earth. The principal rivers are the Were, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

**DURASLEY**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated near a branch of the Severn, and has a castle, now in ruins. It is inhabited by clothiers; and is 13 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 107 W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

**DUSSELDORP**, a strong town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Berg, belonging to the Elector Palatine, whose palace is very handsome, and adorned with fine pictures. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 51. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

**DUTLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a bridge over the Danube, and a castle, seated on a mountain. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemberg, and is 33 miles N. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

**DUYVELAND**, or **DIVELAND**, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E. of Schonen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

**DWINA**, a province of Russia, in the government of Archangel; bounded on the E. by the province of Condinski, on the S. by Ustiog, on the W. by Kargapol, and on the N. by the White Sea. Archangel is the capital.

**DWINA**, a river of the Russian empire, which runs from S. to N. and falls into the White Sea, a little below Archangel.

**DWINA**, a river which rises in Lithuania, and running N. W. divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, at Danamundarfors, below Riga.

**DYSART**, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, seated on the N. coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. It has a considerable trade in coals. Lon. 3. 16. W. lat. 55. 9. N.

# DYS

the river Tees; and on Westmorland and Cumberland 37 miles from N. to S. E. to W. It is situated of its own name, and contains seven market-towns, and but sends only four members. The air is whole- some, though very sharp in the west- milder toward the sea, vapours mitigate the severity of seasons. The soil is very western side being moun- tainous, while the eastern and particularly resemble the S. of consist of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Im- munities of coal, lead, and iron, the bowels of the earth. Rivers are the Were, Tees, &c.

YORK, a town of Gloucestershire, on Thursday. It is seated on the Severn, and has a n ruins. It is inhabited by 13 miles S. W. of Glou- 1. 40. N.

YORK, a strong town of Ger- al of the duchy of Berg, be- the Elector Palatine, whose y handsome, and adorned with s. It is seated on the river the Rhine, 12 miles N. W. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

YOUNG, a town of Germany, in a bridge over the Danube, seated on a mountain. It be- duke of Wirtemberg, and is I. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 3. 10. N.

ZEALAND, or DIVELAND, one ds of Zealand, in the United E. of Schonen, from which it by a narrow channel.

ZEMLEN, a province of Russia, in the t of Archangel; bounded on the province of Condinsk, on the S. on the W. by Kargapol, and by the White Sea. Archangel tal.

ZEMLEN, a river of the Russian empire, from S. to N. and falls into Sea, a little below Archangel. ZEMLEN, a river which rises in Lithu- running N. W. divides Livonia land, and falls into the Baltic, at darfort, below Riga.

ZETLAND, a borough of Scotland, in seated on the N. coast of the miles N. of Edinburgh. It has able trade in coals. Lon. 3. 16. 6. 9. N.

\* EARL

# EAS

## E.

\* EARLSTON, or ERSILTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ber- wick. It is seated on the river Leader, and is the birthplace of the celebrated Thomas the Rhymer, whose real name was Thomas Lermont. The ruins of the little tower he possessed, still remain at the W. end of the town. A little be- low Earlston, on a rocky bank, overlook- ing the Leader, stands the house of Cow- denknows, an old building, now some- what modernized; and, on the adjacent knolls, may be seen the remains of its broom, so ren- in Scottish ditty.

\* EARN, a considerable river of Scot- land, which issues from a lake of the same name in the S. W. of Perthshire, meanders beautifully for above 20 miles, through the charming valley of Strathearn, and joining the Tay below Perth, falls into the frith to which that river gives name.

EARNE, a great lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length. It is narrow in the middle; and in this part is an island on which stands Inn- killing.

EASINGWOLD, a town in the N. rid- ing of Yorkshire, whose market is dis- uled. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 210 N. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

EASTBOURN, a town of Suffex, whose market is discontinued. It is seated near the sea, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hercabout called wheatears, and as a place of resort for bathing. It is 15 miles E. S. E. of Lewes, and 65 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

EASTER ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 12 leagues in cir- cuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, and an iron-bound shore. The hills are of such a height, as to be seen 15 or 16 leagues. It affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. It is the same that was seen by Davis in 1686: it was next visited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by captain Cook in 1774. The country is naturally barren, and without wood: what little it yields must be raised by cultivation. Rats are the only quad- rupeds, and there are but few birds. The ears of these people are long beyond proportion, and their bodies are scarcely any thing of the human figure. Lon. 109. 46. W. lat. 27. 5. S.

EAST LOOE. See LOOE, EAST, and

# ECY

so with other words that have the same name of position.

EASTONNESS, the most easterly cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the N. point of Southwold Bay.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gers a late province of Armagnac, 17 miles S. W. of Con- dom. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

EBERBACH, a town in Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar, a mile and a half from Maf- bach, and remarkable for its wine.

EBERBERG, a castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is seated at the confluence of the Naw and Alsen, eight miles S. W. of Creutzach. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

EBERSDORF, a house of pleasure, belonging to the court of Vienna, in Lower Austria, seated on the Danube, nine miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

EBERSTEIN, a district of Germany, in Suabia, subject to the margrave of Ba- den. The castle of Eberstein is the chief place, and is six miles S. E. of Baden. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

EBERSTEIN, a town of France, in Alsace, eight miles S. W. of Straßburg. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 48. 29. N.

EBERVIL, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Scioule, eight miles from Riom. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

EBRO, a celebrated river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Old Cas- tile, in the mountains of Santillane, and passing through Arragon and Catalonia, falls into the Mediterranean, above Tor- tosa.

\* ECATERRINENSIAF. See CA- THARINENSIAF.

ECCLESHAL, a town of Staffordshire, with a small market on Friday. It is seated on a branch of the river Sow, and the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has a castle here, where he resides. It is six miles N. W. of Stafford, and 143 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

ECCLESTON, a town of Lancashire, whose market is discontinued. It is 24 miles S. of Lancaster. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

ECKTERNAC, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Sure, in a valley surrounded by mountains, 18 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

ECYA, or EZIJA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river

# EDD

river Zenil, 28 miles S. W. of Cordova.  
Lon. 4. 27. W. lat. 37. 39. N.

EDAM, a town of Holland, famous for its cheeses; seated on the Zuider Zee, 20 miles N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 58. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

\* EDDYSTONE, the name of some rocks in the English Channel, which are so called, from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated nearly S. S. W. from the middle of Plymouth Sound. Their distance from the port of Plymouth is about 14 miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points, and as they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the Channel, were necessarily, before the establishment of a light-house, very dangerous, and often fatal to ships. Their situation with regard to the bay of Biscay and the Atlantic is such, that they lie open to the swells of that bay and ocean, from all the south-western points of the compass, so that all the heavy seas from the south-west come uncontrolled upon the Eddystone rocks, and break thereon with the utmost fury. When the sea is to all appearance smooth and even, and its surface unruffled by the slightest breeze, the ground-swell meeting the tops of the rocks, the sea beats upon them in a frightful manner, so as to obstruct any work being done on the rock, or even landing upon it. On this principal rock, however (for the rest are under water) Mr. Henry Winstanley, in 1696, undertook to build a lighthouse; and he completed it in 1700. This ingenious mechanic was so certain of the stability of this structure, that he declared it was his wish to be in it during the most tremendous storm that could happen. Unfortunately, he had his wish. It was destroyed in the dreadful storm, November. 27, 1703, when he perished with it. In 1709, another built of wood, but on a different construction, was erected by Mr. John Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Another, of stone, was begun by the late celebrated Mr. John Smeaton, on the 2d of April 1757, and finished August 24, 1759. The rock which slopes toward the S. W. is cut into horizontal steps, into which are dovetailed, and united by a strong cement, Portland stone and granite: for Mr. Smeaton discovered, that it was impossible to make use of the former entirely, as a marine animal has power to destroy it; and of the latter, as the labour of working it would have added to the expense: he made use, therefore, of one for

# EDI

the internal, and the other for the external part of the structure. Upon the principle of a broad base, and accumulation of matter, the whole, to the height of 35 feet from the foundation, is a solid of stones, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. The building has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. It is nearly 80 feet high, and has been standing 34 years; during which time it has been assailed by the fury of the elements, without suffering the smallest injury; and, in all probability, as Mr. Smeaton thought, nothing but an earthquake can destroy it. Its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12½ miles.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmorland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into the Solway Frith.

\* EDENTON, a town of N. Carolina, in N. America, situated on the N. side of Albemarle Sound. It has 150 indifferent wooden houses, a few handsome buildings, and a brick episcopal church. Its situation is advantageous for trade, but not for health. It is the county town of Chowan County. It is 78 miles S. by W. of Williamsburgh. Lon. 76. 40. W. lat. 35. 58. N.

EDGHILL, a village near Kenton, in Warwickshire, where the first battle was fought between the forces of Charles I. and those of the parliament, in 1642. It is 14 miles S. of Warwick. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

EDGWARE, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It is eight miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, situated in a county of the same name, on three hills, or ridges, which run from E. to W. in a direction almost parallel. On the middle ridge, which is narrow and steep, stands the Old Town. The North Town is seated on an elevated plain, gently sloping on every side; and the S. part of the city stands also on a similar sloping eminence. The situation of the Old Town is very peculiar and striking. A fine street, a mile in length, and generally 90 feet broad, extends from the castle, on the W. summit of the hill, to Holyrood House. It is called the High Street. On each side of this steep hill, the houses form narrow lanes, which are called closes, and extend N. and S. Many of them are very

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ans of additional strength.  
as four rooms, one over the  
he top a gallery and lantern.  
rs are flat above, but con-  
and are kept from pressing  
s of the building by a chain  
alls. It is nearly 80 feet  
s been standing 34 years ;  
time it has been assailed by  
e elements, without suffering  
injury ; and, in all probabi-  
lity, no thought, nothing but  
can destroy it. Its distance  
n Head, the nearest point of  
iles.

ver which rises in Westmor-  
confines of Yorkshire, and  
y Appleby and Carlisle, falls  
y Frith.

ON, a town of N. Carolina,  
a, situated on the N. side of  
und. It has 150 indifferent  
es, a few handsome buildings,  
piscopal church. Its situa-  
ageous for trade, but not for  
s the county town of Chowan  
is 78 miles S. by W. of  
gh. Lon. 76. 40. W. lat. 35.

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very lofty, but so crowded, and as it were,  
piled upon each other, that they are far  
from being distinguished either for ele-  
gance or cleanliness. The form of the  
Old Town resembles that of a turtle ; the  
castle being the head ; the High Street, the  
ridge of the back ; the closes, the shelving  
sides ; and Holyrood House, the tail. On  
each side of this hill was once a lake.  
The S. valley, drained of its waters, is  
occupied by Cowgate Street. The N.  
valley is also drained ; but a disagreeable  
morass remains, which is still called the  
N. Loch. The ancient castle (the origin  
of which no historian can trace) is seated  
on a high, craggy, and precipitous rock,  
with a drawbridge on the only side that  
is accessible. In former times, therefore,  
it was deemed impregnable. The visitors  
to this castle are here shown the apart-  
ment in which was born James VI. of  
Scotland, afterward James I. of England.  
On the S. side of the High Street is the  
ancient church of St. Giles, a fine Gothic  
structure, which has four churches under  
its roof. Near this is the building in  
which the Scotch parliament were usually  
convened. It is now occupied by the  
courts of justice ; and its magnificent  
lofty hall merits particular attention.  
The palace of Holyrood House forms a  
grand quadrangle, with a court in the  
centre surrounded by piazzas. The N.  
W. towers were built by James V. and  
the whole was completed in the reign of  
Charles II. A spacious gallery here is  
hung with the pictures of 111 monarchs,  
from Fergus I. to James VI. the greatest  
part of them imaginary. In the N. W.  
tower is shown the chamber where queen  
Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was  
dragged from her side and murdered, and  
the private staircase by which Ruthven  
entered with the assassins, to perpetrate  
the ruthless deed. Adjoining are the  
magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded  
by David I. in 1128, and converted by  
Charles II. into a royal chapel. The  
communication between the N. and S.  
parts of Edinburgh is by two noble  
bridges ; the N. one built in 1763, and  
the S. in 1785. The N. Town has many  
new squares and streets, adorned with  
uniform and elegant houses. The build-  
ings of the S. Town are likewise ele-  
gant and extensive, though not equal to  
those of the N. But, in this part, the New  
College will soon form a very striking  
object. It was begun, in 1789, on the  
elegant plan of the late Mr. Robert  
Adam. The most liberal subscriptions  
from persons of all ranks, and even from  
the E. Indies, have been procured for this

important work. Of the university of  
Edinburgh it will be sufficient to observe,  
that it is celebrated in all quarters of the  
world ; and its medical school, in particular,  
is entitled to the first rank. Of the other  
buildings in Edinburgh, a few only can  
be mentioned ; namely, the Royal Ex-  
change, built in 1752 ; the Register Office ;  
the Physician's Hall ; Heriot's Hospital,  
a beautiful Gothic structure, founded in  
1628, for the education of 140 poor  
boys ; Watson's Hospital, for the support  
of the sons of decayed merchants ; two  
hospitals for girls ; three charity work-  
houses ; an almshouse ; an hospital for  
orphans ; a Royal Infirmary, incorporated  
by charter in 1736 ; and the Public Dis-  
pensary. The churches, both presby-  
terian and episcopal, and other places of  
worship, of various denominations, are  
numerous. The public places of amuse-  
ment are, the Assembly Rooms, the Con-  
cert Hall, the Hall for the Royal Arch-  
ers, the Theatre Royal, and the Eque-  
strian Circus. Edinburgh, with its de-  
pendencies, is supposed to contain 100,000  
inhabitants. It is supplied with water,  
conveyed in cast-iron pipes, from Cornis-  
ton, four miles to the W. It is governed  
by a Lord Provost, four bailiffs, and a  
common council, and sends one member to  
parliament. It is two miles S. of Leith,  
54. W. N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed,  
and 389 N. by W. of London. Lon. 3.  
7. W. lat. 35. 58. N. See LEITH.

\* EDINBURGHSIRE, a county of  
Scotland, called also Mid Lothian ; bound-  
ed on the N. by Fifeshire, from which  
it is divided by the frith of Forth ; on the  
E. by the shires of Haddington and Ber-  
wick ; on the S. by that of Peebles ; and  
on the N. and N. W. by the counties of  
Lanerk and Linlithgow. Its length, be-  
tween the extreme points, is 35 miles ;  
its greatest breadth 16.

\* EDNAM, a village of Scotland, near  
Kelso, in Roxburghshire, on the N. side of  
the Tweed. It is the birthplace of the  
poet Thomson.

EFFERDING, a town of Germany, in  
Upper Austria, eight miles W. of Linz ;  
defended by two castles. Lon. 13. 51. E.  
lat. 48. 18. N.

\* EGG, a fertile little island, one of the  
Hebrides of Scotland, to the S. of the  
isle of Skye.

EGLISOW, an ancient town of Swit-  
zerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated  
on the Rhine. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 47.  
33. N.

EGRA, a handsome and strong town of  
Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken  
by the French in 1742, but they were  
forced

# EGY

forced to evacuate it the next year. It contains a number of ingenious artists, and its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the river Eger, 99 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated not far from the sea, on the banks of a river, over which are two bridges; and on the top of a peaked hill is a strong castle. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but never since. It is 14 miles S. W. by S. of Cockermouth, and 299 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 54. 31. N.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, where broadest; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the deserts to the E. of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. This country, so famous in history, has not an extent proportionable to the description the ancients have given of it; namely, that it contained 20,000 towns, or cities; that the number of the inhabitants amounted to several millions; that the kings kept armies of 300,000 men, and executed the prodigious works, whose magnificent ruins are still remaining; but when we consider the fertility of the country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, and that there was a great number of canals, which are now filled up, their accounts do not seem improbable. Egypt is divided into the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower; which last comprehends the Delta. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a bashaw, who resides at Cairo. Under him are inferior governors, in the several parts of this country; those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand Signior, and make presents to the bashaw, living like little tyrants, and being frequently at war with each other. Beside these, there are several sheiks, who preside over particular places, and are masters of a few villages. Though the air of Egypt is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Their ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyfes became master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids,

# EGY

the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Moeris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest, Cambyfes demolished the temples, and persecuted the priests. This country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second calif of the successors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califs declined, Saladine set up the empire of the Mamlouks, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered Egypt. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,300,000. The inhabitants are composed of four different races of people; the Turks, who pretend to be masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; the Copts, who are descended from the first Egyptians that became Christians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves, and being the only military force, are the real masters of the country. Of these last, M. Volney observes, that during the 550 years they have been established in Egypt, not one of them has founded a subsisting family; not one family exists in the second generation; but all their children perish in the first or second year. The method of perpetuating them is the same as that by which they were established; that is, they are kept up by slaves transported from the original country. The Russians have, therefore, rendered a very important service to the Turks, by checking the traffic of slaves in Mount Caucasus. Egypt has been, for many years, distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its 24 provinces were governed. The famous Hassan Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them; and the Ottoman power in this country is now supposed to be extremely precarious. Egypt has been ever noted for plenty of corn, and they had vineyards on the banks of the Nile; but since the Turks came they

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the immense grottos of the obelisks, temples, and monuments of the lake Moeris, and the which served both for trade, and the land fruitful. After Cambyes demolished the persecuted the priests. This ended under the Persian yoke of Alexander the Great, who, after Peria, built the city of. He was succeeded by Ptolemy of Lagus, 324 years B. C. of that name succeeded each Cleopatra, the sister of the last, ended the throne; when one a Roman province, and till the reign of Omar, the of the successors of Mahomer, way the Romans, after it had hands 700 years. When the califs declined, Saladine set fire of the Mamlouks, which powerful in time, that they their dominions over a great Asia, Syria, and Arabia. Last him, a Turkish emperor, con- quert. The present population computed at 2,300,000. The are composed of four different ple; the Turks, who pretend of the country; the Arabs, conquered by the Turks; the who are descended from the first that became Christians; and the who were originally Circas- singrelia slaves, and being the try force, are the real masters try. Of these last, M. Volney that during the 550 years they established in Egypt, not one of founded a subsisting family; not exists in the second generation; or children perish in the first or. The method of perpetuating the same as that by which they blished; that is, they are kept es transported from the origi- ty. The Russians have, there- dered a very important service rks, by checking the traffic of Mount Caucasus. Egypt has many years, distracted by the between the different contend- by which its 24 provinces were

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# EGY

they are neglected. A considerable trade was carried on here in E. India commodi- ties, till the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope. How- ever, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and im- port and export several sorts of merchan- dize; and from other parts the natives get elephants teeth, ebony, gold dust, musk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold dust is brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal commodi- ties which the merchants purchase here, are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal am- moniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal wood, dates, cotton cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the farther S. the darker, inasmuch, that those on the con- fines of Nubia are almost black. They are most of them indolent and cowardly. The richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. M. Volney observes, that during eight months of the year, from March to November, the heat, to an Eu- ropean, is almost insupportable. During the whole of this season, the air is inflam- ed, the sky sparkling, and the heat oppres- sive to all unaccustomed to it. The other months are more temperate. The S. winds are by the natives called "poisonous winds," or "the hot winds of the deserts." They are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can with- stand its fatal influence. During the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted; and woe to the traveller whom this wind surprises remote from shelter. When it exceeds three days, it is insup- portable. The inhabitants are often al- most blinded by drifts of sand. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is happily supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, al- the ground is covered with mud; then they only harrow their corn into it, with- out farther trouble, and, in the following March, they have usually a plentiful har- vest. Their rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs; because rice never thrives but in watery grounds. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt they have oranges, le- mons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtle here, that they insinuate themselves into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, together with the hot

# E I F

winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The largett of the pyramids takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock; the external part is chiefly of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and the height of it about 700 feet. There are caverns, out of which they get the mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins set upright in the niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. Many of these have been brought to England, and were formerly deemed of great use in medi- cine. The animals found in Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes with the head like a dog's, camels, black cattle, fine horses, and large asses; crocodiles, which were once thought peculiar to this country; the hippopotamus, or river-horse; the camelion, and a kind of rat called ich- neumon; ostriches, eagles, hawks, peli- cans, water-fowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was de- scribed by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious in- sects. They have a serpent here called the cerastes, or horned viper (perhaps the asp which Cleopatra employed to pro- cure her death) whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of guard- ing against it. But both M. Volney and Mr. Bruce have expatiated on the curious subject of the incantation of serpents, and have no doubt of its reality: it is certainly alluded to in Holy Writ. (See Psal. lviii. 4. 5. Eccles. x. 11. and Jerem. viii. 17.) Some of the natives can play with the cerastes, which to them is perfectly harm- less; for it will not attempt to bite them; but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, they have instantly bit and killed them; so that the secret certainly con- sisted, not in depriving the serpent of its noxious powers, but in some irresistible charm. The principal city is Cairo. Egypt lies between 20° and 36° E. lon. and 23° and 31° N. lat.

EGYPTEN, a town of the duchy of Courland, 100 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 26. 40. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

EHIGEN, the name of two small towns of Germany, in Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar. They belong to the house of Austria. The former is in lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 18. N. and the latter in lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

EIENHOVEN, a town of Dutch Bra- bant, 15 miles S. E. of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 27. 0. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

EIFELD, or ELFELD, a town of Ger- many, capital of the county of Rhinegaw, in

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miles from Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of a mountain. An easy slope then leads to a stupendous subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 or 90 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, about ten feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which

Mountain of the Giants, on of Bohemia and Silesia, and Koninggratz, afterward it receives the Muldaw at Prague; thence it flows N. and passes through the city, visiting Dresden, Meissen, and Magdeburg; afterwards through Brandenburg, receives the Havel. It then flows into the Elbe, and the duchy of Lauenburg from it, and the duchy of Bremen, passing on to Hamburg, fortresses of Gluckstadt, falling into the Ocean a little below it. It is navigable for great ships as high as 70 miles from

a town of France, in the of Lower Seine and late Normandy. It has a manufactory, and is seated on the river S. of Rouen, and 65 N. is. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 49.

a handsome, rich, and strong town of Western Prussia, in the of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and the inhabitants are a mixture of Papists and Protestants seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 N. of Dantzic, and 100 N. by rail. Lon. 19. 35. E. lat.

EN, a town of Bohemia, capital of the same name, with a citadel on the river Eger, 16 miles N. E. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 50. 16. N. G, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, on the E. coast of the sea, ten miles N. E. of Harderwijk. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

EF, a seaport of Asia, in Arabia, on the W. coast of the gulf of Persia, 10 miles S. of Busrah. Lon. 46. 26. c. N.

a handsome town of Spain, in the province of Alicante. Lon. 1. 20. S. W. lat. 38. 7. N.

ANTA, an island on the W. coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, five miles N. of Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the East. The figure of an elephant, of a colossal size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of the mountain. An easy slope then leads to a splendid subterranean temple, of the solid rock, 80 or 90 feet high and 40 broad. The roof, which is supported by regular rows of columns about ten feet high, with capital resembling round cushions, as if pressed by

by the incumbent mountain. At the farther end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. There are various other objects worthy the attention of a visitor. Mr. Grose, who has given a copious description of the whole, is of opinion, that the immense work of such an excavation is a far bolder attempt than that of the pyramids of Egypt; and major Rennell thinks that this, and the subterranean temple in the adjacent island of Salsette, are monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos. Elephantina was ceded to the English by the Maharattas.

ELGIN, the county-town of Murrayshire in Scotland. Its name, in the Celtic, answers to the French word *belle ville*. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. Its cathedral, founded in 1224, was one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in Scotland; of which its ruins are a sufficient proof. It is pleasantly seated on the river Liffie, five miles S. of Murray Frith, and 37 E. of Inverness. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 57. 37. N.

ELGINSHIRE. See MURRAYSHIRE. ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a royal palace, in which Edward II. often resided, and his son, John of Eltham, was born. Its stately hall is still entire, and is converted into a barn. It is eight miles S. of London.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, on the coast of Massachusetts Bay, in N. America, having Cape Cod to the N. the island of Nantucket to the E. and that of Martha's Vineyard to the W. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries. Lon. 69. 3. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

\* ELIZABETH TOWN, one of the oldest towns of the state of New Jersey, in N. America. It was purchased of the Indians in 1664, and settled soon after. It has a handsome Presbyterian church, an episcopal church, and an academy. It is 15 miles from New-York.

ELKHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, in the territory of Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 miles W. of Carlskrona. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estremadura, 54 miles N. of Seville. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

ELLEDON, a town of Northumberland, whose market is disused. It is 28 miles N. W. of Newcastle. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 55. 20. N.

ELLESMEY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on

a large mere, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 52. 53. N.

\* ELLICHPOUR, the capital of the W. part of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is a fine city, subject to the nizam of the Deccan; 395 miles N. E. by E. of Bombay. Lon. 77. 46. E. lat. 21. 12. N.

ELIMADIA, or MAHADIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the gulf of Capes, opposite the Island of Schercara. It is surrounded by the sea, is well-fortified, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. but retaken soon after. Lon. 8. 47. W. lat. 35. 4. N.

ELME, ST. a castle of the isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

\* ELORA. See DOWLATABAD.

ELMSFURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seven miles E. of Elfsinore. Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

ELISINORE, or ELISINOR, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It was a small village, containing a few fishermen's huts, until 1445, when it was made a staple town by Eric of Pomerania, who conferred upon the new settlers considerable immunities, and built a castle for their defence. From that period it gradually increased in size and wealth, and is now the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen. It contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the Sound is guarded by the fortresses of Cronborg, situated on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. It is fortified toward the shore by ditches, bastions, and regular entrenchments; and toward the sea by several batteries, mounted with 60 cannon, the largest of which are 48 pounders. Every vessel, as it passes, lowers her top-sails, and pays a toll at Elfsinore. It is asserted, that this fortress guards the Sound; and that all ships must, on account of the shoal waters and currents, steer so near the batteries as to be exposed to their fire in case of refusal. This, however, is a mistaken notion. On account, indeed, of the numerous and opposite currents in the Sound, the safest passage lies near the fortresses; but the

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water in any part is of sufficient depth for vessels to keep at a distance from the batteries, and the largest ships can even sail close to the coast of Sweden. The constant discharge, however, of the toll, is not so much owing to the strength of the fortress as to compliance with the public law of Europe. Many disputes have arisen concerning the right by which the crown of Denmark imposes such a duty. The kings of Sweden, in particular, claiming an equal title to the free passage of the Strait, were for some time exempted by treaty from paying it; but in 1720, Frederic I. agreed that all Swedish vessels should, for the future, be subject to the usual imposts. All vessels, beside a small duty, are rated at 12 per cent. of their cargoes, except the English, French, Dutch, and Swedish, which pay only one per cent. and, in return, the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. The tolls of the Sound, and of the two Belts, supply an annual revenue of above 100,000*l.* Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 56. 0. N. See **CROONBORG**.

**ELTEMAN**, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

**ELTOR**, or **TOR**, a town of Arabia Petrea, seated on the Red Sea, 50 miles S. of Mount Sinai. It has a citadel, where the Turks have always a garrison.

**ELTZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim. It is seated on the river Leina, 10 miles S. W. of Hildesheim. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

**ELVAS**, a large and strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and bishop's see. It is one of the most important places in Portugal. The streets are handsome, and the houses well-built. There is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, three miles in length, which is in some places supported by four or five high arches, one upon another. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, three miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. It was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpose. An academy for young gentlemen was founded here, by the king, in 1733. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Guadiana, 50 miles N. E. of Evora, and 100 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 3. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

**ELWANGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a chapter, whose

## E M B

provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is seated on the Jaxi, 17 miles S. E. of Hall, and 25 S. W. of Anspach. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

**ELY**, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny and unwholesome tract, called the Isle of Ely. The assizes are held here once a year only. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head, in the same manner as the bishop of Durham is of that county. It has a very fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place. It is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

\* **ELY**, **ISLE OF**. See **CAMBRIDGESHIRE**.

**EMBDEN**, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, called also E. Frisland, with a good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Faldren, and the two suburbs. The townhouse, library, and cathedral, are worthy of attention. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Calvinists, and there are some Lutherans, Papists, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but in 1744 they sold their right to the king of Prussia, to whom it is now subject. It is seated on the river Embs, near the sea, 23 miles N. E. of Groningen. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

**EMBÖ**, a village near Brora, on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland. Here an unfortunate person was burnt in 1727, for the imaginary crime of witchcraft; the last instance of these fanatic executions in Scotland.

**EMBOLY**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see; seated on the river Stromona, 40 miles N. E. of Salonichi, and five W. of Contessa. Lon. 23. 55. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

**EMBRUN**, an ancient and considerable city of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. Before the revolution, it was an archbishop's see, but is now only a bishopric, suffragan to Aix. It is a strong place, and one of the most elevated towns in Europe. The cathedral, and the episcopal palace, are worthy of attention. It surrendered by capitulation to the duke of Savoy, in 1693; but he was compelled to evacuate it three weeks after. It is seated near

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E. of Gap. Lon. 6. 34.  
N. 34. N.  
The river in Germany, which has  
its source in the county of Lippe, in  
the circle of Westphalia. It runs first  
eastward, through the county of Rittburg,  
and then turning N. passes through the  
county of Teckemburg, and continuing its  
course N. through the county of Emden,  
empties itself into Dollart Bay, at the town  
of Emden.  
EMESSA, an ancient town of Asia, in  
Syria, in the government of the pashaw  
of Damascus. There are still several no-  
ble ruins, that show it was formerly a  
magnificent city.  
EMMERICH, a large, rich, and hand-  
some town of Germany, in the duchy of  
Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade  
with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine,  
eight miles E. of Cleves. Lon. 6. 4. E.  
lat. 51. 45. N.  
EMPOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany,  
with a bishop's see. It is seated on the  
river Arno, 17 miles S. W. of Florence.  
Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 43. 42. N.  
ENCHUYSEN, a seaport of the United  
Provinces, in Holland, formerly more  
considerable than at present, its harbour  
filling up every day. It is seated on the  
Zuider Zee, 25 miles N. E. of Amster-  
dam. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 52. 45. N.  
\* ENDEAVOUR STRAIT. See GUI-  
NEA, NEW.  
ENDING, a town of Germany, in Brif-  
gaw. It was formerly free and imperial,  
but now belongs to the house of Austria.  
It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles be-  
low Brifach.  
ENDKOPING, a small town of Sweden,  
in the province of Upland, situated on a  
river, close to an inlet of the Lake Maeler,  
and consisting chiefly of wooden houses,  
painted for the most part red. It is 40  
miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 59. E.  
lat. 52. 45. N.  
ENFIELD, a town of Middlesex, with a  
market on Saturday. It was once famous  
for its extensive royal chase, which was  
disforested by an act of parliament in  
1779. Here was a royal palace, whence  
Edward VI. went in procession to the  
Tower, on his accession to the throne. Af-  
ter the death of queen Elisabeth it was  
alienated from the crown, and only a small  
part of it is left standing, the whole of the  
front having been taken down, in 1792, and  
its site occupied by some small new houses.  
It is 10 miles N. of London. Lon. 0. 0.  
lat. 51. 41. N.  
ENGADINA, a country of the Grisons,  
in the mountains of the Alps. It is di-

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vided into the Upper and Lower Enga-  
dina, extending along the banks of the  
river Inn, from its source to the Tirolese.  
Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley,  
yet, on account of its elevation, produces  
nothing but rye and barley. The winter  
sets in early, and ends late here, during  
which time sledges are the common vehi-  
cles. Even in summer, the air is cold and  
piercing, and the corn occasionally much  
damaged by the hoar-frost. Hence the  
Italian proverb, "*Engadina terra fina,  
se non fosse la pruina*"—"Engadina would  
be a fine country, were there no frost."  
ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of the Lower Rhine and electo-  
rate of Treves, capital of a county of  
the same name. It is seated on the Rhine,  
11 miles N. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 31.  
E. lat. 50. 35. N.  
ENGHIEN, a rich town of Austrian  
Hainault, famous for a battle fought near  
it in 1692, between the French and Eng-  
lish, when the former were victorious.  
This is commonly called the battle of  
Steenkirk. It is 15 miles S. W. of Brus-  
sels. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 42. N.  
ENGIA, or ENGINA, an island of Tur-  
key in Europe, in a gulf of the same name,  
between Livadia and the Morea, 22 miles  
S. of Athens. There is a town upon it  
of the same name. Lon. 23. 59. E. lat.  
37. 45. N.  
ENGLAND, the southern and most con-  
siderable part of the island of Great Bri-  
tain, bounded on the N. by Scotland, on  
the N. E. and E. by the German Ocean,  
on the S. by the English Channel, and on  
the W. by St. George's Channel, the  
principality of Wales, and the Irish Sea.  
It lies between 2° E. and 7° W. lon. and  
between 49° and 56° N. lat. It is of a  
triangular form. From the S. Fore-  
land in Kent, which may be termed the  
E. point of the triangle, to Berwick upon  
Tweed, which is the N. its length, in a  
straight line, is 345 miles; from that point  
to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is  
the W. it is 425; and the breadth thence  
to the S. Foreland is 340. But the breadth  
diminishes, in general, as we approach  
the North; and, on the other hand, the  
length would be considerably more, if we  
were to follow all the windings of the sea-  
coast. "The face of the country in Eng-  
land," says Dr. Aikin, in his *England  
Delineated*, "affords all that beautiful  
variety which can be found in the most  
extensive tracts of the globe. In some  
parts, verdant plains extend as far as the  
eye can reach, watered by copious streams,  
and covered by innumerable cattle. In  
others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently-

rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of a more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and rumbling torrents. Nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of black barren moors and wide uncultivated heaths. On the whole, however, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolute sterility and incapable of culture." The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Toward the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E. coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, running from N. to S. and forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; but the comparatively small extent of England will not permit them to vie, in length of course, with the great rivers on the continent. The most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Derwent, Dee, Mersey, &c. which, with many others, are described under their respective heads. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive. They are chiefly in the N. W. counties; and those of Westmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautifully romantic and picturesque scenery, as to have become, for some years past, the fashionable object of summer excursions from the metropolis, and every part of the country. "With respect to climate," says Dr. Aikin, "England is situated in the N. part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favourable to the growth, than to the ripening, of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure; but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains; and the fruits often fall short of their perfect maturity. The rigours of winter, however, as well as the parching heats of summer, are felt here in a much less de-

gree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. While the seaports of Holland and Germany are, every winter, locked up with ice, those of England, and even of Scotland, are never known to suffer this inconvenience. The western side of the kingdom, receiving first the great clouds from the Atlantic Ocean, which are afterward intercepted in their passage by the middle ridge of hills, is considerably more exposed to rain than the eastern; but the latter is more frequently involved in fogs and mists. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the natural longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All the most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported from the continent, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. Originally, this great island seems to have been, like the wilds of America, almost entirely over-run with wood, and peopled only by the inhabitants of the forest. Here formerly roamed the bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated. Large herds of stags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls grazed in the marshy pastures. By degrees, the woods were destroyed, in order to make way for cultivation; the marshes were drained; and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England now possesses no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; such as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the marten, and others of the weasel kind; the otter, the hedgehog, the hare and rabbit; the squirrel, dormouse, mole, and several species of the rat and mouse. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness, so as to excel in those qualities the same animal in every other country. The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep, in England, are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of our parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin, and delicacy of flesh, to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere.

parallel climates on the circumstance common to all the seaports of Holland are, every winter, locked those of England, and even are never known to suffer. The western side of the Atlantic Ocean, which are intercepted in their passage by a ridge of hills, is considerably less to rain than the eastern; and is more frequently involved in mists. The whole country, excepted, is sufficiently; and the natural longevity of the inhabitants is equal to that of all the other regions. All the most valuable, both animal and vegetable, of which have been imported from the East, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. Originally, the island seems to have been, like America, almost entirely covered with wood, and peopled only by the hunters of the forest. Here formerly the bear, the wolf, and the fox were totally extirpated. Large flocks of birds ranged through the woods, and were hunted over the hills, and wild in the marshy pastures. By the woods were destroyed, in order to make way for cultivation; the rivers were drained; and the wild animals, in their retreats, gradually diminished, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England possesses no other wild quadrupeds of the smaller kinds; such as the wild cat, the badger, the marten, the weasel, the hedgehog, the hare and rabbit, the dormouse, mole, and several other kinds of the rat and mouse. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been brought to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the purposes of strength and swiftness, to excel in those qualities the most in every other country. The cattle have been brought to the greatest and greatest justness of shape, and the most perfect of the different races of sheep, in England, are distinguished, either for the fineness of the wool, or the quantity of it, or the goodness of the flesh, and plenty of it. The deer of our country are, originally, a foreign breed, superior in beauty of skin, and in the size of the antlers, to those of most countries. Several kinds of dogs have been introduced, of various degrees of courage, strength, and swiftness, rarely to be met with elsewhere.

where. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which our woods could boast. To foreign countries, and to the efforts of culture, we are indebted for our bread, the roots and greens of our tables, and all our garden fruits. The barley and hops for our malt liquors, and apples for our cider, are equally the gifts of other lands. The meanest labourer is now fed with more wholesome and delicate aliments than the petty kings of the country could obtain in its savage and uncultivated state. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The river fish, indeed, from the populousness of the country, and the number of fishers, are, in many parts, much diminished. But the sea is an inexhaustible source; and every exertion of industry, to procure food from thence, is amply repaid. The fisheries, at present, are a great object of attention; and the whole seacoast is enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief subsistence from the deep. The manufactures and commerce of this country are so vast, so extensive, and so various, that an account of them would lead us beyond our limits. Referring, therefore, to the various counties, cities, and towns, under their respective heads, for farther information on the subject, it is hardly necessary to observe here, that in the woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, this country has long maintained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of our home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of this country is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the king, the house of lords, and the house of commons; and the executive power in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and all the inferior gradations of magistracy. Under this free constitution, we have enjoyed a degree of prosperity and happiness, so uniform and uninterrupted, as to be the admiration and envy of surrounding nations. The civil division of the country is into circuits, and shires, or counties: these last are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. The circuits (which are six in number, and in each of which, for the most part, two of the judges admi-

nister justice twice a year) contain 38 counties. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, which contains the counties of Essex, Herts, Kent, Surry, and Suffex. 2. The Norfolk Circuit, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford Circuit, containing the counties of Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland Circuit, containing the shires of Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern Circuit, containing the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western Circuit, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Middlesex being the seat of the supreme court of justice, and Cheshire being a county palatine, are not included in any circuit. The established religion of the country, as contained in the 39 articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius. But all religions are tolerated in England; and, of late years, the Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters, in particular, have been released from all apprehensions, on account of many severe penal laws, which, in less enlightened times, were enacted against them; and, if they have not been restored to the complete enjoyment of their rights as English subjects, without any civil disqualification on account of their religious opinions, it is, no doubt, because the legislature have thought, that so closely connected as is the religious establishment of this country with the civil government, any farther concessions might be dangerous, if not fatal, to the safety of both. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury (whose archbishop is metropolitan and primate of all England) contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man; and all the prelates of the fees enumerated (the latter excepted) have a seat in the house of lords.

ENGLAND, NEW, a country of N. America,

America, bounded on the N. by Canada, on the E. by Nova Scotia and the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by that ocean and Long Island Sound, and on the W. by New York. It contains the following five states; namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont; which see respectively.

ENO, or ENOS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near the gulf of the same name, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is 125 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

ENS, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, on a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Linz, and 90 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 22. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. W. of Brissach. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

ENTRE-DOUERO-E-MINHO, a province of Portugal, 45 miles in length and breadth. Braga is the capital.

\* EOO, one of the Friendly Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. When viewed from the ships at anchor, it formed one of the most beautiful prospects in nature, and very different from the others of the Friendly Islands, which being low, and perfectly level, exhibit nothing to the eye but the trees which cover them; whereas, here, the land rising gently to a considerable height, exhibits an extensive prospect, where groves of fine trees are interperfed, at irregular distances, in beautiful disorder; and all the rest is covered with grass, except near the shore, where it is entirely covered with fruit and other trees, among which are the habitations of the natives. This island was named Middleburg by Tasman, who discovered it in 1643. It is situated in about 175° W. lon. and 23° S. lat.

EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs and mines of salt. It is seated on the Tarza, 20 miles N. of Caffovia. Lon. 21. 13. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

EPERNAY, an ancient and handsome town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It was taken by Henry IV. in 1592, when marshal de Biron was killed, while that monarch had his hand on his shoulder. The wines produced in its neighbourhood, are very exquisite. It is 17 miles N. W. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated

town of Turkey in Asia, in that part of Natolia anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajafalouc, and has still many remains of its ancient splendour. There is nothing to be seen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues, heaped upon one another. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The eastern gate has three basso-relievos, taken from some ancient monuments: that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure of all, was the temple of Diana, which the ancient Christians had ruined into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is no easy matter to find the ground-plot: however, there are some ruins of the walls, and of five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and seven in diameter. It is seated near a gulf of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 33. E. lat. 37. 48. N.

EPINAL, a considerable town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain. It is seated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is famous for its paper mills. It was taken by marshal Crequi, in 1670, when its fortifications were dismantled. It had lately a chapter of canons, who were all noble. It is 35 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

EPHING, a town of Essex, with two markets, on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions. They are each kept in Epping-street, a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this neighbourhood, and called Epping butter, is highly esteemed in London. Epping is 17 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

\* EPPING FOREST, a fine forest in the S. W. of Essex, formerly a much more extensive district, that contained a great part of the county. It then went by the name of the Forest of Essex; and afterward, when its boundaries had been considerably contracted, it had the name of Waltham Forest, from its vicinity to the town of Waltham Abbey. Various parts of this delightful spot are adorned with handsome villas. On this forest a stag is annually turned out on Easter Monday, for the amusement of the London sportsmen.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Elfsat, 20 miles N. E. of Philipsburg. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

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y marshal Crequi, in 1670,  
ifications were dismantled.  
y a chapter of canons, who  
le. It is 35 miles S. E. of  
5. o. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

a town of Essex, with two  
Thursday for cattle, and on  
visions. They are each kept  
rest, a mile and a half from  
The butter made in this  
d, and called Epping butter,  
emed in London. Epping is  
by E. of London, Lon. o.  
46. N.

FOREST, a fine forest in the  
Essex, formerly a much more  
strict, that contained a great  
unty. It then went by the  
Forest of Essex; and after-  
its boundaries had been con-  
tracted, it had the name of  
rest, from its vicinity to the  
ham Abbey. Various parts  
tiful spot are adorned with  
las. On this forest a stag is  
ed out on Easter Monday,  
ement of the London sporti-

y, a town of Germany, in the  
the Rhine, with a castle. It  
the river Elfsa, 20 miles N.  
burg. Lon. 9. o. E. lat. 49.

EPSOM,

# ERI

EPSOM, a town of Surry, once cele-  
brated for its mineral waters, and the salts  
produced from them. On the neighbour-  
ing Downs are horseraces every year. It  
is 15 miles S. W. by S. of London. Lon.  
o. 15. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

EPWORTH, a village of the isle of Ax-  
holm, in Lincolnshire. The celebrated  
John Wesley, one of the founders of the sect  
of the Methodists, was born in this place,  
of which his father was rector many years.

ERFORT, a town of Germany, capital  
of Upper Thuringia, with a university.  
It was formerly imperial, but is now sub-  
ject to the elector of Mentz. It is a large  
place, but thinly peopled; defended by  
two strong forts, and surrounded by ditches  
full of water. A fire happened here in  
1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and  
several churches. It is seated on the river  
Gere, 30 miles E. S. E. of Mulhausen.  
Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 51. o. N. Its terri-  
tory comprehends 73 villages, and the in-  
habitants are at 10 small a distance from  
26 towns, that they can go to each and  
return the same day. With regard to  
religion, the principal magistrate is some-  
times a Protestant, and sometimes a Pa-  
pist; but the greatest part of the burghers  
are Protestants. There are three fine li-  
braries, one of which belongs to the Pa-  
pists, another to the university, and a third  
to the Protestant ministers.

\* ERIBOL, LOCH, an arm of the sea,  
on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, in Scot-  
land, capable of affording a safe retreat  
to the largest vessels. It receives several  
streams; particularly that which flows  
from the great lake called Loch Hope.

\* ERICHT, LOCH, a lake of Scotland,  
in the N. W. of the district of Athol, in  
Perthshire. It extends several miles into  
Invernesshire. Near this place wan-  
dered the fugitive pretender, in 1746,  
lurking in caves, and among rocks, and  
exposed to all the rigours of an inhosp-  
itable climate. The waters of this lake  
descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

ERIE, a lake of N. America, situated  
between 41°. and 43°. N. lat. and 79°. and  
84°. W. lon. It is nearly 300 miles long  
from E. to W. and 40 in its broadest part.  
The islands and banks towards its W. end  
are so infested with rattlesnakes, as to  
render it dangerous to land on them. The  
lake is covered near the banks of the  
islands, with a large pond lily; the leaves  
of which are thickly spread on the surface  
of the water, to an extent of many acres:  
on these, in the summer, lie myriads of  
water-snakes basking in the sun. Of the

# ERP

venomous serpents that infest this lake,  
the hissing-snake is the most remarkable.  
It is about 18 inches long, small, and  
speckled; when approached, it flattens it-  
self in a moment; and its spots, which  
are of various colours, become visibly  
brighter through rage: at the same time,  
it blows from its mouth, with great force,  
a subtle wind, said to be of a nauseous  
smell; and, if inhaled by the unwary  
traveller, it will inevitably bring on a de-  
cline, that, in a few months, will prove  
mortal: no remedy has yet been found to  
counteract its baneful influence. This  
lake, at its N. E. end, communicates with  
Lake Ontario by the river Niagara.

ERIZO, a town of Turkey in Asia,  
in Macedonia, a bishop's see, at the bot-  
tom of the gulf of Monte Sancto.

ERITH, a village in Cambridgeshire,  
between Holtwell Fen and Somersham,  
on the Ouse. It has a causeway leading  
from St. Ives into the Isle of Ely. There  
is a piece of antiquity near this place,  
called Belfar's Hill, an artificial mount,  
generally supposed to be the place where  
the people took up arms against William  
the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeat-  
ed Harold at the battle of Hastings. At  
that time it was surrounded by marshes  
and bogs.

ERITH, a village in Kent, on the  
Thames, 14 miles E. S. E. of London.  
Near it is Belvedere House, the fine seat  
of lord Eardley.

ERIVAN, a large town of Asia, capi-  
tal of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian  
patriarch. It is defended by a fortress,  
in which is the governor's palace, and by  
a castle, which is seated on the river Zu-  
engui, near a lake of its own name.  
The Meidan is an open square, 400 paces  
over, wherein are very fine trees. The  
baths and caravanfaries have likewise their  
beauties, but the churches of the Chris-  
tians are small, and half under ground.  
The lake is very deep, and 60 miles in  
circumference. It is 105 miles N. W.  
of Astrabad. Lon. 44. 10. E. lat. 40.  
20. N.

ERKELENS, a town of Germany, in  
the duchy of Juliers, with a castle; fea-  
ted on the river Rout, 10 miles N. W. of  
Juliers. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Franconia and marquisate of  
Culembach; seated on the river Regnitz,  
12 miles N. W. of Nuremburg. Lon.  
11. 5. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

ERPACH, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Franconia, 30 miles S. E. of  
Francfort. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 40. 32. N.

ERFACH,

## E S C

**ERPACH**, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a town, capital of the county of the same name; eight miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

**ERQUIKO**, a seaport of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, in Africa, and subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 5. E. lat. 17. 30. N.

**ERZERUM**, a large and strong town of Turkey in Asia, with Armenian and Greek episcopal sees. It stands in a peninsula, formed by the sources of the river Euphrates, called Frat by the Turks. It is a large place five days journey from the Black Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Persia, built in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow dung. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks, who are all Janizaries, are about 12,000 in number: they are most of them tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one. The latter are mostly brafiers; and, as they are always making a noise, night and day, with their hammers, they are obliged to live in the suburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs and gallnuts. This town is a thoroughfare, and a resting-place for the caravans which pass to the Indie. Their merchandize is Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. Lon. 40. 41. E. lat. 39. 57. N.

**ESCHELLES**, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, five miles from the Great Chartreuse, remarkable for its marble sepulchre, 10 miles S. W. of Chambery. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

**ESCHWEGEN**, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the river Warra, 22 miles S. E. of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

**ESCURIAL**, a village of Spain, in New Castile, where Philip II. built a famous monastery in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quentin. It is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It consists of a royal palace, a church, cloisters, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens, adorned with a vast number of fountains. It stands in a dry barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains, and where nothing grows but what is cultivated with extra-

## E S K

ordinary care. It is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood, which was the principal reason of its being erected on so disagreeable a spot. They worked at this structure 22 years, and it cost 6,000,000 of crowns. It is a long square of 280 feet, and four stories high: they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. The most remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, in which is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, because it is built in imitation of that church at Rome: it is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain, and is thought by some to be the most curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, belonging to the monastery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a year, which is sufficient to maintain them in great plenty. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It is seated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

**ESENS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the sea, 29 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 53. 47. N.

**ESFARAIN**, a town in the N. part of Persia, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E. of Astrabad. Lon. 41. 23. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

**ESHER**, a village in Surry, five miles S. W. of Kingston. It is distinguished by a noble Gothic seat, belonging to Miss Pelham, the two towers of which are as they were originally built by cardinal Wolsey. The river Mole winds through the beautiful plantations. Here also is Claremont, the elegant villa of the earl of Tyrconnel, built by the late lord Clive.

**ESK**, a river of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, which is part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into the Solway Frith.

<sup>1</sup> **ESK**, a river of Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N. and S. Esk. They seem to encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands; and uniting a little below the town, this river enters the frith of Forth at Musselburgh.

<sup>2</sup> **ESK, N. AND S.** two rivers of Angusshire in Scotland, which descend from the hills called the Braes of Angus. The former divides this county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and reaches the British Ocean, a little to the N. of Montrose. The latter, after traversing the whole breadth of the county, falls into the bay on the W. of the same town.

\* **ESK-**

# ESK

It is built of gray stones, in the neighbourhood, which was the reason of its being erected in a spot. They worked for 22 years, and it cost 100,000. It is a long square and four stories high: they have 11,000 square windows. The most remarkable is the vaulted chapel, a magnificent sepulchre, called because it is built in imitation of the church at Rome: it is the tomb of the kings and queens of Scotland, thought by some to be the piece of architecture in the palace of the fathers, belonging to the 1200 in number, and have 10,000 ducats a year, which they maintain them in great church is built after the manner of Peter's at Rome. It is on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 40.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the sea, 20 miles from the city. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat.

ESSEN, a town in the N. part of Prussia, for the great number of iron produced. It is 90 miles E. of Berlin. Lon. 41. 23. E. lat. 36.

ESSEX, a village in Surrey, five miles from London. It is distinguished by its Gothic seat, belonging to Miss Pitt, two towers of which are as originally built by cardinal Beaufort, the river Mole winds through the plantations. Here, also, is the elegant villa of the earl of Devon, built by the late lord Clive.

ESSEX, a town of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, a part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into the river of Edinburghshire, forming a collection of two streams called the Esk. They seem to encircle Dalkeith, passing on each side of the town, on which it stands; and below the town, this river falls into the Forth at Musselburgh.

AND S. two rivers of Scotland, which descend from the Braes of Angus. The river of this county from Kincardine, several miles, and reaches the sea, a little to the N. of Aberdeen, after traversing the south of the county, falls into the W. of the same town.

\* ESK-

# ESN

\* ESKDALE, the most easterly division of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, so named from the river Esk, which flows through it, in a course of 20 miles, to the town of Langholm.

ESKIMAUX, a people of N. America, inhabiting all that vast tract of country called Labrador, or New Britain. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place; for they sometimes come as far S. as Newfoundland, and sometimes are met with on the coasts of the straits and bays that the English have been in when they went in search of the N. W. passage. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any features of their faces. They have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair. They are always well-clothed, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a sort of shirts, made of the guts of fish, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their heads. They have likewise breeches, made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without. They have also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night, but, in winter, they lodge together promiscuously in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have some sort of sacrifices. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing.

ESLINGEN, a large imperial town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the river Neckar, eight miles S. E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

ESNE, ASNE, or ESSENAY, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is a large place, in the centre of which is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, well preserved: they support stones, placed crosswise, on which great tables are laid, which form a roof. Within the temple are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high, and at the end the lowest figures are as big as the life: one of them had the head of Ibis. The ceiling is curiously adorned with all sorts of animals, painted in beautiful colours. The temple appears to have been used as a church, for there are several inscriptions on the wall, in black letters. On the N. side of the town, is another temple, with pillars somewhat like those

# ESS

of the Corinthian order. The whole building is richly carved, with hieroglyphics. A man with a goat's head, and another with that of a crocodile, are cut over the middle of the door: there are other crocodiles heads, and whole crocodiles, so that it is probable that this animal was worshipped here. However, it must be observed, that Strabo mentions the city of Crocodiles as distinct from Aphroditopolis and Latopolis. A mile to the S. is the monastery of St. Helen, by whom some say it was founded. It now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs in it. Esne lies near the grand cataract. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 24. 46. N.

ESPEIRES, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the Scheldt, 20 miles N. of Tournay. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are some famous salt mines. It is 22 miles N. of Uchaw. Lon. 21. 38. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

ESPERNAY, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, seated on the river Guesle, 12 miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

ESQUIMAUX. See ESKIMAUX.

ESSECK, a considerable trading town of Slavonia, with a strong castle, and a magnificent bridge over the marshes, 8865, geometrical paces in length and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. There are towers built on the bridge, a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and it is handsomely railled on each side. There are trees in all the streets of the town, which was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 19. 58. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the abbots of Essen; eight miles E. of Duisburg. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

ESSEQUIBO. See ISSEQUIBO.

ESSEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by part of Cambridgeshire, and by the river Stour, which separates it from Suffolk; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Kent; and on the W. by Herts and Middlesex, being divided from the former, in one part by the Stort, and then

## EST

then by the Lea, which separates it like-  
wise from Middlesex. It is 54 miles long  
from E. to W. and 43 broad from N. to  
S. It is in the diocese of London; con-  
tains 18 hundreds, 24 market-towns, and  
415 parishes; and sends eight members to  
parliament. It is not distinguished by any  
considerable hills: it possesses, however, a  
variety of soil and face of country. Its  
S. W. part is occupied principally by the  
two forests of Epping and Hainault; and  
is noted for its butter, which is sold at a  
high price in London, under the name of  
Epping-butter. The N. W. part, from Saf-  
ron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for  
the growth of saffron, which is almost pec-  
uliar to this district. The middle part is  
a fine corn country, varied with gentle  
inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with  
woods. What are called the *Hundreds of  
Essex* (though including only the hundreds  
of Barstable, Rochford, and Dengy) bor-  
dering on the Thames and the sea, con-  
sist chiefly of marshy grounds, which af-  
ford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed  
unwholesome and aguish to a proverb;  
but more inland, they are dry, elevated, and  
healthy; and even the worst parts of them  
are rendered healthier than formerly, by  
clearing the woods, draining the stagnant  
waters, and other beneficial improve-  
ments. Beside vast quantities of corn of  
all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to  
the London market; also wild fowls, and  
the oysters so well known under the  
name of Colchester oysters. The towns  
of Colchester, Halstead, Coggeshal, Brain-  
tree, Bocking, and Dunmow, have been  
long distinguished for the manufacture of  
hays, which, however, is far from being  
so flourishing as formerly. The rivers of  
Essex, beside the boundary ones already  
mentioned, are the Chelmer, Blackwater,  
Coln, Crouch, and Roding. Chelmsford  
is the county town.

**ESTAPLES**, a town of France, in the  
department of the Straits of Calais and  
late province of Boulonnois, not so con-  
siderable as it was formerly. It is seated  
at the mouth of the river Canches, 12  
miles S. of Boulogne. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat.  
50. 46. N.

**ESTAPO**, a strong town of N. Ame-  
rica, in New Spain, inhabited by Spani-  
ards and native Americans; seated at the  
mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 103.  
3. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

**ESTE**, a town of Italy, in the territory  
of Venice, 15 miles S. W. of Padua.  
Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

**ESTELLA**, an episcopal town of Spain,  
in Navarre, capital of a territory of the  
same name; seated on the river Ega, 15

miles W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 5. W.  
lat. 42. 40. N.

**ESTÉPA**, a town of Spain; in Anda-  
lusia, with an ancient castle, standing on  
a mountain, 62 miles N. by W. of Mala-  
ga. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 37. 16. N.

\* **ESTHONIA**, or **REVEL**, one of the  
41 governments into which the Russian  
empire has been lately divided. It lies on  
the E. of the Baltic, and is bounded on  
the N. by the gulf of Finland, on the E.  
by Ingria, and on the S. by Livonia.  
After having been long an object of  
bloody contention between the Russians,  
the Poles, and the Swedes, it was confirmed  
to the latter by the peace of Oliva in  
1660; but it was subdued by Peter the  
Great in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia  
in 1721.

**ESTRAMADURA**, a province of Spain,  
about 175 miles in length, and 100 in  
breadth, bounded on the N. by Leon and  
Old Castile, on the E. by New Castile,  
on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by  
Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine,  
and fruits; but the air is bad for foreigners,  
on account of the excessive heat. It now  
makes a part of New Castile.

**ESTRAMADURA**, a province of Por-  
tugal, lying about the mouth of the Tajo,  
bounded on the N. by Beira, on the E.  
and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the  
Atlantic Ocean. It abounds with wine,  
excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here  
the oranges were first planted that were  
brought from China, and which are known  
by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is  
the capital.

**ESTRAVAYER**, a handsome town of  
Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg,  
with a fine castle; seated on the eastern  
banks of the lake of Neuchatel. Lon. 6.  
56. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

**ESTREMOS**, a town of Portugal, in  
Alentejo, divided into the upper town and  
the lower. The upper town is commanded  
by a citadel, on the top of a hill, strongly  
fortified, and surrounded by a large ditch.  
The houses are white, and the principal  
are adorned with fine marble pillars.  
There is also a tower of marble, so finely  
polished, that it glitters greatly when the  
sun shines upon it. The lower town is  
the newest, and in it is a large square, in  
the middle of which is a basin. They  
make an earthen ware here, greatly es-  
teemed for its beauty and fine smell.  
The Portuguese gained a complete vic-  
tory over Don John of Austria near this  
place, in 1663. It is seated on the river  
Terra, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles  
W. of Badajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon.  
Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 44. N.

\* **ESTH-**

mpeluna. Lon. 2. 6. W.

own of Spain; in Andalusian castle, standing on miles N. by W. of Malaga. W. lat. 37. 16. N. or REVEL, one of the islands into which the Russian empire was lately divided. It lies on the Baltic, and is bounded on the S. by Livonia. It has been long an object of contention between the Russians and the Swedes, it was confirmed by the peace of Oliva in 1721, and finally ceded to Russia.

PURA, a province of Spain, 100 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, on the N. by Leon and on the E. by New Castile, and on the W. by Andalusia, and on the S. by the sea. It abounds with corn, wine, and the air is bad for foreigners, and the excessive heat. It now forms the New Castile.

PURA, a province of Portugal, about the mouth of the Tago, on the N. by Beira, on the E. by the sea, and on the W. by the sea. It abounds with wine, honey, and oranges. Here were first planted that were from China, and which are known as China oranges. Lisbon is

VER, a handsome town of France, in the canton of Friburg, castle; seated on the eastern lake of Neuchatel. Lon. 6. 55. N.

OS, a town of Portugal, in the upper town and the lower town is commanded on the top of a hill, strongly d surrounded by a large ditch. The houses are white, and the principal are with fine marble pillars. There is a tower of marble, so finely at it glitters greatly when the sun is upon it. The lower town is in a large square, in the middle of which is a basin. They are earthen ware here, greatly for its beauty and fine smell. The Portuguese gained a complete victory over Don John of Austria near this town in 1663. It is seated on the river Tago, 15 miles from Lisbon, and 75 E. of Lisbon. W. lat. 38. 44. N.

\* ESTH-

\* **ESTHWAITE-WATER**, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkhead and Windermere-water. It is two miles and a half in length, and half a mile broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jutting far into the lake, finely elevated, crowned with cultivation, and bordered with trees and coppice wood. The lake is encircled by a good carriage road, and over its outlet is a narrow stone bridge. On the banks are villages and scattered houses, sweetly situated under woods and hanging grounds, and clothed with delightful verdure; all heightened by the deep shade of the woods, and the strong background of rocky mountains. At the head of a gentle slope, a handsome modern house, called Belmont, commands a delightful view of the lake and its environs. The fish are pike, perch, eel, and trout; but no char is found in this lake, though it is connected with Windermere-water.

ESWECEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

\* **ETAYA**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situated on a high bank of the Jumna, the sides of which consist of what in India is called concha, which is originally sand; but the constant action of the sun, in the dry season, forms it almost into a vitrification. Many parts of the banks are 60 feet high. On the top, near the river, are the remains of a fort. The town itself is all built on the heights. It is large but very wretched, having but two tolerable houses. It is 62 miles S. E. of Agra. Lon. 79. 25. E. lat. 26. 43. N.

ETAIN, a small town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

ETAMPES, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish. It is 15 miles E. of Chartres. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

ETHIOPIA. See ABYSSINIA.

ETIENNE, ST. a considerable town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Eurens, on which it is seated, is extremely good. Beside the manufacture of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France) the weaving of ribbons forms a considerable article of its commerce. It would be a fine city, if the

buildings were not blackened by the smoke of the forges. Coal-mines are found in its neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. The merchandize of St. Etienne is conveyed to Paris, Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which begins to be navigable for small barges at St. Lambers. St. Etienne is 21 miles S. E. of Fuers, and 160 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

ETTINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Durlach; three miles S. of Durlach, at the confluence of the Wirim and Entz. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

ETNA, MOUNT, the name of a volcano, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated mountains in Europe, and the highest in Sicily (being 10,954 feet in height) seated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well-cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. side; but on the N. there is nothing but large forests. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of mischief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with such a great noise, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The first eruption of Etna, recorded in history, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, happened in the year 734 B. C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this is ceased to emit fire near 90 years. The next was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603 (which continued till 1636) 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, and 1787. Of all the eruptions to which this celebrated mountain has been subject, from the most remote period of antiquity, that of 1603 was the most terrible. It was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania in a moment, and buried 15,000 persons in its ruins. The mountain is 63 miles in circumference at the foot.

ETON, a town of Bucks, opposite Windsor. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge. It is famous for a school and college founded by Henry VI. King's College in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W. of London. Lon. 6. 36. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

\* ETTRICK,

# EVE

\* **ETTRICK**, a river of Scotland, formed by the confluence of all the brooks that descend from the mountainous region in the S. W. of Selkirkshire. It is a truly pastoral stream, which seems to play round the promontories of numerous mountains that guide its course. From the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Ettrick Forest. Ettrick Banks are the subject of a pastoral Scotch ditty. Having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their united streams meet the Tweed, where that river enters the shire of Roxburgh.

**EV**, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in ferges and lace. It is seated in a valley, on the river Brele, 15 miles N. E. of Dieppe. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

**EVAUX**, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, 20 miles from Mount Lagon. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

**EVERDING**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the S. side of the Danube, 12 miles W. of Linz. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 48. 19. N.

**EVERSHOT**, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday; 12 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

**EYESHAM**, a borough of Worcester-shire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a hill, which rises with a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which is a stone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and contains three churches. It is 14 miles S. E. of Worcester, and 95 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

**EYESHAM, THE VALE OF**, in Worcester-shire, on the banks of the Avon, which flows along the S. E. part of the county in its course to meet the Severn. It is celebrated for its fertility and beauty; and, beside the usual objects of agri-culture, great quantities of garden-stuff are here grown, and sent to the towns around to a considerable distance. In this vale, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, was defeated and slain, in 1265, the very year in which, by virtue of his usurped authority, that admirable part of our constitution, the house of commons, is said to have first received its existence. This vale, communicating with the more spacious and extensive one that borders both sides of the Severn, gives to it, for

# EUR

no assignable reason, the same general name of the Vale of Evesham. See SE-VERN, VALE OF.

**EUGUBIO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Urbino; 35 miles S. of Urbino, and 87 N. of Rome. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

**EVIAN**, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S. of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 10 S. of Lausanne. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

**EVOLI**, an ancient town of the king-dom of Naples, 13 miles E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 16. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

**EVORA**, a considerable town of Por-tugal, capital of Alentejo, with an arch-bishop's see, and a university. It is seated in a country, which, though a little un-equal, is very pleasant, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is well-for-tified, and is 65 miles E. by S. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

**EVORA-DE-MONTE**, a town of Por-tugal, in Alentejo; eight miles from Estremos.

**EUPHEMIA**, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples, on a bay, 50 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

**EUPHRATES**, one of the most cele-brated rivers in the world, and the prin-cipal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise about a day's journey from Erzerum; and another source about two days jour-ney from the same place. They both lie to the eastward, on high mountains co-vered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frar. After their junction, three days journey from Erzerum, it begins to be naviga-ble for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. At first it runs S. S. W. then S. till it approaches nearest to Aleppo; when it runs S. E. till it reaches Rakka. It afterward turns more to the S. till it comes to Meshed; and then passes S. E. again by Anna, Hit, Cubessa, and Felugia; and, not far thence, visits the spot where Babylon stood. It then fetches a compass like a bow, till it runs E. and unites with the Tigris; and, still retaining its name, it runs to Buflarah, and thence into the gulf of Persia, about 50 miles below it. It first divides Arme-nia from Naxolia; then Syria from Diar-beck; after which it runs through Irac Arabia till it meets the Tigris. It is also the north-eastern boundary of the great desert of Arabia.

\* **EUR**, a department of France, which

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Arabia.

URE, a department of France,  
which

Engraved for Brookes & Gamble



# EUR

# EWE

which includes part of the late province of Normandy, and is so named from a river which rises in Perche, in the forest of Logny, and falls into the Seine, above Pont-d'Arche. Evreux is the capital.

**EURE and LOIRE**, a department of France, so called from the rivers of that name. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

**EVREUX**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome structure; and the trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth. It has a manufactory of cotton velvets, and another of tick, which is not inferior to that of Brussels. The little wine produced in its neighbourhood is of a bad quality; but the cider is very good. It is seated on the river Eton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 14. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

**EUROPE**, called by the people of Asia Frankistan, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Western and Northern oceans, and on the E. by Asia. It lies between 9. 37. W. and 72. 25. E. lon. and between 35° and 72° N. lat. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Ob, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Marapatam in the Morea, to the N. Cape in Lapland, about 2,200 miles in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It does not abound in gold and silver mines, much less in precious stones; it produces neither sugar nor spices; nor does it nourish jackals, hyenas, lynxes, leopards, tigers, lions, rhinoceroses, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruits, sheep, oxen, horses, and all the necessities of life. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Asia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are stronger, more elegant and commodious, generally speaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Bri-

tain, Ireland, France, Germany, Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey, beside several islands in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. There are three empires; namely, of Germany, Russia, and Turkey.

The kings are those of Great Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Bohemia, Hungary, and the Two Sicilies. Besides, there is an archduke of Austria, and a great duke of Tuscany. There are four considerable republics; namely, Venice, the United Provinces, the Swiss Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four less, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Ragusa. To the republics, at present, must be added the late kingdom of France. The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Ob, Don, Scheld, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. The chief mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyrenes. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches. There are also Jews in every country, and Mahometanism is the established religion of the Turks.

**EUSTATIA, St.** one of the least of the Leeward Islands in the W. Indies, which properly is nothing but a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow. It is strong by situation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Christoph's, and belongs to the Dutch, from whom it was taken by admiral Rodney, in 1781; but was soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. Lon. 63. 1. W. lat. 17. 29. N.

**EUTIM**, a town of Germany, in Holstein, with a castle, where the bishops of Lubec have their residence. It is seven miles from Lubec.

**EWEL**, a town in Surry, with a market.



# E Y E

ket on Thursday. It is full of fine springs, which uniting, form a river sufficient to drive a mill in the town, and which empties itself into the Thames, at Kingston. It is 10 miles N. E. by N. of Dorking, and 13 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 26. N.

\* **EX**, a river which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and leaving that county, below Dulverton, proceeds by Tiverton to Exeter, widening from Topham into an estuary, which terminates in the English Channel at Exmouth.

**EXETER**, a city of Devonshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Friday. It is seated on the river Ex, whence it took its name, and over which is a handsome stone bridge. With its suburbs, it contains 15 parish-churches, and four chapels of ease, beside the cathedral. Ships of burden formerly came up to this city; but the navigation was almost destroyed by one of the Courtenays, earls of Devon, and, though repaired, in some degree, could never be restored to its former state. The port of Exeter, therefore, is properly at Topham, five miles below. It is, however, the principal city, for size and consequence, in the W. of England, the residence of many genteel families, and the seat of an extensive foreign and domestic commerce; and, particularly, it has a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 63 miles S. W. of Bristol, and 173 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

\* **EXETER**, a pretty town of New Hampshire, in N. America, on the S. side of Exeter River. It has a good harbour, and was formerly famous for ship-building. It is 15 miles S. W. of Portsmouth.

**EXILLES**, a strong fort of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, which leads from Briançon to Suza; six miles W. of Suza, and 40 N. E. of Embrun.

**EXMOOR**, a forest of Somersetshire, in the N. W. corner of that county, and extending thence into Devonshire.

\* **EXMOUTH**, a village of Devonshire, on the E. side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S. by E. of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

**EYE**, a borough in Suffolk, with a

market on Saturday. It has the ruins of a castle, and of an ancient Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It is 10 miles N. of Ipswich, and 91 N. E. of London.

\* **EYE**, a small river, which rises in the N. W. of Berwickshire in Scotland, and falls into the British Ocean at Eyemouth.

\* **EYEMOUTH**, a small seaport of Berwickshire in Scotland, at the mouth of the river Eye, where there is sometimes a tolerable herring fishery. It is nine miles N. by W. of Berwick.

\* **EYEDALE**, a small island on the coast of Argyllshire, to the S. E. of Mull. It is noted for its slate quarries.

**EYNDHOVEN**, a small handsome town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Dommel, 13 miles S. E. of Bois-le Duc. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

**EYRAC**. See **IRAC**.

**EZAGUER**, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, 57 miles from Fez.

# F.

**FABRIANO**, a handsome town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 14 miles N. E. of Foligno. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

**FAENZA**, or **FAYENCE**, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its fine earthen ware, which was here invented; and is seated on the river Amona, 12 miles S. W. of Ravenna.

**FAHLUN**, the capital of Dalecarlia in Sweden, situated in the midst of rocks and hills, between the large lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains 1200 houses and (including the miners) 7000 inhabitants. Except two churches of brick, roofed with copper, the buildings are generally of wood, 120 stories high. The copper mine, which gives existence and celebrity to the town, is on its E. side. It is 30 miles N. W. of Hedemora. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

**FAIRFIELD**, a town of Connecticut, in N. America, seated near the sea, 100 miles S. W. of Boston. Lon. 73. 30. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

**FAIRFORD**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. The church was built for the sake of the glass, taken in a ship going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture histories, in extreme beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert

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ALE, a small island on the lshire, to the S. E. of Mull. its slate quarries.  
VEN, a small handsome town abant, on the river Dommel, E. of Bois-le Duc. Lon. 5. 31. N.  
See IRAC.  
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F A L

bert Durer. It is 25 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 51. 40. N.  
FAIR ISLE, an island of the North- ern Ocean, nearly midway between Shet- land and Orkney, from both which its high towering rocks are plainly discovered. On the E. side, the duke of Medina Sida- nia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588.  
FAISANS, or PHEASANTS, an ile formed by the river Bidassoa, which sepa- rates France from Spain. It is famous for the treaties concluded here between France and Spain, it having been considered as a neutral place. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 43. 20. N.  
FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursday. It is situated on a hill, and is 20 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 58. E. lat. 52. 53. N.  
FALAISE, a handsome town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It has a good trade in ferges, linen, and lace; and its annual fair, which begins on the 16th of Aug., and lasts eight days, is the most famous in France, next to that of Beau- caire. It is seated on the river Anté, 20 miles S. E. of Caen, and 114 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 48. 53. N.  
FALKENBERG, a seaport of Sweden, seated on the Baltic, 17 miles N. W. of Helmsfadt. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 56. 52. N.  
FALKENBURG, a strong town of Ger- many, in the New Marche of Branden- burg, seated on the river Traje, 60 miles E. of Sterin. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 53. 35. N.  
FALKINGHAM, a town of Lincoln- shire, with a market on Thursday; 18 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 48. N.  
FALKIRK, a handsome town of Stir- lingshire, in Scotland, chiefly supported by the great markets for Highland cattle, called Tryfts, which are held in its neigh- borhood thrice a year: 15000 head of cattle are sometimes fold at one tryft: these, for the most part, are sent to Eng- land, and fattened for the butcher. At Falkirk, in 1746, the rebels defeated the king's forces. It is nine miles S. of Stir- ling. Lon. 4. 58. W. lat. 55. 27. N.  
FALKLAND, a borough of Fifeshire, in Scotland, at the foot of one of the beau- tiful green hills called the Lomonds. Here are the magnificent ruins of a royal palace, some apartments of which are still inhabited. Falkland has some linen ma-

F A M.

nufacture, but, like most small inland towns, its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. It is 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 1. 7. W. lat. 56. 14. N.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS, near the straits of Magellan, in S. America, were discov- ered by sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594; and, in 1764, lord Egmont, then first lord of the Admiralty, sent commodore Byron to take possession of them, in the name of his Britannic Majesty. The commodore, accordingly, made a settlement on a part which he called Port Egmont; but, in 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English garrison. This produced an ar- mament on the part of the British court; but the affair was settled by a convention, in consequence of which the English re- gained possession of the place; which, however, in 1774, it was thought proper to abandon. Lon. 60° W. lat. 52° S.  
FALMOUTH, a seaport of Cornwall, with a market on Thursday. About two centuries ago, there were not more than two or three houses, but it is now go- verned by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town clerk. It has a very noble and ex- tensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks; and it is a flourishing town of great traffic, which has been much improved by its being the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. The entrance of the har- bour is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 268 W. by N. of Lon- don. Lon. 4. 57. W. lat. 50. 8. N.  
FALSE BAY, a bay to the E. of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented by ves- sels during the prevalence of the N. W. winds in May, which render it dangerous to remain in Table Bay. It is 18 miles wide at its entrance.  
FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltic, be- tween the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nikoping is the capital.  
FAMAGUSTA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. It has a good har- bour, defended by two forts, but it is now almost choked up. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after six months siege, when they slayed the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants in cold blood, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles N. E. of Nicofia. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 35. 10. N.  
FAMINE, PORT, a fortress, on the N. E. coast of the straits of Magellan. Here the Spanish garrison perished for want; since which it has been neglected. Lon. 70. 20. W. lat. 55. 44. S.  
FANANO,

## F A R

## F E L

**FANANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, 25 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

**FANO**, a handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, eight miles S. E. of Pesaro. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

**FANTIN**, a small but populous kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. The inland inhabitants, beside trading, are employed in tilling the ground, and drawing palm-wine, which is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal village has the same name.

**FAREHAM**, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

**FAREWELL, CAPE**, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis' Strait. Lon. 42. 37. W. lat. 59. 38. N.

**FARGEAU, ST.** an ancient town of France, in the d<sup>e</sup>partment of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, with a strong castle, 10 miles S. E. of Briare, and 82 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

**FARNHAM**, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Wey, and has a castle, situated on an eminence, where the bishop of Winchester usually resides; but it is now much decayed. The houses are handsome; and it is remarkable for one of the greatest wheat markets in England, and for the sale of the finest hops, grown in plantations round it, and which bear a much greater price than those of Kent. It is 12 miles W. of Guilford, and 39 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

**FARO**, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, on the gulf of Cadiz, and with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles S. W. of Tavira. Lon. 7. 48. W. lat. 36. 54. N.

\* **FARO ISLANDS.** See FERRO.

**FARO OF MESSINA**, the strait between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, with great rapidity, though it is but seven miles over. It is so named, from the faro, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

**FARRINGTON**, a town of Berks, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on an

eminence, not far from the Thames, 18 miles W. of Oxford, and 50 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 51. 44. N.

**FARSISTAN**, a province of Persia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N. by Irac-Agemi, on the W. by Khufestan, and on the S. by the gulf of Busfarah. It is one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, called the Wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

**FARTACK**, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, in a kingdom of which it is the capital. Lon. 51. 25. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

\* **FATTIPOUR**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, where the emperors of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 77. 43. E. lat. 27. 22. N.

**FAVAGNANA**, a small island of Italy, about 15 miles in compass; seated on the western side of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 38. 16. N.

**FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the river Gueul, seven miles E. of Macfricht. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

**FAYENCE**, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, near the river Bignon; 10 miles from Grasse. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

**FECAUP**, an ancient and trading seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largest in France. Fecamp is 24 miles N. E. of Havre-de-Grace.

**FELDKIRK**, a handsome town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in Tirol. It is a trading town, and has many privileges. It is seated on the river Ill, near the Rhine, 15 miles E. of Appenzel. Lon. 9. 49. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

\* **FELLETTIN**, a small town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, noted for its manufactory of tapestry.

**FELLEN**, a town in the Russian government of Riga, or Livonia, seated on a small river of the same name. It was ceded to Russia in 1721, and is 62 miles S. E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 58. 22. N.

FEL-

# FEL

not far from the Thames, 18  
of Oxford, and 50 W. by N.  
Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 51.

AN, a province of Persia,  
the E. by Kerman, on the N.  
emi, on the W. by Khufestan,  
S. by the gulf of Busfarah.  
F the most fertile provinces of  
n, and is famous for its excel-  
called the Wines of Schiras,  
of this province. Here are the  
rsepolis, perhaps the most mag-  
the world.

CK, a town of Asia, in Ara-  
in a kingdom of which it is  
l. Lon. 51. 25. E. lat. 15.

RIPOUR, a town of Hindoostan  
the province of Agra, where  
ors of Hindoostan, when in the  
their power, had a palace. It  
s W. of Agra. Lon. 77. 43.  
22. N.

ANANA, a small island of Italy,  
miles in compass; seated on the  
de of Sicily, with a fort. Lon.  
lat. 38. 16. N.

EMONT, or VALKENBURG,  
of the Austrian Netherlands, in  
y of Limburg, seated on the  
gulf, seven miles E. of Maastricht.  
50. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

NCE, a town of France, in the  
ent of Var and late province of  
y, near the river Biazon; 10  
m Grasse. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 43.

CAMP, an ancient and trading  
of France, in the department of  
Seine and late province of Nor-  
It had lately a Benedictine ab-  
markable for its opulence and  
privileges. The church is one of  
gest in France. Fecamp is 24  
E. of Havre-de-Grace.

OKIRK, a handsome town of Ger-  
capital of a county of the same  
n Tirol. It is a trading town, and  
ny privileges. It is seated on the  
ll, near the Rhine, 12 miles E.  
penzel. Lon. 9. 49. E. lat. 47.

ELLETIN, a small town of France,  
department of Creuse and late pro-  
of Marche, noted for its manufacto-  
rpestry.

LEN, a town in the Russian go-  
ent of Riga, or Livonia, seated on  
il river of the same name. It was  
to Russia in 1721, and is 62 miles  
of Revel. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 58.

FEL-

# FER

FELTRI, an episcopal town of Italy,  
in the Trevisano, capital of a district  
of the same name; seated on the river Aso-  
na, 40 miles N. of Padua. Lon. 11. 55.  
E. lat. 46. 3. N.

FEMEREN, a small island of Denmark,  
in the Baltic, three miles from the coast  
of Holstein. It is fertile in corn and pas-  
tures.

FENESTRELLE, a strong town and  
fort of Piedmont, in the valley of the  
Vaudois. It was taken by the duke of  
Savoy, from the French, in 1708, and ced-  
ed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is  
18 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 21. E.  
lat. 45. 10. N.

FERABAD, a handsome town of Persia,  
among the mountains which bound the  
Caspian Sea to the S. and 12 miles from  
it. Shah-Abbas often spent his winters  
here. It is 140 miles N. E. of Gilan.  
Lon. 53. 21. E. lat. 37. 14. N.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, situated  
one mile and a half from Ispahan, and  
extending almost three miles along the  
banks of the Zenderoad. It was built by  
Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armeni-  
ans here from the town mentioned in the  
preceding article, after they had revolted  
from the Turks.

FERE, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Aisne and late province of  
Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and  
school of artillery. It is seated at the con-  
fluence of the Serre and Oise, 20 miles  
N. of Soissons, and 75 N. E. of Paris.  
Near this town is the castle of St. Gobin,  
famous for its manufactory of fine plate  
glasses. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTO, an episc-  
opal town of Italy, in the Campagna of  
Rome; seated on a mountain, 44 miles S.  
E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 41.  
46. N.

FERNANAGH, a county in Ireland, in  
the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length,  
and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by  
Donegal and Tyrone, on the E. by Ty-  
rone and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan  
and Leitrim, and on the W. by Leitrim,  
and the ocean. It contains 19 parishes,  
and sends four members to parliament.  
Inniskilling is the capital.

FERMO, an ancient and strong town  
of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona,  
with an archbishop's see. It is seated  
near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles S. E. of  
Macerata. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

FERNANDO-DA-NORONHA, an island  
near the coast of Brasil, belonging to the  
Portuguese. Though mountainous, it is  
well wooded and fertile. Lon. 32. 33.  
W. lat. 3. 56. S.

# FER

FERRARA, a large, handsome, and  
famous town of Italy, capital of a duchy  
of the same name, with a bishop's see.  
Its magnificent streets, and number of  
fine buildings, evince that it was formerly  
a rich and flourishing city. The present

inhabitants, however, who are very few  
in proportion to the extent of the town,  
bear every mark of poverty. But they  
still retain an old privilege of wearing  
swords by their side; a privilege, extend-  
ed to the lowest mechanics, who strut  
about with great dignity. Fencing is the  
only science in a flourishing condition in  
this town, which furnishes all Italy with  
skilful fencing-masters. It was famous  
formerly for a manufactory of sword-  
blades. The Scotch Highlanders, who  
had a greater demand for swords, and  
were nicer in their choice of blades than  
any other people, used to get them from  
a celebrated maker of this town, of the  
name of Andrea di Ferrara; and the  
best kind of broad swords are still called,  
by the Highlanders, "True Andrew  
Ferraras." In the Benedictine church,  
Ariosto the poet is interred. Ferrara is  
seated on the river Po, 25 miles N. E.  
of Bologna. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 44.  
54. N.

FERRARA, or the FERRARESE, a  
province of Italy, in the territory of the  
Church, bounded on the N. by the Pole-  
sino di Rovigno, on the W. by the duchy  
of Mantua, on the S. by the Bolognese  
and Romagna, and on the E. by the  
gulf of Venice. It had its own dukes  
till 1597, when pope Clement VIII.  
united it to the apostolic chamber. Since  
that time it has been almost all unculti-  
vated, though it was one of the finest  
countries in Italy. The air is unwhole-  
some, on account of the marshes, and the  
inhabitants are too few to drain them.  
Ferrara is the capital.

FERRENDINA, a town of the king-  
dom of Naples, near the river Basiano,  
25 miles S. W. of Matera. Lon. 16. 34.  
E. lat. 40. 40. N.

FERRO, or HIERO, one of the Canary  
Isles, remarkable for this circumstance,  
that several geographers have reckoned  
their first meridian from its westernmost  
extremity. It is a dry and barren spot,  
affording no water except what is sup-  
plied in a surprising manner, by the  
fountain-tree, which grows in this  
island, and distils water from its leaves,  
in such plenty, as to answer all the pur-  
poses of the inhabitants. This tree (ac-  
cording to the author of the History of  
the Canary Islands, who has given an  
ample description of it) is not peculiar

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to this island, as one of the same kind is said to be in the island of St. Thomas, in the gulf of Guinea. Lon. 17. 46. W. lat. 27. 47. N.

\* **FERRO, FARO, FARRO, or FEROF ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islands in the Northern Ocean, between 5° and 8° W. lon. and 61° and 63° N. lat. They are subject to Denmark. There are 17 which are habitable, each of which is a lofty mountain rising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours, all of them steep, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; for barley, the only corn grown here, yields above 20 for one; and the grafs affords abundant pasturage for sheep. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow, will grow here; nor are any quadrupeds to be seen except the sheep, and rats and mice, originally escaped from ships. Vast quantities of sea-fowls frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perious employment for the inhabitants. Sometimes a dreadful whirlwind agitates the sea to a great degree, catches up a vast quantity of water, so as to leave a great temporary chafin on the spot on which it falls, and carries away with it, to an amazing distance, any fish within reach of its fury. Thus, great shoals of herrings have been found here on the highest mountains.

**FERROL**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a famous harbour, not only one of the best in Spain, but even of all Europe; for here the vessels lie safe from all winds, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles N. E. of the Groyne. Lon. 8. 4. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

**FERTE-A LAIS**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Ile de France, 18 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

**FERTE-BERNARD**, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, seated on the river Huisne, 20 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

**FETU**, a small kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about 10 miles in length and breadth. It was formerly so powerful and populous, that their neighbours were in dread of it; but it is now almost ruined, the inhabitants not being

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sufficient to till the ground, though it is pleasant and fertile country. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm wine, and oil, and is full of straight paths, bordered with shady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

**FEVERSHAM**, a large town of Kent, seated on a creek of the Medway, and much frequented by small vessels. It is a member of the port of Dover, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 jurats. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday; is famous for the best oysters for laying in stews; and has several gunpowder-mills in its neighbourhood. Here are the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen, who was interred in it, with his queen and son. Here that misguided prince James II. attempted to embark for France, after the success of the prince of Orange, but was stopped by the populace, and conveyed back to London. Feverisham is nine miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

**FEURS**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated on the Loire, 23 miles S. W. of Lyons.

**FEZ**, a country of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by Algiers, and on the S. by Morocco and Tafilet. It is about 125 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where Mount Atlas lies. However, it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, bees, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary. It is watered by several rivers, and the principal town is Fez.

**FEZ**, the capital of Fez, in Africa. It is an ancient, strong, and one of the largest and handsomest cities in all Africa, composed of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with Mosiac work: those of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. There is a court to every house, in which are square marble basins. The roofs are flat, and they sleep thereon in

## F E Z

at, and they sleep thereon in the

**FEZZAN**, a country of Africa, whose small and circular domain, placed in the vast wilderness, as an island in the midst of the ocean, is bounded on the N. by Tripoli, on the E. by deserts that divide it from Egypt, on the S. by Bornou, and on the W. by the deserts of Zahara, lying between 25° and 30° N. lat. An extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W. composes this kingdom. To the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. But though the character of the surface (which, in general, is a light sand) and the want of rain, may seem to announce an eternal sterility, yet the springs are so abundant, and there is such an ample force of subterranean water supplied by the neighbouring heights, that few of the regions in the N. of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. From wells of 8 or 10 feet deep, with several of which every garden

and every field is furnished, the husbandman waters, at sunrise, the natural or artificial productions of his land; among which are the date tree, the olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, Indian corn and barley, wheat, pumpions or calabash, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among their tame animals are the ilekpe, cow, goat, camel, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds; one of which is called the huadde, and is celebrated for the singular address with which, when chased by the hunters, amid its craggy heights, it plunges from the precipice, and lighting on its hams, without danger of pursuit, continues till evening in the vale below. The heats of the summer, which continue from April to November, are so intense, that, from nine in the morning to sunset, the streets are frequented by the labouring people only: and, even in the houses, respiration would be difficult, if the expedient of wetting the rooms did not furnish its salutary aid. From May to the end of August, when the wind is usually from the E. the S. E. the S. or the S. W. the heat is often such as to threaten instant suffocation; but if it change, as for a few days it sometimes does, to the W. or N. W. a reviving freshness immediately succeeds. But nature and custom have formed their constitution to such high degrees of heat, that any approach to the common temperament of Europe entirely destroys their comfort; for Mr. Lucas (the geographical missionary from the African association) often observed, in his journey to Mesurata, that when the scorching heat of the meridian sun had compelled him to seek the shade, his fellow-travellers, especially if the wind were in the N. laid themselves down upon the sand, in the open sun, to receive a double portion of its warmth; and, when they inquired after his health, they almost always concluded with the expression, "Heack m'andick berd—We hope you are not cold."—The diseases to which the inhabitants are most subject are those of the inflammatory and putrid kind. The smallpox is common; violent headaches attack them in the summer; and they are afflicted with rheumatic pains. Their old women are the principal physicians. For headaches they prescribe cupping and bleeding; for pains in the limbs they send their patients to bathe in the hot lakes; and for obstinate aches and strains, and long-continued stiffness in the muscles, they have recourse, like the horse-doctors of Europe, and the phy-

ficians of Barbary, to the application of a burning iron. The greatest part of their diseases may be the consequence of the climate, which is certainly the cause of the multitude of noxious animals that infest the country. Adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads, are the constant inhabitants of their fields, their gardens, and their houses. The air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are over-run with all the different kinds of vermin that attack the beggars of Europe; and though in the summer, the fleas entirely disappear, they are scarcely sensible of relief. The natives are of a deep, swarthy complexion; inclining, in their persons, more to the Negro than to the Arab cast; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad, and their skin emitting a very fetid effluvia. They are tall, but not strong; well-shaped, yet indolent and inactive. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for, though they also contain the merchants, artificers, ministers of religion, and officers of government, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten: the sheereef (or governor) and the lowest piebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzanier is desirous that others should partake of it; and if 20 persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon: if they are wrong, they smooth the spot again, and repeat the calculation. Even the bystanders are as eager to correct mistakes as if the affair were their own. In religion, they are rigid, but not intolerant Mahometans. The government is purely monarchical; but its powers are administered with such paternal regard to the happiness of the people, the rights of property are so revered, the taxes so moderate, and justice is directed by such a firm, yet temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign; a circumstance, to which, no doubt, his acknowledged descent from the prophet has contributed. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium

of payment with the Fezzaniers; and value, in that medium, is always expressed by weight. Of the administration of justice, Mr. Lucas thus relates a remarkable circumstance: "If any man has injured another, and refuses to go with him to the judge, the complainant, drawing a circle round the oppressor, solemnly charges him in the king's name, not to leave the place till the officers of justice, in search of whom he is going, shall arrive; and such (if they are to be credited) is, on the one hand, his fear of the punishment inflicted on those who disobey the injunction; and, so great, on the other, is his dread of the perpetual banishment, which, if he seeks his safety, by withdrawing from the kingdom, must be his inevitable lot, that this imaginary prison operates as a real confinement, and the offender submissively waits the arrival of the officers." Mourzook is the capital of this country.

**FIANO**, a town of Italy, in the paragon of St. Peter, seated on the river Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

**FIANONA**, a town belonging to the republic of Venice, in Istria, 17 miles N. of Pola, seated on the gulf of Carnaro.

**FIASONE**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 miles N. W. of Viterbo. It is noted for fine muscadine wine. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

**FICARI**, a town of Corsica, on the S. coast, 22 miles W. of Bonifacio, and at the mouth of a river of the same name.

**FICHERUOLO**, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the river Po, 12 miles above Ferrara. There is a canal from the Po to Tartaro. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

**FIERANZUOLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

**FIEZOLI**, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentine, with a bishop's see and a handsome palace; five miles N. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

**FIFESHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the frith of Tay; on the E. by the British Ocean; on the S. by the frith of Forth; and on the W. by the counties of Kinross, Perth, and Clackmannan. It is above 50 miles long; its greatest breadth 16. "This county," says Mr. Penrant, "is so populous, that excepting the environs of London, scarce one in S. Britain can vie with it; fertile in soil, abundant in cattle; happy in collieries, in iron, in lime, and freestone; blessed in manufactures; the property remarkably well-divided; none insultingly powerful to distress, and often depopulate

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th the Pezzanners; and vadium, is always expressed of the administration of justice thus relates a remarkable "If any man has injured refuses to go with him to the complainant, drawing a circle preffor, solemnly charges ng's name, not to leave the officers of justice, in search of going, shall arrive; and such (to be credited) is, on the one of the punishment inflicted disol. 7 the injunction; and, he act, r, is his dread of the sishment, which, if he seeks withdrawing from the kinge his inevitable lot, that this sison operates as a real cond the offender submissively ival of the officers." Mour-capital of this country.

town of Italy, in the patri-Peter, seated on the river Ti-N. of Rome.

, a town belonging to the re-nice, in Istria, 17 miles N. of on the gulf of Carnaro.

E, an episcopal town of Italy, ry of the church, on a moun-ake Boffena, 12 miles N. W.

It is noted for fine muscadine 12, 13. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

a town of Corsica, on the S. es W. of Bonifacio, and at the river of the same name.

LOLO, a fortified town of Ferrarese, seated on the river above Ferrara. There is a the Po to Tartaro. Lon. 12. 5. 6. N.

LOLO, a town of Italy, in of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

, an ancient town of Italy, in no, with a bishop's see and a palace; five miles N. E. of Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

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late a country; most of the fortunes of a useful mediocrity. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for the whole shore, from Crail to Culrois, about 40 miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages."

FIGEAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci. It had recently a rich Benedictine abbey, founded in 755, and secularized in 1556. It is seated on the river Sellé, 22 miles E. of Cahors, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 58. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among the mountains, near the river Zizere, and remarkable for vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is 22 miles N. of Tomar. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 39. 49. N.

FIGUERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles W. of Rocea. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

FILLECK, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 19. 8. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was sold to the Genoese by the emperor Charles VI. in 1713; and is 30 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 44. 14. N.

FINALE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, which has been often taken and retaken. It is seated on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles N. E. of Modena. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

\* FINTHORN, a considerable fishing town of Murrayshire in Scotland, on a point at the mouth of a bay of the same name. It is a commodious station for ships, and has a tolerable harbour. It is 14 miles W. by S. of Elgin.

\* FINTHORN, a river of Scotland, which rises in Invernesshire, and crossing Nairnshire and the N. W. corner of Murrayshire, forms a beautiful bay, to which it gives name, and which opens into the frith of Murray, at the town of Finthorn.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, the most western cape, not only of Spain, but also of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Land's End. Lon. 9. 12. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

\* FINISTERRE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Its name corresponds to our word, the Land's End, it

## FIU

being the most westerly part of France. Quimper is the episcopal town.

FINLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland; on the E. by Wiburgh or Russian Finland; on the S. by the gulf of Finland, and on the W. by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the Isle of Oeland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of the fiets of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. Abo is the capital.

\* FINLAND, RUSSIAN. See WIRBURGH.

\* FIN-MA-COUL, or FINGAL'S CAVE. See STAFFA.

FINMARK, a part of Danish Lapland, in the government of Wardhuys.

FIONDA, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, seated on the gulf of Saralia, with a bishop's see; 25 miles S. W. of Saralia. Lon. 31. 57. E. lat. 36. 45. N.

FIORINZO, S. I. a seaport of the island of Corsica, near the gulf of the same name. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

\* FISHER-ROW, a town of Scotland, near Edinburgh, on the W. side of the mouth of the river Esk. It contains many handsome houses, and some elegant villas are seen in its vicinity.

FISKARD, a town in Pembrokeshire, situated on a steep cliff, on the sea. It is governed by a mayor, bailiff, &c. and carries on a good trade in herrings. It has a market on Friday, and is 242 miles W. by N. of London.

\* FISH RIVER, GREAT, a considerable river of Africa, which rising in the unknown interior regions, takes a southerly direction, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hotterents, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 30. 30. S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes.

FISTELLA, a fortified town of Africa, in Morocco. The inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike; and carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles N. E. of Morocco. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 32. 27. N.

FIVE CHURCHES, an episcopal town of Lower Hungary; subject to the house of Austria, and 85 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 18. 13. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

FIUM, a large town, capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Copts have a bishop's see. Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient structures. They carry on a considerable trade in flax, linen mats, raisins, and figs. The province contains

contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. It is seated on a canal which communicates with the Nile; 70 miles S. W. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 49. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

**Fiume**, or **St. Veit**, a seaport of Carniola, on the gulf of Venice; seated in a valley, and noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits. It is very populous; and the cathedral is worth observation. It is 38 miles E. of Cabo-di-Istria, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

**FLAMBOROUGH HEAD**, a remarkable promontory of Yorkshire, whose lofty snow-white cliffs are seen far out at sea, and serve for a direction to ships. Its rocks are occupied by innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls, which fill the air and ocean all around. It is five miles E. of Burlington. Lon. 0. 4. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

**FLANDERS**, a country of the Netherlands, divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by Brabant on the E. by Hainault and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a level country, fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. The manufactures are fine linen, lace, and tapestry.

**FLATTERY, CAPE**, on the W. coast of N. America, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. It was so named, because, when it was first descried, the captain had reason to expect to find a harbour; but in this he was deceived. It is in lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 124. 57. W. In this latitude geographers have placed the pretended strait of Juan de Fuca; but nothing like it was seen.

**FLAVIGNI**, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey; seated upon a mountain, 12 miles E. of Semur, and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 37. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

**FLECHE, LA**, a very pretty little town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, with a college built, in 1603, by Henry IV. which is the noblest in France; and in the chapel belonging to which are deposited his heart and that of his queen Mary of Medicis, in gold boxes. It is seated on the river Loir, 22 miles N. of Angers. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

\* **FLEET**, a little river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It winds through a beautiful valley, screened by woody hills, which open toward the S. On the W.

side of this river are seen the vestiges of a camp, a Druidical circle, and a vitrified fort. It enters Wigton Bay by the rising village of Gatehouse.

**FLensburg**, a handsome town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea; is a place of considerable commerce; and is 15 miles N. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 47. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

**FLEURUS**, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, remarkable for a great, but dearly-bought victory, gained by the French, under the duke of Luxembourg, over the allies, under the prince of Waldeck, in 1690. It is six miles N. E. of Charleroy, and 15 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

**FLEURY**, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 30 miles N. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 47. 13. N.

**FLIE**, or **ULY ISLAND**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee.

**FLINT**, the capital of Flintshire, seated on the river Dee. Here are the remains of a castle, in which the unhappy king Richard II. was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterward Henry IV. Flint sends one member to parliament; but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. It is 12 miles N. W. of Chester, and 193 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

**FLINTSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. and N. E. by an arm of the sea, forming a large bay, at the mouth of the river Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the N. W. by the Irish Sea; on the E. by the river Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshire, and on the S. and S. W. from Denbighshire. It is 29 miles in length from N. W. to S. E. and 12 where broadest. Part of Flintshire extends on the E. side of the Dee, about nine miles, between Cheshire and Shropshire. It is at first no more than five miles across, but spreads out in its most eastern part to about eight miles. It is divided into five hundreds, in which are two market-towns and 28 parishes. It lies in the diocese of St. Asaph and Chester. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Flint. The valleys possess coal and freestone, the hills lead and calamine, with vast quantities of limestone. The principal trade is mining and smelting. The northern part produces wheat; there is also much wood. A lofty range of mountains rises on the W. and forms a bold frontier.

# FLI

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G, a handsome town of tal of Sleswick, with a It has a harbour in the a place of considerable is 15 miles N. W. of Sles- 47. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

a village of the Austrian in the province of Namur, a great, but dearly-bought by the French, under the burgh, over the allies, un- of Waldeck, in 1690. It E. of Charleroy, and 15 W. on. 4. 26. E. lat. 50. 0. N. town of France, in the de- saone and Loire and late burgundy, 30 miles N. of 1. 4. 50. E. lat. 47. 13. N. LY ISLAND, an island on illand, at the entrance of the

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# FLO

frontier. This county is entirely desti- tute of the soil, usually called by the same name. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk, and their flesh is excellent. There is good butter, cheese, and honey, of which last the natives make meth-glin, a wholesome liquor, much used in those parts. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Wheeler, Dee, Se- vion, Elwy, and Afen.

FLIX, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature, and built upon a peninsula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. It is covered by mountains on that side where the river does not pass, and defended by a castle built upon an eminence, which commands the town, and near it is a waterfall. It is 20 miles S. of Lerida. Lon. o. 26. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

FLORENCE, an ancient, large, and ce- lebrated city of Italy, capital of Tuscany. It is a very beautiful city. Exclusive of the churches and palaces, some of which are magnificent, the architecture of the houses in general is in a good taste. The streets are remarkably clean, and paved with large broad stones, chiseled so as to prevent the horses from sliding. This city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which are no less than four bridges in sight of each other. That called the Ponte della Trinità, is uncommonly elegant. It is built entirely of white marble, and ornamented with four beautiful statues, representing the four seasons. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render that part of Florence through which the river runs, by far the finest. The streets, squares, and fronts of the palaces, are adorned by a great number of statues; some of them by the best modern masters, Michael Angelo, Bandinelli, Donatello, Giovanni di Bologna, Benvenuto Cellini, and others. Some of the Florentine mer- chants, formerly, were men of vast wealth, and lived in a magnificent manner. One of them, about the middle of the 15th cen- tury, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. He was ruined by the prodigious expence of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and has continued, ever since, to be the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. The gardens belonging to this palace, are on the declivity of an emi- nence. On the summit is a kind of a fort, called Belvedere, from which, and some of the higher walks, is a complete view of

# FLO

the city of Florence, and the beautiful vale of Arno, in the middle of which it stands. The prospect is bounded on every side by an amphitheatre of fertile hills, adorned with country-houses and gardens. The Palazzo Pitti is on the op- posite side of the Arno from the famous gallery. It has been enlarged since it was purchased from the ruined family of Pitti. The furniture is rich and curious; but the most valuable ornaments are the paint- ings. The gallery, just mentioned, at- tracts universal attention. One of the most interesting parts of it, in the opinion of many, is the series of Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Gallienus, which is almost complete. The celebrated Venus of Medici, the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, is in a room called the Tribunal. The inscription on the pedestal, ascribes it to Cleomenes, an Athenian, the son of Apollodorus. It is of white marble, and surrounded by other masterpieces of sculpture, said to be the works of Praxiteles and other Greek masters. Beside the gallery and tribunal, the hundredth part of whose treasures it is impossible to particularize here, there are other rooms, whose contents are in- dicated by the names they bear; as the cabinet of arts, of astronomy, of natural history, of medals, of porcelain, of anti- quities, &c. The gallery of portraits contains the portraits, all executed by themselves, of the most eminent painters who have flourished in Europe during the three last centuries. They amount to above 200. Three of them, which have been added lately, vie with the finest in this collection—those of Mengs, sir Joshua Reynolds, and the electress dowager of Saxony. It is in vain to attempt a de- scription of the churches and other public buildings. But the chapel of Lorenzo must not be omitted. It is, perhaps, the finest and most expensive habitation that ever was reared for the dead: it is incrust- ed with precious stones, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern scul- ptors. Mr. Addison remarked, that this chapel advanced so very slowly, "that it is not impossible but the family of Medici may be extinct before their burial-place is finished." This has actually taken place: the Medici family is extinct, and the chapel unfinished. Florence is a place of some strength, and contains an archbishop's see and a university. It is 45 miles S. of Bologna, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

FLORENT, St. a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Loire,

## FLO

Loire, 20 miles from Angers, with a late rich Benedictine abbey.

**FLORENTIN**, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, at the confluence of the Armançe and Armançon, 15 miles N. E. of Auxerre, and 80 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

**FLORENTINO**, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, in Italy; bounded on the W. by the republic of Lucca, and the territory of Modena; on the N. by the Appennine mountains; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino. The Arno rises in this province, and runs through the middle of it from E. to W. and the number of small streams it receives, renders the country very fertile. Florence is the capital.

**FLORES**, a small fertile island, one of the Azores, lying in 30. 55. W. lon. and 39. 34. N. lat.

**FLORIDA**, a country of N. America, bounded on the N. by Georgia, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Mississippi. It is 600 miles long, and 130 broad, lying between 25° and 31° N. lat. and 82° and 92° W. lon. It is divided into E. and W. Florida. St. Augustine is the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is by far the most unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts are very rich, and produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas. But this country is valuable, in a particular manner, for the extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them by the treaty of peace in 1783.

**FLOTZ**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, seated on the river Geniffa, near the place where it falls into the Danube, opposite Axiopoli.

**FLOUR**, St. an episcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Good knives are made here; and its fairs are famous for the sale of mules and rye. It is seated

## FOK

on a mountain, 45 miles S. of Clermont, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

**FLUSHING**, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the island of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of queen Elizabeth as a security for the money she advanced. It is one of the three places which Charles V. advised Philip II. to preserve with care. It is four miles S. W. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

**FOCHABERS**, a town of Banffshire, in Scotland, seated in a plain, near the river Spey. Here is Gordon Castle, the princely mansion of the duke of Gordon, now greatly modernized. It is surrounded by ancient trees and elegant pleasure grounds; the adjacent hills crowned by vast plantations of fir and other trees. In the town, many girls are employed in spinning, and in the manufacture of sewing thread, under the patronage of the duchess. It is 48 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

**FOCHIA NOVA**, a town of Natolia, in Asia, seated on the gulf of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians defeated the Turkish fleet, near this place, in 1650.

**FODGIA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated near the river Cerbero, 10 miles E. of Manfredonia.

**FODWAR**, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. 19. 36. E. lat. 46. 39. N.

**FOGARAS**, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 miles N. E. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25. 25. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

**FOGLIA**, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Venice at Pisaro.

**FOGO**. See FUEGO.

**FOIA**, an ancient town of Natolia, in Asia, on the gulf of Smyrna, 30 miles N. of the city of that name. It has a good harbour, and a strong castle.

**FOIX**, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix, seated on the river Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, eight miles S. of Pamiers. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills on the river; that metal being here a considerable object of commerce. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

**FOKIEN**, a province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the sea, being opposite to the island of Formosa. The climate

45 miles S. of Clermont,  
Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E.

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nd, and in the island of  
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f. of Middleburg. Lon.  
29. N.

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VA, a town of Natolia, in  
the gulf of Sanderly, with  
and a castle. The Vene-  
the Turkish fleet, near this

town of the kingdom of  
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town of Hungary, seated  
opposite Colocza. Lon.  
36. 39. N.

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FUEGO.

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province of China, bounded  
on the N. by Canton on the  
other parts by the sea, be-  
the island of Formosa. The  
climate

climate is hot, but the air pure and healthy.  
It is well cultivated in every place, not  
excepting the mountains, which produce a  
great deal of rice, from a method they  
have of conveying the water upon terraces  
placed one above another. They trade in  
musk, precious stones, quicksilver, silk,  
linen, calicoes, steel, and all sorts of uten-  
sils. Every town has its peculiar dialect,  
which is very inconvenient for travellers.  
The inhabitants are much attached to the  
sciences, and it produces a great number  
of learned men.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal town of Italy,  
in the territories of the pope, and district  
of Umbria. It is a trading place, re-  
markable for its sweetmeats, paper-mills,  
silk manufactures, and fairs. It is seated  
on the declivity of a mountain, near a  
fine fertile plain, 69 miles N. of Rome.  
Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, with a  
market on Thursday. It was once a  
flourishing town, of large extent, contain-  
ing five parish churches, which are now  
reduced to one small church, and three  
meeting-houses. It is a member of the  
port of Dover, and governed by a mayor,  
and 12 jurors. The inhabitants are chiefly  
employed in fishing. It is seated on the  
English Channel, eight miles S. W. of  
Dover, and 72 E. by S. of London. 1. 14.  
E. lat. 51. 5. N.

FONDI, an episcopal town of the king-  
dom of Naples, seated on a fertile plain,  
but in a bad air, near a lake of the same  
name; 42 miles N. W. of Capua, and 50  
S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 24. E. lat. 41.  
22. N.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town of France,  
in the department of Seine and Marne  
and late province of the Isle of France,  
remarkable for its fine palace, which was  
a hunting seat of the late kings of France.  
It was first embellished by Francis I. and  
each successive king added something to  
it; inasmuch that it was one of the finest  
pleasure-houses in the world. It stands  
in the midst of a forest, 35 miles S. E. of  
Paris. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

FONTAINE-L'ÉVEQUE, a town of  
France, in the department of the North  
and late province of Hainault, near the  
river Sambre; three miles W. of  
Charleroy. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

FONTARABIA, a seaport of Spain, in  
Biscay, seated on a peninsula on the sea-  
shore, and on the river Bidassoa. It is  
small, but is well-fortified both by na-  
ture and art; and has a good harbour,  
though dry at low water. It is built in  
the form of an amphitheatre, on the de-  
clivity of a hill, and surrounded on the

land side by the Pyrenean mountains.  
It is a very important place, being ac-  
counted the key of Spain on that side.  
It is 22 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 62  
E. of Bilbao. Lon. 1. 33. W. lat. 43.  
23. N.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a handsome  
town of France, in the department of  
Vendée and late province of Poitou.  
It has a woollen manufacture, and its fair  
is famous for cattle, and particularly for  
mules, on which last account it is resorted  
to by the Spaniards. It is seated on the  
river Vendée, near the sea, 25 miles N.  
E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 46.  
30. N.

FONTENOY, a village of Austrian  
Hainault, remarkable for a battle between  
the Allies and the French in 1745, in  
which the former were worsted. It is  
four miles S. W. of Tournay. Lon. 3.  
26. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

FONTENOY, a village of France, in  
the department of Yonne and late pro-  
vince of Burgundy, remarkable for a bat-  
tle fought here in 841, between the Ger-  
mans and the French, in which were  
killed above 100,000 men; and the Ger-  
mans were defeated. It is 20 miles S.  
E. of Auxerre. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 47.  
28. N.

FONTEVRAULT, a town of France, in  
the department of Maine and Loire and  
late province of Anjou. Here was a fa-  
mous abbey, founded by Robert d'Arbrif-  
sel in the year 1100. It was the chief  
of a religious order, which, by a singu-  
lar whim of the founder, consisted of  
both sexes, and the general of which was  
a woman. Queen Bertrade, so famous in  
history, was among the first nuns that  
entered this abbey. It is nine miles S.  
E. of Saumur, and 160 S. W. of Paris.  
Lon. 0. 0. lat. 47. 9. N.

FORCALQUIER, an ancient and con-  
siderable town of France, in the depart-  
ment of the Lower Alps and late pro-  
vince of Provence, seated on a hill, at  
the foot of which runs the little river  
Laye. Its Roman name was Forum Ne-  
ronis. It is 20 miles N. E. of Aix.  
Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of Ger-  
many, in Franconia, and in the bishopric  
of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal; seated  
on the river Rednitz, 18 miles S. of  
Bamberg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49.  
44. N.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hamp-  
shire, with a market on Saturday. It is  
20 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 37  
W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W.  
lat. 50. 56. N.

FORD-

**FORDINGTON**, a large village, near Dorchester, in Dorsetshire. A causeway was made over the moor here to the E. end of Dorchester, with a bridge over the Frome, in 1747, for the more convenient and less dangerous road to Dorchester, to which it was formerly a suburb.

**FORDWICH**, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It is noted for its excellent trouts, and lies three miles N. E. of Canterbury, and eight W. of Sandwich.

\* **FORELAND, NORTH**, a promontory, which is the N. E. point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N. in a right line, to the point, called the Naze, in Essex, and forms the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity House, for a seamark.

\* **FORELAND, SOUTH**, a headland, forming the E. point of the coast of Kent, and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about six miles to the N. Between these two capes, is the noted road called the Downs, to which they are a great security.

**FOREST-TOWNS**, four towns of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, from Basil to Zurich, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rhinefeldt; and they are subject to the house of Austria.

**FOREZ**, a large province of France, bounded on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Velay and the Vivairas, on the E. by the Lyonnais, and on the N. by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, and has several mines of coal and iron. It now forms, with the Lyonnais, the department of Rhone and Loire.

**FORFAR**, a county of Scotland. See **ANGUSSHIRE**.

**FORFAR**, the county-town of the shire of Angus, or Forfar, in Scotland. It contains many neat modern houses, and is situated in an extensive plain. Near the town was formerly a lake, now almost drained, on account of a stratum of rich marl found at its bottom. Forfar is 14 miles W. of Montrose. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 56. 35. N.

**FORGES**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its

mineral waters. It is 60 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

**FORLÌ**, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. The public structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile, healthy, and pleasant country, 10 miles S. E. of Faenza, and 40 N. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 44. 16. N.

**FORMELLO**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fine palace, belonging to the prince of Chigi.

**FORMOSA**, a large island in the Eastern Ocean, between 119° and 122° E. lon. and 22° and 25° N. lat. about 100 miles E. of Canton in China. It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity, did not know of its existence till the year 1430. It is about 255 miles long and 75 broad. A long chain of mountains, running from N. to S. divides it into two parts, the E. and W. The Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in the W. part, in 1634. This secured to them the principal port of the island. They were driven thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who had made himself master of all the W. part. But, in 1682, the whole island submitted to the emperor of China. It contains extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets that fall from the mountains. Its air is pure and wholesome; and the earth produces abundance of corn, rice, &c. Most of the Indian fruits are found here, and many of those of Europe. Tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon are also common. Wholesome water, fit for drinking, is the only thing wanting in Formosa; and it is very extraordinary, that every kind of water in it is a deadly poison to strangers, for which no remedy has been hitherto found. On the 22d of May 1782, this fine island was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea.

**FORRES**, a pleasant little town of Murrayshire, in Scotland, situated on an eminence, close to a small river, two miles to the E. of the river Findhorn. It contains several handsome houses, and manufactures some linen and sewing thread. A little to the N. E. near the road, is a remarkable column, called King Seven's or Sweno's Stone, above 20 feet high, and three broad, covered on both sides by antique sculpture; and said to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, before their final retreat from Scotland in 1008.

**FORTEVENTURA**, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, one of the Canaries, 65 miles

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TURA, an island of the At-  
one of the Canaries, 65  
miles

miles in length, and of a very irregular  
breadth, consisting of two peninsulas  
joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth.  
It produces plenty of wheat, barley,  
beaves, and goats. Lon. 14. 26. W. lat.  
28. 4. N.

\* FORTH, one of the finest rivers in  
Scotland, which rises near the bottom of  
Lomond Hills. Between Stirling and  
Alloa, it winds in a beautiful and surpris-  
ing manner; so that, although it is but  
four miles by land, it is 24 by water be-  
tween these two places. After a course  
of near 40 miles, it meets the sea a little  
below Stirling, where it forms the noble  
estuary, called the frith of Forth. A  
communication between this river and the  
Clyde, by a canal, is now happily accom-  
plished. See CANAL, GREAT.

\* FORTHROSE, a decayed borough of  
Ross-shire, in Scotland, situated on the  
Murray Frith, nearly opposite Fort  
George.

FOSSANO, a strong town of Piedmont,  
with a bishop's see; seated on the Sture,  
10 miles N. E. of Coni, and 27 S. E. of  
Pignerol. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in  
the territory of the Church, and in the  
duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see;  
seated near the river Metro, 16 miles S.  
W. of Pesaro, and 12 S. E. of Urbino.  
Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

FOTHERINGAY, a town of Northamp-  
tonshire, nine miles S. of Stamford, near  
the river Nen. It is chiefly noted for the  
ruins of the castle, in which Mary, queen  
of Scotland, was beheaded.

FOUE, an ancient and large town of  
Lower Egypt, seated on the river Nile, in  
a delightful country, 25 miles E. of Ro-  
setto, and 40 E. of Alexandria. Lon. 31.  
15. E. lat. 31. 12. N.

FOUGERES, a town of France, in the  
department of Maine and Loire and late  
province of Bretagne, with an ancient  
castle. It is seated on the river Coesnom,  
25 miles N. E. of Rennes, and 150 W. of  
Paris. Lon. 1. 13. W. lat. 48. 22. N.

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with  
a market on Tuesday, 16 miles N. W. of  
Norwich, and 111 N. E. of London.  
Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52. 51. N.

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a small circu-  
lar island in the South Sea, situated in 17.  
11. S. lat. and 143. 2. W. lon.

FOWEY, or FOY, a borough and sea-  
port of Cornwall, with a market on Sa-  
turday. It is seated at the mouth of the  
river Fowey, and has a considerable share  
in the pilchard fishery. It is 32 miles S.  
W. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of  
London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 19. N.

\* FOWEY, a river of Cornwall, which  
rises in the N. E. part of the county, and  
taking a S. W. direction, passes by Leit-  
withiel, and enters the English Channel  
at the town of the same name.

\* FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in  
the N. Archipelago. They are 16 in num-  
ber, and are situated between the E. coast  
of Kamtschatka and the W. coast of Ame-  
rica, between 52° and 55° N. lat. Each  
island has a peculiar name; but this ge-  
neral name is given to the whole group,  
on account of the great number of black,  
grey, and red foxes with which they  
abound. The dress of the inhabitants  
consists of a cap, and a fur coat, which  
reaches down to the knee. Some of them  
wear common caps of a party-coloured  
bird skin, upon which they leave part of  
the wings and tail. On the fore part of  
their hunting and fishing caps, they place  
a small board, like a screen, adorned with  
the jawbones of sea-bears, and ornamented  
with glass beads, which they receive in  
barter from the Russians. At their festi-  
vals, and dancing parties, they use a much  
more showy sort of caps. They feed  
upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals,  
and generally eat it raw. But, when they  
dress their food, they make use of a hol-  
low stone, in which they place the fish or  
flesh: they then cover it with another,  
and close the interstices with lime or clay.

They next lay it horizontally on two  
stones, and light a fire under it. The  
provision intended for keeping, is dried  
without salt in the open air. Their  
weapons are bows, arrows, and darts;  
and, for defence, they use wooden shields.  
The most perfect equality reigns among  
them. They have neither chiefs nor su-  
periors, neither laws nor punishments.

They live together in families, and socie-  
ties of several families united, which form  
what they call a race, who, in case of at-  
tack or defence, mutually aid each other.  
The inhabitants of the same island always  
pretend to be of the same race; and each  
one looks upon his island as a possession,  
the property of which is common to all in-  
dividuals of the same society. Feasts are  
very common among them, and, more  
particularly, when the inhabitants of one  
island are visited by those of another. The  
men of the village meet their guests, beat-  
ing drums, and preceded by the women,  
who sing and dance. At the conclusion  
of the dance, the hosts serve up their best  
provisions, and invite their guests to par-  
take of the feast. They feed their chil-  
dren, when very young, with the coarsest  
flesh, and for the most part raw. If an  
infant cries, the mother immediately car-  
ries

ries it to the seaside, and whether it be summer or winter, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them against the cold; and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter, without the least inconvenience. They seldom heat their dwellings; but when they would warm themselves, they light a bundle of hay, and stand over it; or they set fire to trainoil, which they pour into a hollow stone. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding. They seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions; but if an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become furious and inflexible, taking the most violent revenge, without any regard to the consequences. The least affliction prompts them to suicide; the apprehension of even an uncertain event often leads them to despair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility. The Russians call these island the *Lyffe Ostrova*.

**FRAGA**, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a handsome castle. It is strong by situation, among the mountains, having the river Cinca before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and saffron, but the parts about it are barren. Alphonso VII. king of Arragon, and the first of that name of Castile, was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 46 miles E. of Saragossa. Lon.  $0. 28. E.$  lat.  $41. 46. N.$

**FRAMLINGHAM**, a large town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the head of a small rivulet, and has the remains of a castle, said to have been built in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. To this castle the princess Mary, afterward Mary I. retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen, and here she found that powerful support of the people of Suffolk, which so soon seated her on the throne. Here is also a stately church, in which are the monuments of some noble families. It is 30 miles E. of Bury, and 87 N. E. of London. Lon.  $1. 26. E.$  lat.  $52. 25. N.$

**FRAMPTON**, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Frome, 12 mile N. W. of Weymouth, and 126 W. by S. of London. Lon.  $2. 50. W.$  lat.  $50. 45. N.$

**FRANCE**, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the English Channel and the Austrian Netherlands; on the E. by

Germany, and the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland. Savoy, and Piedmont; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, from which kingdom it is divided by the Pyrenees; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; extending from  $5^{\circ} 4' W.$  to  $7^{\circ} 47' E.$  lon. and from  $42^{\circ} 30' to 51^{\circ} N.$  lat. From the Pyrenees in the S. to Dunkirk in the N. its extent is 624 miles, and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Brittany; which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 miles farther into the ocean than any other part of the country. The climate is temperate; the air pure and wholesome; and the soil, which is agreeably diversified, produces all the necessaries of life, and, among its luxuries, some of the most excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde, with many others, that give name to the new geographical division of this country into departments. The most considerable mountains, beside the Alps and Pyrenees, are those of the Cevennes and Auvergne. France was lately an absolute monarchy, and was divided into several military governments, or provinces. These were Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Blaisois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Breffe, Brittany, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comté, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevaudan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marfan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orlenois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Querci, Rouergue, Roussillon, Saintonge, Soissonnois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. These varied much from each other in point of extent and importance, and there were others of still inferior consideration. The population of the whole is estimated by the French at 25,000,000. The established religion was the Roman Catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Caivailon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But, in 1789, a very wonderful revolution took place. The deranged situation of the finances of the country, occasioned, in a considerable degree, by the American war, had induced his most Christian majesty to convoke, first an assembly of the notables, or principal men in the kingdom, and next (on the ineffectual result of their deliberations) the

states-

The Alps, which separate it from Savoy, and Piedmont; the Mediterranean Sea; and which kingdom it is divided by; and on the W. by the Rhine; extending from  $4^{\circ}$   $4'$  N. lon. and from  $45^{\circ}$   $30'$  to  $47^{\circ}$  N. its extent is 642 miles more from the most distant Alliance to the most western point; which province, it multiplies above 100 miles farther than any other part of the empire climate is temperate; the soil is wholesome; and the foil, extremely diversified, produces various kinds of life, and, among its rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, with many others, all due to the new geographical division of this country into departments. Considerable mountains, besides the Pyrennees, are those of Auvergne. France was absolute monarchy, and was distinguished military governments, &c. These were Alsace, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Barrois, Balaques, Bearn, Brece, Blafois, Boulonois, Bourges, Brittany, Burgundy, Champagne, Couferans, Dumez, Fox, Franche Comte, Flanders, Gascony, Gevaudan, French Hainault, Isle of Anguedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Marche, Maine, Marfan, Narbonne, Normandy, Orleansois, Picard, Picardy, Poitou, Provençal, Rouergue, Roussillon, Soissonnois, Touraine, Velay, &c. These varied much in other in point of extent and population, and there were others of still consideration. The population of France is estimated by the French at 20,000,000. The established religion is Roman Catholic; and the ecclesiastical of the country was into archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, of Avignon, Carpentras, Caidan, Vailon, which belonged to the Pope.

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states-general, which had not been assembled since the reign of Lewis XIII. in 1614. These consisted of three orders, the nobility, the clergy, and the third estate, or commons. The last were double the number of the other two orders united; and, when the states-general were assembled at Versailles, a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or be blended in one assembly. The third estate insisted upon the latter; they were inflexible on this point; and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, they declared, that as much, they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they still refused to join them. In the sequel, the nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. In the mean time, Paris was encircled by an army of 50,000 men, with the apparent view of coercing that city, if necessary. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July 1789, a dreadful insurrection ensued in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the formidable Bastile was captured by the citizens; the governor, and some other obnoxious persons, were beheaded, and their heads carried about in horrid triumph, on poles; in a word, eight weeks after the opening of the states-general, on the 5th of May, a revolution was effected, which then excited astonishment, and, since that period, even alarm and terror in all Europe. On the 17th of July, the king visited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and surrendered himself, as it were, to his people. From that moment, from being an absolute monarch, he became one of the most limited in Europe. The national assembly, now triumphant, proceeded to the most extraordinary measures. They abolished nobility and the whole feudal system, and confiscating the possessions of the clergy, rendered them dependent, for support, on a public allowance, like the servants of the state; and all the monasteries were suppressed. In October, in consequence of another dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, were removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state-prisoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions, with the utmost circumspection. From this irksome situation, he attempted to escape, in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and the princess his daughter. He had almost reached the frontiers, when he was arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. Such

however, was then the moderation of the popular party, that no disastrous consequences ensued. The national assembly completed a new constitution, which was accepted by the king in September of the same year, when a new national assembly was elected. Heroiné did not long prevail between this assembly and the king. Some of their decrees he refused to sanction; and, on their part, among other steps, which could not fail to give umbrage to a once powerful monarch, was the disbanding of his guard. France was now involved in a war against the king of Hungary; and the executive power was suspected, not only of not properly exerting the national force against the enemy, but of acting in concert with him, and with the emigrant princes, and others, who were in arms against their country. To lose the reputation of sincerity is the greatest unhappiness that can befall a prince. It was fatal to Lewis XVI. one of the most humane and well-meaning sovereigns that ever ruled in France. In August 1793, the mayor of Paris, at the head of a deputation from that city, appeared at the bar of the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensued; the Tuileries, the royal residence, was attacked; the Swiss guards were defeated and massacred; and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of the executive power in the hands of the king, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a house in Paris, called the Temple, and there kept in close confinement, with circumstances of the most humiliating degradation. Between the prison and the grave of a deposed sovereign, the distance, it has been observed, is not very remote. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the abolition of royalty, and the formation of a republic on the principles of "liberty and equality." In December following, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; and this tribunal, exercising at once the incompatible characters of accusers, prosecutors, and judges, condemned the unfortunate monarch; who, in pursuance of their sentence, was publicly beheaded, in the Place de la Revolution, lately called the Place de Louis XV. on the 21st of January 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty, not to say the impolicy, of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral,

in the war, were eager to take an active part in it; and the new republic, in addition to the arms of Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the empire, had to encounter the powerful combination of Great Britain, the United Provinces, and Spain. This is not the place for political conjectures. Whether the French republic will be permanent, or the ancient order of things restored, is a question foreign to this work, in which the present geographical state of the country must be noticed, whether that state be permanent or not. France then, it must be observed, was divided, by the first legislative assembly, into 83 departments; instead of the ancient military provinces; and these departments were subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments, are Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Ariège, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correze, Corsica, Côte d'Or, Côtes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loire, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Hérault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Ilere, Ille and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loir and Cher, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loir-et, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Maine, Maine and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Paris, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower; Rhone, Bouches du; Rhone and Loire, Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarthe, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne; Sevres, les deux; Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendée, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. Each of these departments (which see under its respective name) has an archiepiscopal or episcopal town; there being now only ten archbishoprics, or metropolitan circles, and 73 bishop's sees. Some of these sees are of new creation, as Colmar, Vesoul, Laval, Chateauroux, Gueret, and St. Maixent. Every town of France mentioned in this work, is placed in its respective department; the late province, in which it is situated, being preserved, as essentially necessary to the elucidation of former histories, whatever may be the termination of a revolution, which has unfortunately been distinguished hitherto by a series of dreadful massacres, confiscations, exiles, proscriptions, and all the calamities of foreign and domestic war.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, a late province of France, so called, because it was formerly

bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now includes the four departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

\* FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an island in the Indian Ocean, 200 leagues E. of Madagascar. It was early discovered by the Portuguese. After them, the Dutch settled on the S. E. shore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but they abandoned it, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited, till the French landed there in 1720. This island is about 45 leagues in circumference. Indigo is the general object of cultivation; of which four of five crops a year are produced. In 1789, one person only, sent to Europe 30,000 lb. weight of it of a very superior quality. Attempts have been made to rear cochineal, as the island abounds with the plant on which the insects lie; but a small bird destroys the insect. The soil of this island is little superior to that at Port Jackson. At the distance of three leagues is a public garden, which, before the late French revolution, was kept with the utmost care, and was called the King's Garden. Here a gardener lived at the king's expence; he reared the plants, and distributed them gratis to the colonists. The town (and harbour are called Port Louis, and are strongly fortified; but no vessel ought to touch at this island in the hurricane months, October, November, and December; as the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than six or eight vessels. The town is large, and covers a great deal of ground, but the houses, in general, are mean. Here are large store-houses and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the island, exclusive of the military, is 8000 whites, and 12,000 blacks. Lon. 57. 9. E. lat. 20. 10. S.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE, an ancient, large, and free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The chief structure is the townhouse, which is large and handsome, but built in the ancient taste. In this the golden bull is preserved, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire; and here is the chamber in which the emperor is elected. All religions are tolerated at Franckfort, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith, as the magistrates are of that communion. The principal church is in the possession of the Roman Catholics; but no public procession through the streets is permitted. In this church is a chapel, to which the empe-

## FRA

the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, &c. It now includes the departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Marne, and Paris.

**ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS**, in the Indian Ocean, 200 miles from Madagascar. It was early discovered by the Portuguese. After being settled on the S. E. shore, the name of Mauritius, in honour of Prince Maurice, their stadtholder, they abandoned it, on their departure from the Cape of Good Hope. It remained uninhabited, till the French discovered it in 1720. This island is about 100 miles in circumference. Indigo is the principal object of cultivation; of which 100,000 crops a year are produced. The population is 10,000 persons only, sent to Europe from the West Indies. Attempts have been made to rear the island abounds with the most valuable insects; but a small number of the insect. The soil of this island is superior to that at Port Jackson. A distance of three leagues is a public garden, which, before the late French government, was kept with the utmost care, and called the King's Garden. Here the king lived at the king's expense; the plants, and distributed them to the colonists. The town is called Port Louis, and is fortified; but no vessel ought to anchor in the harbour, and December, November, and December, the harbour cannot afford shelter to more than six or eight vessels. The island is large, and covers a great deal of land; the houses, in general, are built on the hills; there are large store-houses and magazines necessary for the equipment of the military. The number of inhabitants is 10,000, exclusive of the military, is 10,000, and 12,000 blacks. Lon. 57. 10. S.

**PORT ON THE MAINE**, an ancient, large, and free imperial town of France, in the circle of Franconia. The town is the townhouse, which is handsome, but built in the ancient style.

In this the golden bull is preserved, which is the original of the fundaments of the empire; and here is the place in which the emperor is crowned. All religions are tolerated at this town, under certain restrictions; but the Roman Catholic is the established faith, as the emperor is of that communion. The principal church is in the possession of the emperor. Catholics; but no public worship through the streets is permitted. There is a chapel, to which the emperor

## FRA

emperor is conducted immediately after his election, in order to be crowned by the elector of Mentz. The Jews have a synagogue in this city; but the Calvinists have never been allowed any place of worship in the territory of Francfort. They attend divine service at Bockenheim, in the county of Hanau, where they have built a church. It is remarkable, that in all funeral processions here, the crucifix leads the way, whether the deceased has died a Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, or a Calvinist. The Calvinists are very numerous. They are thought to be the most industrious, and certainly are the richest part of the inhabitants. The number of the Jews is very great, notwithstanding they are compelled to live together in a single narrow street, built up at one end. There is a large gate at the other, which is regularly shut at a certain hour of the night, after which no Jews dare appear in the streets. They are obliged to fetch water, when a fire happens in any part of the city; and the magistrates, in return, permit them to choose judges out of their own body for deciding disputes among themselves; but an appeal is open to the magistrates. Francfort is one of the most trading places in Europe, and two great fairs are held here every year. It was taken by the French in October 1792, who were dispossessed of it by the Prussians in December following. It is situated on the river Maine, which divides it in two, 15 miles N. E. of Mentz, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

**FRANCFORT ON THE ODER**, a rich and handsome town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its three great fairs, and for its university. It is 45 miles S. E. of Berlin, and 72 S. of Stettin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

**FRANCHE COMTE**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorraine, on the E. by Alsace and Switzerland, on the W. by Burgundy, and on the S. by Bresse. It is 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimègue in 1678. It is now included in the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saône.

**FRANCHEMONT**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 12 miles S. E. of Liege.

\* **FRANCIADÉ**. See DENYS, St.

\* **FRANÇOIS, CAPE**, a fine town in the N. part of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it

## FRE

the Cape, by way of eminence. It has suffered much by the dreadful commotions that were the consequences of the great revolution in the mother country. Lon. 72. 18. W. lat. 19. 46. N.

**FRANCONIA**, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the S. by Suabia, on the E. by the Upper Palatinate; and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate; being about 88 miles from N. to S. and 95 from E. to W. The middle is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that kingdom.

**FRANEKER, or FRANKER**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, with a castle and university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent. It is seven miles W. of Leeuwarden. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 53. 11. N.

**FRANKENDAL**, a strong town of Germany, in the dominions of the Elector Palatine. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1623, by the Swedes in 1632, and was burnt by the French in 1688. It is seated near the Rhine, seven miles S. of Worms. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

**FRANKENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine and duchy of Zuebruggen, 12 miles N. W. of Landau. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

**FRAUENFELD**, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Thurgau; seated on an eminence. It is remarkable as the place, where, since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons assemble at the general diet. Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

**FRAUSTADT**, a town of Silesia, remarkable for a battle the Swedes gained here over the Saxons in 1706. It is 20 miles N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 3. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

\* **FRAZERBURGH**, a small but pleasant town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, built by sir Alexander Frazer of Philorth, in 1600. It is seated close by the promontory, called Kinnaird's Head, on which a lighthouse has been lately erected. This town has a tolerable harbour, and is 40 miles N. of Aberdeen.

**FREDBERG**, a large, rich, and fine town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is a delightful place, seated on the river Mulda, 15 miles S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

**FREDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 50 miles W. of Cassel. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 51. 10. W.

**FREDERICA**, a town of N. America, in Georgia, on the river Altamaha. The

## FRE

island on which it stands is called St. Simon's, and is about 13 miles in length, and four in breadth. Lon. 80. 20. W. lat. 31. 6. N.

**FREDERICSBURG**, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 15 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 55. 52. N.

\* **FREDERICSBURG**, a town of Virginia, in N. America, situated on the S. side of Rappahannoc River, 110 miles from its mouth. It contains about 200 houses, principally in one street, which runs nearly parallel with the river. It is 50 miles S. by W. of Alexandria. Lon. 77. 20. W. lat. 38. 2. N.

**FREDERICSBURG**, a fort, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in Africa, near Cape Threepoints, 62 miles from Cape Coast Castle. It is subject to Denmark. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

**FREDERICSHALL**, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and on the frontiers of Sweden, situated on the extremity of the Swinesund, at the mouth of the river Tiste. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river, from the different saw-mills, occasions an annual expence to clear it away. On the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which overhangs the town, stands the strong and hitherto impregnable fortress of Fredericstein, in the siege of which Charles XII. king of Sweden, was killed, by a musket-ball, in 1718. The spot was once marked by a pillar erected by the king of Denmark, but demolished at the request of the king of Sweden. This town is 31 miles S. E. of Christiania. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 59. 2. N.

**FREDERICS-ODE**, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, seated near the sea, 50 miles N. of Sleswick. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

**FREDERICSTADT**, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, seated on the river Iyer, 17 miles S. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

**FREDERICSTADT**, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys. It stands on the river Glomne, and is the most regular fortress in this part of Norway, containing an arsenal amply supplied. A few years ago, the town was consumed by fire, and the houses are mostly new. Close to the town is the new fortress of Kongstein, on a rocky eminence, in which several convicts are condemned to hard labour. It is 26 miles W. of Fredericshall. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

\* **FREDERICTOWN**, a fine flourishing town of N. America, in Maryland,

## FRE

seated on the Potomac, 60 miles W. by N. of Annapolis. Lon. 77. 30. W. lat. 39. 20. N.

**FREISENGEN**, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Isar, 20 miles N. by E. of Munich. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

**FREJUS**, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. In the time of the Romans, it was called Forum Julii. It had then a port on the seacoast, which is now a mile and a half from it. It was the birthplace of that great Roman general and philosopher Agricola; and near it, some fine remains of antiquity are still visible. It is seated near the little river Argens, in a morass, that renders the air unhealthy, 40 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

\* **FRESCATI**, a delightful village of Italy, on the declivity of a hill, 12 miles from Rome. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields around. It is a bishop's see, and always possessed by one of the six eldest cardinals. At present, it belongs to the cardinal duke of York (as he is called) the sole surviving descendant of James II. In the neighbourhood of Frescati, are situated some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. The ancient city of Tusculum is supposed to have stood on the spot, or very near it, where Frescati is now built; and, at the distance of a mile and a half, it is generally believed, was the Tusculan villa of Cicero, at a place now called Grotta Ferrata. Some Greek monks of the order of St. Basil, flying from the persecution of the Saracens, in the 11th century, were permitted to build a convent on the ruins of Cicero's famous house. They still perform the service in the Greek language. Frescati, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of the landscape painters who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can surpass the admirable assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which charm the eye, as it wanders among the shades of these delightful villages. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

**FREUDENSTADT**, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the Black Forest, built to defend the passage into this forest. It is 12 miles S. E. of Stralsburg. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

**FREYSTADT**, a town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the river Wag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

FREY-

# FRE

Potomac, 60 miles W. by  
olis. Lon. 77. 30. W. lat.

EN, a handsome and con-  
n of Germany, capital of a  
he same name, in the circle  
It is seated on a mountain,  
11. 50. E. lat. 48. 26. N.  
town of France, in the de-  
far and late province of Pro-  
the time of the Romans, it  
orum Julii. It had then a  
cacoast, which is now a mile  
m it. It was the birthplace  
Roman general and philoso-  
la; and near it, some fine  
antiquity are still visible. It  
the little river Argens, in a  
renders the air unhealthy, 40  
of Toulon. Lon. 6. 50. E.

ATI, a delightful village of  
e declivity of a hill, 12 miles  
It derives its name from  
of the air, and fresh verdure  
around. It is a bishop's see,  
possessed by one of the six  
als. At present, it belongs to  
duke of York (as he is called)  
iving descendant of James II.  
ighbourhood of Frefcati, are situ-  
the most magnificent villas in  
e ancient city of Tusculum  
have stood on the spot, or very  
re Frefcati is now built; and  
nce of a mile and a half, it is  
elieved, was the Tusculan villa  
at a place now called Grotta  
some Greek monks of the or-  
Basil, flying from the persecu-  
Saracens, in the 11th century,  
cted to build a convent on the  
Cicero's famous house. They  
n the service in the Greek lan-  
refcati, with Tivoli and Al-  
e favourite abode of the land-  
ers who travel into Italy for  
nt. Nothing surpasses the  
assemblage of hills, meadows,  
ades, gardens, ruins, groves, and  
hich charm the eye, as it wan-  
g the shades of these delightful  
Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

ENSTADT, a handsome and  
n of Germany, in the Black  
it to defend the passage into  
It is 12 miles S. E. of Stras-  
Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

TADT, a town of Hungary, in  
o of Neitra, with a strong castle,  
the river Wag, opposite Leo-  
Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

FREY-

# FRI

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the  
territory of Teschen, 20 miles E. of Trop-  
paw. Lon. 18. 14. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

FRIAS, a considerable town of Spain,  
in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near  
the river Ebro, 35 miles N. W. of Bur-  
gos. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

FRIBURG, a large town of Germany,  
capital of Brisgaw; remarkable for the  
steeple of the great church (which, except  
that of Strasburg, is the finest in Ger-  
many) and for its university. The inha-  
bitants are famous for polishing crystal and  
precious stones. It has been several times  
taken and retaken, particularly by the  
French in 1744, who demolished the for-  
tifications. It is seated on the river Tri-  
ser, 10 miles E. of Brisach, and 26 S. of  
Strasburg. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

FRIBURG, a town of Switzerland, cap-  
ital of the canton of the same name.  
The public buildings, especially the cathed-  
ral, are very handsome, and the inhabi-  
tants are Papists. It is governed in spiri-  
tuals by the bishop of Lausanne, who re-  
sides here, and in temporals by a council,  
over which an avoyer presides. Its situ-  
ation is very extraordinary, for only the  
western side is near plain ground, and all  
the rest is built among rocks and hills.  
The streets are clean and large, and it is  
divided into four parts, the town, the city,  
the island or meadow, and the hospital.  
Three miles from this town is the hermit-  
age of a celebrated hermit. It is cut in  
a rock, and contains a church and steeple,  
a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms  
on each side two pair of stairs, and a cellar.  
The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and  
22 high. But the most wonderful thing  
of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high  
above the rock. The chimney of the  
kitchen is also very surprising, for the  
passage up is 90 feet in height. It is al-  
most inconceivable how one man, with his  
servant, could perform so difficult a work,  
though they were 25 years about it. Fri-  
burgh is seated on the river San, 15 miles  
S. W. of Bern, and 75 S. W. of Zurich.  
Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

FRIBURG, one of the cantons of Swit-  
zerland. It is surrounded on all sides by  
the canton of Bern, and the land is fruitful  
in corn, fruits, and pastures.

FRIENTI, an episcopal town of the  
kingdom of Naples, near the river Tri-  
palto, 20 miles S. E. of Benevento. Lon.  
15. 9. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in  
Weteravia, and in the landgraviate of Hesse.  
It was much more considerable formerly  
than at present, though an imperial town.  
It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles N. E.

of Francfort. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 50.  
10. N.

FRIEDBERG, the name of two small  
towns in Silesia, the one in the duchy of  
Javer, and the other in the duchy of  
Schweidnitz. The last is remarkable for  
a battle gained there by the king of Prus-  
sia, over the Austrians, in June, 1745.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in  
Saxonia, with a castle, taken and plundered  
by the Swedes in 1642. It is 10 miles  
N. W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat.  
40. 23. N.

FRIEDBERG. See FREDBERG.

FRIEDBURG, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Upper Saxony, and province  
of Thuringia, seated on the river Unstrue,  
30 miles W. of Leipzig. Lon. 11. 41.  
E. lat. 51. 19. N.

FRIEDING, a town of Germany, in  
Suabia, on the Danube, 30 miles N. E. of  
Constance. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the  
confines of Silesia, 55 miles E. of Dres-  
den. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

FRIEDLNGEN, a town of Germany, in  
Suabia, three miles E. of the Rhine, and  
four N. of Balle. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 47.  
40. N.

FRIEDENBERG, a royal palace of  
Denmark, four miles from Fredericshurg.  
It is delightfully situated at a small dis-  
tance from the lake of Esferom, which is  
about 15 miles in circumference, the  
ground gently sloping to its banks, and  
adorned with large forest trees. This  
beautiful situation is spoiled by cur yews,  
straight walks, and a profusion of statues  
and triumphal arches, where nature and  
simplicity are expelled. The palace is a  
brick building, stuccoed white, and con-  
sists of a front and two wings. It was  
built by Frederic IV. and called Frie-  
densherg, or "The Mansion of Peace,"  
because it was finished in 1720; when  
peace was concluded with Sweden, after a  
long war which had desolated both coun-  
tries. Since the prince-royal assumed the  
administration of affairs, this palace has  
been the residence of the queen-dowager  
Juhana Maria.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a cluster of  
islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, so named  
by captain Cook, in 1773, on account of  
the friendship that appeared to subsist  
among the inhabitants, and their courteous  
behaviour to strangers. Tasman, the ce-  
lebrated Dutch navigator, first touched  
here in 1643, and gave the names of New  
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg,  
to three of the principal islands. Ca. ta n  
Cook explored the whole cluster, which  
he found to consist of more than 60. New

Q3

Amster-

# FRI

Amsterdam is the largest, extending 21 miles from E. to W. and 13 from N. to S. It is intersected by straight and pleasant roads, with fruit-trees on each side, which provide shade from the scorching heat of the sun. Middleburg is called Eosa by the natives, who have given the names of Annamooka, Tangataboo, Hapae, and Lefnoga, to the other principal islands, which see respectively. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility: the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocopalms, and a species of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On closer examination, it is almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. In short, here are most of the articles which the Society Islands produce, and some which they have not. Their stock of quadrupeds is as scanty as that at the Society Islands; but they received from capt. Cook the same valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and paroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society Isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shellfish. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of the cloth. These islands lie between 170° and 180° W. lon. and 20° and 23° S. lat.

**FRIESACH**, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, with a strong castle, built on a mountain. It is 56 miles S. E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

**FRIESLAND**, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the W. by the Zuider Zee, on the S. by the same and Overijssel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. Lewarden is the capital.

**FRIESLAND, EAST.** See EMBDEN.

**FRIESLAND, WEST**, another name for that part of Holland called N. Holland. The States of Holland hence take the title of the states of Holland and W. Friesland.

**FRINWALT**, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the river Oder, 30 miles N. E. of Berlin.

**FRIO, CAPE**, a promontory of Brasil, in S. America, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41. 31. W. lat. 22. 54. S.

**FRISCHAH**, a bay of the Baltic Sea at the mouth of the river Vistula.

**FRITZLAR**, a town in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles S. W. of Cassel.

**FRIULI**, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the gulf of Venice, on the E. by the county of Goritz and the gulf of Trieste, and on the W. by Trevisano and the Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the house of Austria. Udina is the capital.

**FROBISHER'S STRAITS**, a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and West Greenland, discovered by sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 41. 0. W. lat. 63. 0. N.

**FRODINGHAM**, a town of the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 36 miles E. of York, and 194 N. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

**FRODSHAM**, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated near the Mersey, by Frodsham Hills, the highest in the county. At the W. end is a castle. It is 11 miles N. E. of Chester, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

**FROME**, or **FROOM**, a river of Dorsetshire, which comes from the S. W. part of the county to Dorchester; whence, proceeding to Wareham, it empties itself into the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

**FROME**, a river of Somersetshire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Bristol.

**FROME**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Frome, and is well inhabited by clothiers. The article chiefly made here is second cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool. It is 12 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

**FRONSAC**, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the river Dordogne, 22 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 45. 5. N.

**FRONTEIRA**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 17 miles N. E. of Estremoz.

**FRONTIGNAC**, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent Muscadine wines, and its handsome townhouse. It is seated on the Lakes Maguelone, 14 miles S. W. of Montpellier. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

**FUEGO**,

a bay of the Baltic Sea  
the river Vistula.

a town in the landgraviate  
20 miles S. W. of Cassel.  
province of Italy, bounded  
Arianthia, on the S. by the  
on the E. by the county  
the gulf of Trieste, and on  
eviano and the Bellunese.  
wine and fruits, and be-  
the Venetians, and partly  
Austria. Udina is the ca-

's STRAITS, a little to  
of Cape Farewell and  
nd, discovered by Sir Mar-  
Lon. 41. 0. W. lat. 63.

AM, a town of the E. rid-  
re, with a market on Thurs-  
5 miles E. of York, and 194  
Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 53.

M, a town of Cheshire, with  
Wednesday. It is seated  
Key, by Frodham Hills, the  
county. At the W. end  
it is 11 miles N. E. of Chesh-  
N. N. W. of London. Lon.  
53. 20. N.

or FROOM, a river of Dor-  
comes from the S. W. part  
y to Dorchester; whence,  
Warcham, it empties itself  
that forms the harbour of

, a river of Somersetshire,  
by the town of Frome, and  
the Avon at Bristol.

a town of Somersetshire,  
ket on Wednesday. It is  
river Frome, and is well in-  
chiers. The article chiefly  
second cloths, the principal  
which is fine English wool.  
S. of Bath, and 104 W. by  
Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51.

, a town of France, in the  
of Gironde and late province  
seated on the river Dordogne,  
E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0.  
5. 5. N.

RA, a town of Portugal, in  
miles N. E. of Estremos.  
NIAC, a town of France, in  
ent of Herault and late pro-  
venguedoc, remarkable for its  
scadine wines, and its hand-  
cuse. It is seated on the  
leone, 14 miles S. W. of  
Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 43.

**FUEGO,**

**FUEGO**, or **FOGO**, one of the Cape de  
Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It  
is much higher than any of the rest,  
and seems to be one single mountain  
at sea, though on the sides there are  
deep vallies. There is a volcano, at the  
top of it, which burns continually, and  
may be seen a great way off at sea. It  
vomits a great deal of fire and smoke, and  
throws out huge pieces of rock to a vast  
height; and sometimes torrents of brim-  
stone run down the sides. The Portu-  
guese, who first inhabited it, brought ne-  
groes with them, and a stock of cows,  
horses, and hogs; but the chief inhabitants  
now are blacks, of the Romish religion.  
It is 300 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and  
100 W. of St. Jago. Lon. 24. 30. W.  
lat. 14. 54. N.

**FUENTE DUEÑA**, a town of Spain,  
in New Castile, on the Tajo, 35 miles S.  
E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 40.  
14. N.

**FUESSEN**, a town of Germany, in Sua-  
bia, belonging to the bishop of Augs-  
burg, with an ancient castle. It is seated  
on the river Lech, 50 miles S. by E. of  
Augsburg. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 47.  
40. N.

**FUIDENTALL**, a town of Germany,  
in Silesia. It was taken by the king of  
Prussia in 1741 and 1744.

\* **FULA**, or **THULE**, a small island, to  
the W. of the Mainland, or principal  
of the Shetland Islands so called. It is  
thought by some to be the same, which  
the ancients reckoned the ultimate limit  
of the habitable globe, and, to which they  
therefore gave the appellation of Ultima  
Thule. It is very doubtful, however,  
whether this be really the island so called;  
because, had the ancients reached it, they  
must have seen land still farther to the  
N. E. the Mainland, Yell, and Unst, be-  
ing all farther North.

**FULDE**, a considerable town of Ger-  
many, in the circle of the Upper Rhine,  
with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is  
primate of the abbeys of the empire, per-  
petual chancellor of the emperor, and so-  
vereign of a small territory lying between  
Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is  
seated on the river Fulde, 55 miles S. of  
Cassel. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

**FULHAM**, a village of Middlesex, four  
miles W. of London, seated on the river  
Thames, over which is a wooden bridge  
to Putney. It has been the demesne of  
the bishops of London ever since the con-  
quest: here they have a palace; and in  
the churchyard are the tombs of some of  
the prelates of that see.

\* **FULLAN**, a country in the interior

parts of Africa, to the W. of the king-  
dom of Cassina. Its boundaries have not  
yet been ascertained, nor has the face of the  
country been described. All the infor-  
mation obtained of it, by the African as-  
sociation, is, that the dress of the natives  
resembles the cloth of which the plaids of  
the Scotch Highlanders are made.

**FUNCHAL**, the capital of Madeira,  
situated round a bay, on the gentle ascent  
of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. Its public and private buildings are,  
in general, entirely white. On the sea-  
side are several batteries. An old castle,  
which commands the road, stands on the  
top of a steep black rock, surrounded by  
the sea at high water, and called by the  
English Loo Rock. On a neighbouring  
eminence above the town, is another,  
called St. John's Castle. The hills be-  
yond the town are covered with vine-  
yards, inclosures, plantations, and groves,  
interpersed with country-houses and  
churches. The streets are narrow, ill-  
paved, and dirty. The houses are built of  
freestone, or of brick; but they are dark,  
and only a few of the best, belonging to the  
English merchants, or the principal inha-  
bitants, are provided with glass windows:  
all the others have a kind of lattice-work  
in their stead, which hangs on hinges, and  
may be lifted up occasionally. Lon. 17. 6.  
W. lat. 32. 38. N.

**FUNDY**, a bay of N. America, between  
New England and Nova Scotia, remark-  
able for its tides, which rise to the height  
or 50 or 90 feet, and flow so rapidly, as to  
overtake animals which feed upon the shore.

**FUNEN**, an island in Denmark, sepa-  
rated from Jutland by a strait, called the  
Little Belt, and from the island of Zealand  
by another called the Great Belt. It is  
about 340 miles in circumference, is re-  
markably fertile in pasture and grain, and  
exports annually to Norway, barley, oats,  
rye, and pease. The passage across the  
Little Belt is nine miles. Qdensee is the  
capital town.

**FURNES**, a town of Austrian Flanders,  
seated near the sea, on a canal which runs  
from Bruges to Dunkirk, 12 miles E.  
of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 51.  
4. N.

\* **FURRUCKABAD**, a small district of  
Hindoostan Proper, contiguous to the W.  
bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by  
the dominions of Oude. It is little more  
than 30 miles in extent, and belongs to a  
chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its ca-  
pital is of the same name. Lon. 79. 30.  
W. lat. 27. 28. N.

**FURSTENBURG**, the capital of a so-  
vereign state of Germany, in Suabia, with

Q 4

a castle

# F Y A

# G A I

a castle of the same name, seated on a mountain, near the Danube. This state is bounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenburg and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brigaw, the Black Forest, and the lake and bishopric of Constance.

**FURSTANFIELD**, a town of Germany, in Lower Stiria, with a castle, on the river Aufnitz, 50 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

**FURSTENWALD**, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Spree, 20 miles W. of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

\* **FUTTYPOUR SICRI**, a considerable town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which, for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is light, and almost as fine as hair powder; a circumstance, productive of the most disagreeable effects, when this fine dust is taken up by the hot winds from the westward. Its situation too is unhealthy, from the indifferent water with which the whole country abounds. However, the country immediately near this town, is in tolerable cultivation. On the summit of the highest hill is a large mosque, built by the emperor Acbar, in the first style of Moorish architecture; and, at the foot of this hill, are the ruins of an imperial palace, which occupy a great extent of ground. Futtypour Sicri is 42 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 77. 45. E. lat. 27. 0. N.

**FYAL**, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is well cultivated, and yields wheat of the bearded sort, barley, Indian corn, cucumbers, gourds, melons, water-melons, flax, lemons, oranges, plums, apricots, figs, pears, apples, cabbages, carrots, potatoes, large sweet onions, garlic, and strawberries. There are a few vineyards on the island; but the quantity of wine is inconsiderable, and the quality indifferent. Here are abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspen-trees. Their oxen are small; but the meat is very good, as are also their sheep; and they have plenty of long-legged goats, hogs, and poultry. Their horses are small and ill-looking; but asses and mules are more numerous, and more serviceable in such a hilly country. They have a variety of birds, particularly quails, American woodcocks, Canary-birds, black-birds, and other song-birds, with a small species of hawks. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, and

thatched with straw; and are small, but cleanly and cool. The people, in general, are feirer than those of Madeira; and Mr. Forster says, that he did not see one idle person or beggar among them. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28. 36. W. lat. 39. 32. N.

\* **FYERS**, a river of Invernesshire in Scotland, which descending from the S. flows toward Loch Ness. Over this river is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet from the level of the water. A little below the bridge is the celebrated Fall of Fyers, where a great body of water darts through a narrow gap between two rocks, then falls over a vast precipice into the bottom of the chasm, where the foam rises and fills the air like a great cloud of smoke.

\* **FYNE, LOCH**, a great inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, near 40 miles in length. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which stands directly opposite to its entrance. It is beautifully indented with bays, and surrounded by woodland mountains. At certain seasons, its waters are filled with herrings, when it becomes the resort of numerous fishing vessels.

\* **FYRABAD**, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vast building, the palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dowlah. The city is very populous; but since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, the people are of the lowest class. It is seated on the Gogra, a very large river from Thibet, and is 80 miles E. of Lucknow, and 500 N. W. by W. of Calcutta. Lon. 82. 30. E. lat. 29. 34. N.

# G

**GABARET**, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony, seated on the river Gers, 20 miles W. of Condom. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

**GABIAN**, a village of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, famous for its mineral waters.

**GABIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 45. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

**GAJETA**, an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by storm, and

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es, then falls over a vast  
the bottom of the chasm,  
rises and fills the air like  
smoke.

CH, a great inlet of the  
ire, near 40 miles in length.  
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a, a very large river from  
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## G.

T, a town of France, in  
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45. E. lat. 52. 26. N.  
ancient town of the king-  
, with a fort, a citadel, a  
bishop's see. It was taken  
in 1707, by Storm, 2<sup>nd</sup>

by the Spaniards in 1734. It is seated at  
the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30  
miles N. W. of Capua. Lon. 13. 47. E.  
lat. 41. 30. N.

GAILLAC, a town of France, in the  
department of Tarn and late province of  
Languedoc, remarkable for its trade in  
wines. It is seated on the river Tarn,  
10 miles S. W. of Alby. Lon. 2. 5. E.  
lat. 43. 54. N.

GAILLON, a town of France, in the  
department of Eure and late province of  
Normandy, remarkable for the magnificent  
palace, lately belonging to the archbishop  
of Rouen, and for its late handsome Char-  
treuse, which is about three quarters of a  
mile from it. It is a mile and a half from  
the river Seine, five from Andely, and 22  
from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a large well-built  
town of Lincolnshire, with a market on  
Tuesday. It is seated on the Trent, over  
which is a handsome stone bridge. It is  
a river-port of some consequence, being  
accessible to vessels of sufficient size to na-  
vigate the sea. It serves as a place of  
export and import for the northern part  
of the county; and is 17 miles N. W.  
of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London.  
Lon. o. 36. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

GAIRLOCH, a large bay of Scotland,  
on the W. coast of Ross-shire. In this  
bay (which gives name to a tract of land  
near it) the fishing of cod, and other  
white fish, is very considerable.

GALACZ, a town of Turkey in Eu-  
rope, in Bulgaria, seated near the Danube,  
between the mouths of the Pruth and  
Seret.

GALASHIELS, a village of Scotland,  
in Selkirkshire, situated at the N. E. an-  
gle of the county, near the confluence of  
the Gala and the Tweed. A flourishing  
manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on  
in this village. The stuff they commonly  
make, has obtained the name of Gala-  
sniels-grey, being of a dark colour and  
coarse texture. Lately, flannels and supe-  
rior cloths have been tried with tolerable  
success. It is 25 miles S. by E. of Edin-  
burgh.

GALASO, a river of the kingdom of  
Naples, in Otranto. It rises in the open-  
ing near Oria, and falls into the gulf of  
Tarento, near the city of that name.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Con-  
stantinople, seated opposite the seraglio,  
on the other side of the harbour. It is inha-  
bited by Christians of all sorts, as well  
as Jews, who exercise their religion pub-  
licly; and here wine is sold in taverns,  
which is not allowed in the city itself. The  
houses are much better built than those of

Constantinople, and there are five Roman  
Catholic convents here.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the  
county of Tipperary, 21 miles S. E. of  
Limerick. Lon. 8. 20. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

GALICIA, a large country in the S.  
of Poland, which was forcibly seized by  
the Austrians in 1772. It consists of that  
part of Little Poland which is on the S.  
side of the river Vistula, almost the whole  
of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia; and  
it is incorporated into the Austrian domi-  
nions, under the appellation of the king-  
doms of Galicia and Lodomeria; which  
kingdoms, as the court of Vienna alleged,  
some ancient diplomas represent as situated  
in Poland, and subject to the kings of  
Hungary; but their most powerful and  
convincing argument was the "*ultima*  
*ratio regum*," derived from an army of

200,000 men. The population of Gal-  
icia and Lodomeria, according to the nu-  
meration made in 1776, amounted to  
2,580,796. The mountainous parts pro-  
duce fine pasture; the plains are mostly  
fandy, but abound in forests, and are fer-  
tile in corn. The principal articles of  
traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey;  
and these countries contain mines of cop-  
per, lead, iron, and salt, of which the lat-  
ter are the most valuable. Lemburg, or  
Leopold, is the capital of the whole coun-  
try, which extends 380 miles from E. to  
W. its greatest breadth being 190. It is  
bounded on the N. by that part of Little  
Poland which is on the N. side of the  
Vistula, and the palatinates of Lublin and  
Chelm; on the N. E. by Volhinia; on  
the E. by Podolia; on the S. by Hungary  
and Moldavia, and on the W. by Silicia.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bound-  
ed on the N. and W. by the ocean, on  
the S. by Portugal, and on the E. by the  
Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate  
along the coast, but, in other places, it is  
cold and moist. It is thin of people.  
The produce is wine, flax, and citron.  
Here also are good pastures, copper, and  
lead; and the forests yield wood for build-  
ing of ships. St. Jago de Compostella is  
the capital.

GALICIA, now called also GUADA-  
LA JARA, a country of N. America, in  
New Spain, bounded on the E. by Old  
Mexico, on the N. by New Mexico, and  
on the W. by the South Sea. The air is  
temperate, and there is abundance of corn  
and pulse. Here are also mines of silver  
and copper.

GALILEE, anciently a province of  
Judea, but now of Turkey in Asia.  
The bounds are not now certainly known.

GALISTIO, a town of Spain, in Estr-  
madura,

madura, 10 miles N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

**GALL, ST. or ST. GALLEN**, a considerable town in Switzerland, and in the Upper Thurgau, with a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbot is titular prince of the German empire, and is chosen by the 72 Benedictines who compose the chapter. He formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town; but the inhabitants shook off his authority, and became independent; and the various disputes, which, since that period, have arisen between the two rival parties, have been compromised by the interposition of their allies, the Swiss cantons. The town is entirely protestant, and its government aristo-democratical. The subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are mostly catholics. The abbey, in which this prince resides, is situated close to the town, and in the midst of its territory; as the latter is also entirely surrounded by the possessions of the prince. The town owes its flourishing state to the uncommon industry of the inhabitants, and to a very extensive commerce, arising chiefly from its manufactures of linen, muslin, and embroidery. To the library belonging to the abbey, which is very numerous and well-arranged, and which contains several MSS. of the classic writers, we are indebted for Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, copies of which were found here in 1413. St. Gallen is seated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, and on two small streams, 37 miles N. E. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

**GALLA**, a fort of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1640. Some call it Punta de Galb. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat. 6. 20. N.

**GALLIPAGO ISLANDS**, in the South Sea, lying under the equator, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; for the Spaniards only call there for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoises.

**GALLIPOLI**, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, and a fort. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and joined to the main land by a bridge. It is 23 miles W. of Otranto. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

**GALLIPOLI**, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, seated at the entrance of the sea of Marmora, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an

open place, and has no other defence than a lofty square castle. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is 100 miles S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

**GALLO**, an island of the South Sea, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. It is also the place where the Buccaneers used to come for wood and water, and to refit their vessels. Lon. 80. 0. W. lat. 2. 30. N.

\* **GALLOWAY, NEW**, a small inland borough of Kirkcudbrightshire, in Scotland, pleasantly situated on the river Ken, 14 miles N. of Kirkcudbright.

\* **GALLOWAY, UPPER, or WEST.** See WIGTONSHIRE.

**GALWAY**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded by the counties of Clare, Tipperary, King's County, Roscommon, and the sea. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E. and S. E. and forms a lake several miles in length. It contains 136 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. The capital is of the same name.

**GALWAY**, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, of which it is the capital. It is surrounded by strong walls; the streets are large and straight; and the houses are generally well built of stone. It has a good trade into foreign parts, on account of its harbour, which is defended by a fort. It is seated on a bay of the same name on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 miles W. S. W. of Athlone, and 100 W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

**GAMBIA**, a great river of Africa, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. It overflows the country annually like the Nile, and is supposed to be a branch of the Niger.

\* **GANDERSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, with a celebrated nunnery. It is 17 miles S. W. of Gollar. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

**GANDIA**, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university. It is seated near the sea, 55 miles N. of Alicante. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

\* **GANDICOTTA**, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, in the dominions of Tippoo Sultan, remarkable for a strong fortress, and a diamond mine near it. It is seated on the river Pennar, between Gooty and Cuddapa.

**GANGES,**

has no other defence than  
the houses of the  
village, which are half  
high, to prevent the  
fire from their houses. It is 100  
miles from Constantinople. Lon. 26.  
E. N.

Island of the South Sea,  
Peru; the first place pos-  
sessed, when they attempt-  
ed to conquer Peru. It is also the  
place where the Buccaneers used to come  
to anchor, and to refit their ves-  
sels. W. lat. 2. 30. N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a small inland  
town in Kirkcudbrightshire, in Scot-  
land, situated on the river Ken,  
Kirkcudbright.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, UPPER, OR WEST,  
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a county of Ireland, in the  
north, 82 miles in length,  
bounded by the coun-  
ties of Tipperary, King's County,  
and the sea. The river  
Liffey forms the frontiers of the E.  
It contains a lake several miles  
long, and 136 parishes, and  
returns to parliament. The  
same name.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a town of Ireland, in the  
same name, of which it is  
surrounded by strong  
walls, and is straight;  
it is generally well built,  
and a good trade into foreign  
countries from its harbour, which is  
large. It is situated on a bay  
opening on the Atlantic Ocean,  
about 10 W. of Athlone, and 100  
miles from London. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 53.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a great river of Africa,  
from E. to W. falls into  
the Atlantic Ocean. It overflows the  
country like the Nile, and is sup-  
posed to be the branch of the Niger.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a town of Germany,  
in Lower Saxony, and in the  
county of Wolfenbüttele, with  
a brewery. It is 17 miles S.  
from Lüneburg. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 51.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a seaport of Spain, in Va-  
lencia, a small university. It is  
15 miles N. of Alicante.  
Lon. 39. 6. N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a town of the pe-  
ninsula of the dominions of  
Portugal, remarkable for a strong  
diamond mine near it. It is  
in the parish of Pennar, between Gooty

GANGES,

**GANGES**, a large and celebrated river  
of Asia, which has its source in two springs,  
on the W. side of Mount Kentsaie, in the  
kingdom of Thibet, about the 82nd de-  
gree of E. lon. and the 35th of N. lat. The  
two infant streams take a W. direction,  
inclining considerably to the N. for about  
300 miles in a direct distance; when  
meeting the great ridge of Mount Him-  
maleh, which extends from Cabul along  
the N. of Hindoostan, and through Thi-  
bet, they are compelled to turn to the S.  
in which course they unite their waters,  
and form what is properly called the  
Ganges, from the Hindoo word *Ganga*,  
which signifies the River; a term given  
to it by way of eminence. This great  
body of water now forces a passage  
through the ridge of Mount Him-  
maleh, at the distance of about 100  
miles below the place of its first approach  
to it, and, passing its very foundations,  
rushes through a cavern, and precipitates  
itself into a vast basin which it has worn  
in the rock, at the hither foot of the  
mountains. The Ganges thus appears,  
to incurious spectators, to derive its ori-  
ginal springs from this chain of mountains.  
The mind of superstition has given to the  
mouth of the cavern the form of the head  
of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos  
in a degree of veneration, almost equal to  
that in which the Egyptians held their god  
Apis; and, accordingly, they have styled  
it the Gangotri, or the Cow's Mouth.  
From this second source (as it may be  
termed) of the Ganges, it takes a S. E.  
direction, through the country of Sirina-  
gur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes  
from this mountainous tract, in which it  
has wandered about 800 miles. From  
Hurdwar, in lat 30° N. where it gushes  
through an opening in the mountains, and  
enters Hindoostan, it flows with a smooth  
navigable stream through delightful plains,  
during the remainder of its course to the  
bay of Bengal, which it enters by several  
mouths. In its course through these  
plains, it receives 11 rivers, some of which  
are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller  
than the Thames, beside many of inferior  
note. In the annual inundation of this  
immense river, the country is overflowed to  
the extent of more than 100 miles in width;  
nothing appearing but villages and trees,  
excepting, very rarely, the top of an ele-  
vated spot, the artificial mound of some  
deserted village, appearing like an island.  
The rise of the water, is, on an average,  
31 feet. In a word, it is, in every re-  
spect, one of the most beneficial rivers in  
the world; diffusing plenty immediately  
by means of its living productions, and  
secondarily by enriching the lands, afford-

ing an easy conveyance for the productions  
of its borders, and giving employment to  
many thousand boatmen. It is no won-  
der, therefore, that the Hindoos regard  
this river as a kind of deity, that they  
hold its waters in high veneration, and  
that it is visited annually by a prodigious  
number of pilgrims from all parts of Hin-  
doostan.

\* **GANNAT**, a small town of France, in  
the department of Allier and late province  
Bourbonnois, 30 miles S. of Moulins.

\* **GANJAM**, a town of the peninsula  
of Hindoostan, in one of the Northern  
Circars, subject to the English. It lies on  
the bay of Bengal, between a river and  
the S. W. end of the Chilka Lake. Lon.  
85. 20. E. lat. 19. 22. N.

**GAP**, an ancient town of France, in  
the department of the Upper Alps and  
late province of Dauphiny. It is of no  
great extent, but yet populous, and was  
lately a bishop's see. It was taken, in 1692,  
by the duke of Savoy, who burnt a great  
part of it; and, it has not been long since  
that disaster that the principal church has  
been repaired. Gap is seated on the  
small river Bene, at the foot of a moun-  
tain, in which some mineral waters are  
found that are deemed febrifuge. It is  
27 miles N. of Sisteron. Lon. 6. 10. E.  
lat. 44. 34. N.

**GARACK**, a considerable isle of Asia,  
in the gulf of Persia, remarkable for the  
fine pearls fished up on its coast. Lon.  
48. 0. E. lat. 28. 15. N.

\* **GARD**, one of the 83 departments  
of France, part of the late province of  
Languedoc. Nîmes is the episcopal town.

**GARD**, an ancient Roman aqueduct, in  
France, nine miles N. E. of Nîmes,  
erected, it is supposed, by Agrippa, in the  
time of Augustus Caesar. It is 160 feet  
in height, and consists of three bridges ris-  
ing above each other, and which unite  
two craggy mountains. The highest of  
these bridges has six arches, of great blocks  
of stone, without cement: the centre  
bridge has eleven; and the lowest (under  
which flows the Gardon, an inconsider-  
able, but rapid river) has 36. Lewis  
XIV. when he repaired, in 1699, the da-  
mages which this stupendous work had  
sustained by time, caused a real bridge,  
over which travellers now pass, to be con-  
structed by the side of the lower range of  
arches. This aqueduct was built, in order  
to convey to Nîmes the water of the  
spring of Eure, which rises near Uzès.

**GARDA**, a town of Italy, in the terri-  
tory of Venice, and in the Veronese;  
seated at the end of a great lake of the  
same name, 17 miles N. W. of Verona.  
Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

**GARDE**.

**GARDELEEN**, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer; and is seated on the river Beise, 32 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 33. E. lat. 53. 41. N.

**GARONNE**, a fine river of the S. of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and taking a N. W. direction, waters Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the bay of Biscay, is called the Gironde. It has a navigable communication with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal Canal. See CANAL, ROYAL.

**GARONNE, UPPER**, a department of France, which contains part of the late province of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

**GARRISON**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 10 miles S. E. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7. 42. W. lat. 54. 25. N.

**GARSTANG**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Wyre, and is a good thoroughfare to Lancaster, from which it is 10 miles S. and 225 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

**GARTZ**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the confines of the marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 53. 23. N.

**GASCONY**, a late province of France, bounded on the W. by the bay of Biscay, on the N. by Guienne, on the E. by Languedoc, and on the S. by the Pyrenees. The character of the inhabitants has been long that of a lively people, famous for boasting of their valour, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. This province, with Armagnac, now forms the department of Gers.

**GASSENHOVEN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 4 miles N. E. of Tirlémont. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

**GATEHOUSE**, a rising village of Kirkcudbrightshire, in Scotland, at the mouth of the river Fleet. It consists of three regular streets, all built within 30 years. Here is a cotton-mill; and small sloops come up the river, within a short distance of the town. It is nine miles N. W. of Kirkcudbright.

**GATTON**, a borough of Surry, which was formerly very large, but is now much reduced, and has neither market nor fair. It is 19 miles S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

**GAVARDO**, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the river Weisse, seven

miles W. of lake di Garda. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

**GAUDENS, ST.** a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Garonne, eight miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

**GAVEREN, or WAVEREN**, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the Scheldt, eight miles S. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 51. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

**GAVI**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, standing on the river Lemo. It is 19 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 57. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

**GAUTS, THE, or INDIAN APPENINNES**, a stupendous wall of mountains, extending from Cape Comorin, the S. extremity of the peninsula of Hindoostan, to the Tapti, or Surat River, at unequal distances from the coast; seldom more than 70 miles, and commonly about 40; and, within one short space only, it approaches within six miles. They rise abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, or Cockum, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated, as to render the air cool and pleasant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a point, or promontory, when it approaches the Tapti; but, departing from its meridional course, it bends eastward, in a wavy line, parallel to the river; and is afterward lost among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burhanpour. In its course along the Tapti, it forms several passes, or descents (that is *Gauts*, according to the original import of the word, which means a landing-place) toward that river.

**GAZA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, three miles from the sea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at present very small; but we may judge by the ruins that it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bashaw resides. It is 50 miles S. W. of Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 45. E. lat. 31. 28. N.

**GEARON, or JARON**, a small town of Persia, in Faristan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51. 17. E. lat. 28. 15. N.

**GEFLE**, the capital of the province of Gestrike, in Sweden, seated on three branches of a river of the same name, which begins to be navigable here, and falls, in a short distance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and

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ke di Garda. Lon. 10. N.  
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province of Languedoc,  
er Garonne, eight miles  
trand. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat.

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ing on the river Lemo.  
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or JARON, a small town of  
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of Persia are produced.  
E. lat. 28. 11. N.

the capital of the province  
in Sweden, seated on three  
river of the same name,  
to be navigable here, and  
t distance, into a bay of the  
the most commercial town  
part of Sweden; and its  
principally iron, pitch, tar,  
and

and planks. It is 55 miles N. by W. of  
Stockholm. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 63. 0. N.

GEGENBACH, a free imperial city of  
Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and under  
the protection of the house of Austria.  
It is seated on the river Kinzia, 12 miles  
S. E. of Straßburg. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 48.  
24. N.

GEILLDORFF, a town of Germany, in  
Suabia, seated near the river Kocher, with  
a castle that belongs to the lords of Lim-  
purg.

GEISLENGEN, an imperial town of  
Germany, in Suabia, 17 miles N. W. of  
Ulm.

GELHAUSEN, a small imperial town of  
Germany, in Weteravia, under the pro-  
tection of the elector Palatine, with a  
castle. It is seated on the river Kintzig,  
25 miles E. of Hanau. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat.  
50. 7. N.

\* GEMAPPE, a village of Austrian  
Hainault, three miles from Mons, on the  
road to Valenciennes, famous for the vic-  
tory which the French obtained here over  
the Austrians, in Nov. 1792; in which  
the carnage on both sides was so great,  
that three coal-pits adjacent were filled up  
with the dead bodies of men and horses.

GEMBLOURS, a town of Austrian Brab-  
ant, with a handsome ancient abbey.  
Don John of Austria gained a battle here  
over the Dutch in 1578. It is seated on  
the river Orne, 22 miles S. E. of Brussels.  
Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

GEMINIANS, ST. a town of Italy, in  
Tuscany, seated on a mountain, in which  
is a mine of vitriol. It contains many  
magnificent houses.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in  
the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 miles E.  
of Philippsburg. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 49.  
6. N.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Franconia, and bishopric of  
Wurtzburg, seated on the river Main. Lon.  
9. 55. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Ger-  
many, in Suabia, having a manufacture of  
chapiers or beads, which are sent to distant  
countries. It is seated on the river Reims,  
30 miles N. by W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 48.  
E. lat. 48. 48. N.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Ju-  
liers, seated on the river Roer, 24 miles  
S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat.  
50. 38. N.

GEMUYD, a town of Germany, in  
Upper Austria, considerable for its salt-  
works. It is seated on the river Draun,  
to the N. of a lake of the same name.

GENAP, a town of Austrian Brabant,

with an ancient castle; seated on the  
river Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Brussels.  
Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

GENEP, or GENNEP, a strong town of  
Germany, in the circle of Westphalia;  
subject to the king of Prussia, and seated  
on the river Neers, near the Maese, five  
miles S. W. of Cleves. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat.  
51. 42. N.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and popu-  
lous town, capital of a republic of the  
same name, near the confines of France  
and Switzerland. It is seated on the most  
narrow part of the lake of the same name,  
where the Rhone issues in two large nar-  
row channels, which soon after unite.

This river divides the city into two un-  
equal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in  
the plain on the borders of the lake, and  
partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly  
built. It is the most populous town of  
Switzerland, containing 24,000 souls. The  
reformation, first preached at Geneva by  
William Farel, a native of Gap, and Peter  
Viret of Orbe, owed its final reception  
and establishment here to the celebrated  
John Calvin. The treaty of alliance  
which Geneva contracted with Bern and  
Friburgh, in 1526, may be considered as  
the true era of its liberty and indepen-  
dence; for, not long after, the dukes of  
Savoy were deprived of the authority  
which they possessed over this city; the  
bishop was expelled; a republican form of  
government established; and the reforma-  
tion introduced. In 1584, Geneva con-  
cluded a treaty of perpetual alliance with  
Zurich and Bern, by which it is allied  
with the Swiss cantons. It is governed

by a senate, or little council of 25; of  
which four are annually chosen syndics,  
who are the chief magistrates. Thus far  
the government is aristocratic. But there  
is also a great council, and a general coun-  
cil or assembly of the people; the latter  
amounting to about 1500, who name half  
the members of the great council, as the  
senate does the other half. This is the  
democratic part of the government. Dur-  
ing the greater part of the last century, to  
the year 1789, the history of Geneva con-  
tains little more than a narrative of con-  
tests between the aristocratic and the po-  
pular parties, the history of which would  
require a volume to relate. It may suf-  
fice to observe here, that the years 1768,  
1782, and 1789, were distinguished by  
great revolutions; and that, by the last,  
the constitution was wisely modelled  
into a mean between the too popular form  
established in 1768, and the too aristocra-  
tical form established in 1782. The houses  
of Geneva are lofty; and many, that  
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stand in the trading part of the city, have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. These arcades, supported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the street, but are useful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the sun and rain. Playing at cards, or drinking at public-houses, is not permitted; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and have other diversions on Sunday; where, however, the duties of the day, during the hours appropriated to divine service, are observed with the most respectful decorum. The citizens, of both sexes, are remarkably well instructed; and, "it is not uncommon," says Dr. Moore, "to find mechanics, in the intervals of their labour, amusing themselves with the works of Locke, Montesquieu, Newton, and other productions of the same kind." Geneva is 40 miles N. E. of Chambery, and 135 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 6. 4. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

\* GENEVA, LAKE OF, a magnificent expanse of water, in Switzerland, which, from one extremity of it, at the city of Geneva, to the other, at the town of Villeneuve, extends 54 miles in length; and its breadth, in its widest part, is 12. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aspiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne, the country slopes, for a considerable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties that nature can bestow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in pasturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lausanne, the banks rise considerably, and form a charming terrace. A few miles beyond that town, is a rapid descent. Near Vevey, begins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contracting, by the approach of the mountains, toward the water; the colour of which is extremely beautiful, clear, and at a distance seems of a lovely blue. The depth is various; the greatest, yet found by sounding, 160 fathoms. Like all inland lakes, inclosed within high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. Among the birds which frequent this lake, are the *tippet grebes* (Pennant's Brit. Zool. vol. ii. N<sup>o</sup>. 222.) which appear in December, and retire in February. Their skins are an elegant article of luxury, and sell for 12 or 14s. each. These birds are obliged to breed in other places, this lake being almost totally destitute of reeds and rushes, in

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which they form their floating nest. The river Rhone runs through the whole extent of this lake, from its E. to its S. W. extremity.

GENGENBACH, a town of Germany, in Suabia, ten miles S. E. of Straßburg. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

GENGOUX DE ROYAL, St. a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles S. W. of Châlons. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 46. 37. N.

\* GENEIZ, St. a town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late province of Rouergue. It is the birthplace of the abbé Raynal; and is 14 miles N. E. of Rhodéz. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, seated on the river Guier, 12 miles W. of Chambery. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

GENOA, a city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is very ancient and large, being about six miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and full of magnificent churches and palaces; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. It is very populous, and one of the most trading places in Italy. They have great manufactures of velvet, silk, and cloth; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. The nobility here do not scruple to engage in the manufactures or trade. Genoa is an archbishop's see, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houses are well-built, and are five or six stories high. The government is aristocratic, none but the nobility having any share in it. These are of two sorts, the old and the new, whence there are 80 persons chosen, who make the great council, in which their sovereignty resides. Beside these, there is a senate, composed of the doge and 12 senators, who have the administration of affairs. The doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very considerable, and to preserve it, they have built a mole of 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. Genoa was bombarded by the French in 1684, and was taken by the Austrians in 1746. Their oppression of the inhabitants was such, that the latter suddenly rose and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city, the next year, but without effect. The ordinary revenue of this republic is 200,000l. a year, and there is a bank which is partly supported by public duties.

their floating nest. The through the whole ex- from its E. to its S. W.

a town of Germany, les S. E. of Straßburg. 48. 28. N.

ROYAL, ST. a town department of Saône province of Burgundy, excellent wines. It is of a mountain, 17 miles Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 46.

a town of France, in Aveyron and late province. It the is birthplace of a number of great men; and is 24 miles N. on. 3. 0. E. lat. 44. 35. N. of Savoy, seated on the miles W. of Chamberry. It. 45. 40. N.

of Italy, capital of a re- te name. It is very an- being about six miles in built like an amphitheatre, significant churches and it has the name of Genoa a very populous, and one ing places in Italy. They manufactures of velvet, silk, the banking business is a article of commerce. The not scruple to engage in is or trade. Genoa is an

has an academy, a good ty walls. There is a large supplies a great number h water, in all parts of the ses are well-built, and are is high. The government one but the nobility having. These are of two forts, e new, whence there are sen, who make the great h their sovereignty resides. ere is a senate, composed of 13 senators, who have the of affairs. The doge con- fice but two years. The considerable, and to pre- have built a mole of 560, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet of the water. Genoa was the French in 1684, and the Austrians in 1746. on of the inhabitants was latter suddenly rose and ex- conquerors, who again be- the next year, but with- ordinary revenue of this 1000l. a year, and there is a partly supported by public duties.

duties. They generally keep two or three years provision of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. Genoa is 62 miles S. E. of Turin, and 225 N. W. of Rome Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

GENOA, the territory of the republic of, extending along that part of the Mediterra- nean, which is called the gulf of Genoa, for about 152 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, being from about 8 to 12 miles. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W. to E. by Pied- mont, Montferrat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, Tuscany, and Lucca. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grass upon them.

\* GEORGE, FORT, a strong and regu- lar fortress of Invernesshire, in Scotland. It has several handsome streets of bar- racks; and is seated on the point of Ar- derfer, a peninsula running into the frith of Murray. It completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness.

\* GEORGE, FORT ST. See MA- DRAS.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST. a small island of N. America, off the coast of Honduras. It is likewise called Casina or Cayo Ca- sina. By a convention in 1786, the Eng- lish logwood cutters in the bay of Hon- duras were permitted, under certain re- strictions, to occupy this island.

\* GEORGE, LAKE, a lake of N. Ame- rica, in the state of New York. It lies S. W. of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long from N. E. to S. W. but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the valleys tolerably good.

GEORGE DEL MINA, ST. a fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1630. The fort is the best on the coast. Under it is the town, called by the natives Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built of stone, which is very extraordinary; for, in all other places, they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very popu- lous, but the inhabitants were destroyed by the small-pox, so that it is greatly re- duced, and they are become very poor. It is about 10 miles W. of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

GEORGE'S, ST. a small island in the gulf of Venice, lying to the S. of Venice, to which it is subject. In it there is a Bene- dictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

GEORGE'S, ST. the largest of the Ber-

muda Islands, lying 500 miles E. of the continent of N. America. Lon. 61. 30. W. lat. 31. 45. N.

\* GEORGE'S, ST. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Ap- paculucola. Lon. 84. 50. W. lat. 29. 30. N.

GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores, in- habited by about 5000 persons, who cul- tivate much wheat. Lon. 28. 0. W. lat. 38. 39. N.

\* GEORGE ST. an island of the United States of N. America, in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the com- munication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

\* GEORGE TOWN, the seat of justice, in a district of the same name, in S. Caro- lina, situated near the junction of a num- ber of rivers, which, when united into one broad stream, named the Pedee, fall into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below the town. It is 55 miles N. by E. of Charleston. Lon. 79. 30. W. lat. 33. 20. N.

GEORGIA, a country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtih. It is one of the seven Cau- casian nations, in the countries included between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N. by Cir- cassia, on the E. by Daghestan and Schir- van, on the S. by Armenia, and on the W. by the Cuban, or new Russian go- vernment of Caucasus. It is divided into nine provinces. Of these, five are subject to Heraclius, and form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four, which are subject to David, form the kingdom or principality of Imeretia. This country is so extremely beautiful, that some fanciful travellers have imagin- ed they had here found the situation of the original garden of Eden. The hills are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes. From these is annually made as much wine as is necessary for their yearly consumption; the remainder are left to rot on the vines. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasture in the world; the rivers are full of fish; the mountains abound in minerals; and the climate is delicious; so that nature ap- pears to have lavished on this favoured country every production that can contri- bute to the happiness of its inhabitants. On the other hand, the rivers of Georgia, being

being fed by mountain torrents, are always either two rapid or two shallow for the purposes of navigation; the Black Sea, by which commerce and civilization might be introduced from Europe, has been till very lately in the exclusive possession of the Turks; the trade of Georgia by land is greatly obstructed by the high mountains of Caucasus; and this obstacle is still increased by the swarms of predatory nations, by which these mountains are inhabited. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their present name from their attachments to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cossacs; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. They usually die their hair, beards, and nails with red. The women employ the same colour to stain the palms of their hands. On their head they wear a cap or fillet, under which their black hair falls on their forehead; behind, it is braided into several tresses: their eyebrows are painted with black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, and the face is perfectly coated with white and red. Their air and manner are extremely voluptuous, and being generally educated in convents, they can all read and write; a qualification which is very unusual among the men, even of the highest rank. Girls are betrothed as soon as possible, often at three or four years of age. In the streets the women of rank are always veiled, and then it is indecent in any man to accost them: it is likewise uncivil, in conversation, to inquire after the wives of any of the company. Travellers accuse the Georgians of drunkenness, superstition, cruelty, sloth, avarice, and cowardice; vices which are every where common to slaves and tyrants, and are by no means peculiar to the natives of this country. The descendants of the colonists, carried by Shah Abbas, and settled at Peria, near Ispahan, and in Masanderan, have changed their character, with their government; and the Georgian troops, employed in Persia against the Afghans, were advantageously distinguished by their docility, their discipline, and their courage. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossis, and Armenians. These last are found all over Georgia, sometimes mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They speak among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgian. Their religion is partly the Armenian, and partly the Roman Catholic. They are the most op-

pressed of the inhabitants, but are still distinguished by that instinctive industry which every where characterizes the nation. Beside these, there are in Georgia considerable numbers of Jews; some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Ossis: they pay a small tribute above that of the natives. Teflis is the capital of Georgia. See IMMERITIA.

GEORGIA, the most southern of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by E. and W. Florida, on the W. by the river Mississippi, and on the N. by N. and S. Carolina, being divided from the latter by the river Savannah. It is about 600 miles long and 200 broad; lying between 80° and 91° W. lon. and 31° and 35° N. lat. It is divided into 11 counties, namely, Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glynn, Camden, Washington, Greene, and Franklin. The capital is Augusta. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, Turtle River, Little Stilla, Great Stilla, Crooked River, St. Mary's, and Apalachicola. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, India corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of tobacco. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossahaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyll, Cumberland, and Amelia.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and its greatest breadth is about 10. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situated at the N. end; one of which was named Willis' Island, from the person who discovered it. It is a craggy cliff, nearly perpendicular, which contained the nests of many thousand flags. The other received the name of Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds of all sorts that were seen near it, from the largest albatrosses down to the least petrels. Several porpoises and seals were likewise observed. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, of considerable height, like those at Spitzbergen.

Pictes

## GEO

inhabitants, but are still difficultly that instinctive industry where characterizes the nation. These, there are in Georgia numbers of Jews; some have their own, and others mixed Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar, but never with the small tribute above that of the filis is the capital of Georgia.

LA, the most southern of the of N. America, bounded on the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. W. Florida, on the W. by Mississippi, and on the N. by Carolina, being divided from the river Savannah. It is about long and 250 broad; lying between 31° W. lon. and 31° and it is divided into 11 counties, namely, Effingham, Burke, Vilkes, Liberty, Glynn, Camington, Greene, and Franklin. The principal cities are Savannah, Ogeechee, Alata-e River, Little Sitilla, Greatoked River, St. Mary's, and Ala. The winters in Georgia are mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom seen. The soil and its fertility, according to situation, improvements. By culture of rice, indigo, cotton, silk, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates. Rice, at present, is the commodity; but great attention is paid to the raising of tobacco. The coast of Georgia is bordered with principal of which are Skidaw, Oshaw, St. Catharine's, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland,

A, SOUTHERN, an island of the Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, and so named by him. It is long, and its greatest breadth is 10 miles. It seems to abound with harbours, which the vast quantity render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are near the N. end; one of which was called Bird Island, from the person who first discovered it. It is a craggy cliff, perpendicular, which contained the bones of many thousand flags. The other is named Bird Island, from the great flocks of birds of all sorts that breed near it, from the largest albatross to the least petrels. Several seals were likewise observed. Perpendicular ice cliffs, of considerable height, like those at Spitzbergen.

Pieces

## GER

Pieces were continually breaking off, and floating out to sea. The valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between 38. 13. and 35. 34. W. lon. and 53. 57. and 54. 57. S. lat.

GEPPING, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

GERA, a town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles N. W. of Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Ile of France, with a handsome chapter-house, 10 miles from Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

GERBES, GERBI, or ZERBI, an island of Africa, on the coast of the kingdom of Tunis. It bears no corn but barley; though there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form their principal trade. It depends on the dey of Tripoli. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 33. 56. N.

GERBEVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a handsome castle. The church of the late Carmelites is very elegant. It is seated on the river Agen, five miles from Luneville.

GERGENTI, a town of Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated near the river St. Blaife, 50 miles S. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 24. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Ile of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, particularly by Lewis XIV. who was born in it. It is one of the most beautiful seats in France, as well on account of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine forest that is near it. Here James II. found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

GERMAIN'S, ST. a small borough of Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, and a bishop's see. What remains of the cathedral is used as the parish

## GER

church; and near it is the priory, yet standing. It stands near the sea, had formerly a good fishery, and is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, and 224 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 4. 24. W.

GERMAIN LAVAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated in a territory fertile in excellent wine; 18 miles S. of Roanne, and 225 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

GERMANO, ST. a town of the kingdom of Naples, at the foot of Mount Casfano, and belonging to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13. 59. E. lat. 41. 13. N.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, on the W. by France and the Netherlands, and on the S. by the Alps, Switzerland, and Italy; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome; but as to the particular productions, they will be taken notice of where the circles are described. Germany contains a great many princes, secular and ecclesiastic, who are independent of each other; and there are a great number of free imperial cities, which are so many little republics, governed by their own laws, and united by a head, who has the title of emperor. The western Roman empire, which had terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, and which was succeeded by the reign of the Huns, the Ostrogoths, and the Lombards, was revived by Charlemagne, king of France, on Christmas Day, in the year 800. This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III. crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church, amid the acclamations of the clergy and the people. Nicephorus, who was, at that time, emperor of the East, consented to this coronation. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Lewis le Debonnaire, his son and successor, the empire was divided between the four sons of the latter. Lothario, the first, was emperor; Pepin, was king of Aquitaine; Lewis, king of Germany; and Charles le Chauve (the Bald) king of France. This partition was the source of incessant feuds. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Lewis III. the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without issue male. Conrad, count of Franconia, the son-in-law of Lewis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors, its founders.

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The emperor was chosen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till toward the end of the 13th century, when the number of the electors was fixed. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburgh, was elected emperor in 1273. He is the head of the house of Austria, which is descended from the same stock as the house of Lorrain, reunited to it in the person of Francis I. father of the two late emperors, Joseph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI. of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, the above mentioned Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor; whose grandson, Francis, now enjoys the imperial dignity; the prerogatives of which were formerly much more extensive than they are at present. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1024, they exercised the right of conferring all the ecclesiastical benefices in Germany; of receiving their revenues during a vacancy; of succeeding to the effects of intestate ecclesiastics; of confirming or annulling the elections of the popes; of assembling councils, and of appointing them to decide concerning the affairs of the church; of conferring the title of king on their vassals; of granting vacant fiefs; of receiving the revenues of the empire; of governing Italy as its proper sovereigns; of erecting free cities, and establishing fairs; of assembling the diets of the empire, and fixing the time of their duration; of coining money, and conferring the same privilege on the states of the empire; and of administering justice within the territories of the different states; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of appointing once during their reign a dignitary in each chapter, or religious house; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. To this some have added, 1. That all the princes and states of Germany are obliged to swear fidelity to them. 2. That they, or their generals, have a right to command the forces of all the princes of the empire, when united together. 3. That they receive a kind of tribute from all the princes and states of the empire, for carrying on a war which concerns the whole empire, which is called the Roman Month. But, after all, there is not a foot of land, or territory, annexed to this title: for, ever since the reign of

Charles IV. the emperors have depended entirely on their hereditary dominions, as the only source of their power, and even of their subsistence. The electors of the empire are three ecclesiastical; namely, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz; and five secular, namely, the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; the present emperor, as archduke of Austria; the elector of Saxony, and the elector palatine of the Rhine. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal officers of the empire; the elector of Hanover, for instance, being "arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire." To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans has been often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeds to the imperial dignity, as a circumstance of course. The emperor always assumes the title of august, of Cæsar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, the supreme authority resides in the diets, which are composed of three colleges; the first, that of the electors, the second that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When the college of the electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the same opinion. The diets have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their decisions have not the force of law till the emperor gives his consent. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. These appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists. The first prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates, and in Bavaria; the second, in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the Imperial towns; the third, in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and of some other princes. But Christians of almost every denomination are tolerated in many parts of the empire; and

emperors have depended on their hereditary dominions, as a source of their power, and even of their revenue. The electors of the empire are three ecclesiastical; namely, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mainz; and five secular, namely, the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg of Great Britain, as elector; the present emperor, as Austria; the elector of Saxony, as elector palatine of the Rhine. The emperor bears the title of one of the electors of the empire; the elector, for instance, being "archbishop-elect of the holy Roman Empire." To prevent the calamities of election, a king of the Romans is often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeds to imperial dignity, as a circumstance. The emperor always bears the title of august, of Cæsar, and of majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, the supreme authority rests in the diets, which are composed of three orders; the first, that of the electors; the second that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies to the diets. When the diets are convened, the electors and that of the emperor agree, that of the towns cannot dissent; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the emperor. The diets have the power of peace or war, of settling generations, and of regulating all the affairs of the empire. But they have not the force of law till they give their consent. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority over their own dominions, and can levy troops, and make alliances, they do not prejudice the emperor, they determine all civil causes, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. Appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions in Germany are the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists. The first prevails in the electorates, and in Bavaria; the second in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony; the third in the great part of Westphalia, Franconia, and the Upper Rhine, and in the Imperial towns; the fourth, in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse, and of some other princes. But as of almost every denomination there are many in many parts of the empire; and

and there is a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine, and Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, each of which comprehends several other states; the princes, prelates, and counts of which, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Each circle has one or two directors, and a colonel: the directors have a power of convoking the assembly of the states of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. The nine circles are those of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the elector palatine. It is situated near the Rhine, five miles W. of Philippsburg.

\* GERS, one of the 83 departments of France, which includes the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac. It has its name from a river that waters Auch, and Lectoure, and falls into the Garonne above Agen. Auch is the capital.

GERTRUYDENBERG, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Dutch Brabant, and one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1573, and retaken in 1589; but prince Maurice became master of it again in 1593, after a siege of three months. It was taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Dungen, which falls into Lake Biesbos, 10 miles N. of Breda. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

GERUMENHI, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana. It has a strong castle, and, in 1662, maintained a siege for a month before it was taken by the Spaniards. It is 18 miles below Badajoz.

GESEKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; seated on the river Weyck, eight miles from Lippe.

GETRIKE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helsingia, on the E. by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S. by Upland, and on the W. by Dalecarlia. It is richly diversified by an alternate succession of forests, rocks, hills and dales, pasture and arable land, lakes and rivers. The beauty of the landscapes is much heightened by the Dahl, the finest river in Sweden, which meanders through the whole extent of this province.

GEVAUDAN, a late territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N. by

Auvergne, on the W. by Rouergue, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E. by Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country; and now forms the department of Lozere.

GEVER, or ST. GOAR. See GOWER.

GEX, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland. It is noted for excellent cheese; and is 10 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

GEZIRA, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, in an island formed by the Tigris, 70 miles N. W. of Mosul. Lon. 40. 50. E. lat. 36. 36. N.

\* GHANAH, or GHINNAH, a town of the empire of Cassina, in Africa. It is seated between a lake and the river Niger, which is here called Neel-il-Abeed, or the Nile of the Negroes. It is 90 miles N. E. of the city of Cassina, and 208 S. of Agadez. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 15. 55. N.

GHEENT, the capital of Austrian Flanders, with a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It contains 70,000 inhabitants; but it is not populous in proportion to its extent, which is so great, that Charles V. said to the French king, Francis I. "I have a glove (the French name for Ghent is Gand, a glove) in which I can put your whole city of Paris." Here is still shown the house in which that emperor was born. There are several silk and woollen manufactures here, which are in a flourishing condition, and they have a great trade in corn. The city is cut by several canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. The cathedral is a noble ancient structure, dedicated to St. Buvon. Beside this, there are only six parochial churches. The Benedictine abbey of St. Peter is a magnificent edifice. In this abbey, as well as in the churches, are some capital paintings by the best masters. There is a large canal from Ghent to Bruges, and thence to Ostend. Ghent was taken by the French in 1792, but retaken the next year. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Lieve, and Moeve, 16 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

\* GHERGONG, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Affam. It is seated on a river which runs, in a short distance, into the Burrampoote, 400 miles N. E. of Calcutta. Lon. 93. 15. E. lat. 25. 55. N.

\* GHERTIAH, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, on that part of the W. side

called the Pirate Coast. It was the capital and principal port of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, in 1756, by the English and Mahrattas in conjunction. It is 295 miles S. by E. of Bombay. Lon. 73. 8. E. lat. 17. 59. N.

GHILAN, a province of Persia, lying on the S. W. side of the Caspian Sea. It is supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it but through narrow passes, which may be easily defended. The sides of the mountains are covered with many sorts of fruit-trees; and in the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers; which last the Persians have a secret of taming, and hunt with them, as we do with dogs. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of all Persia, and produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, and tobacco, beside excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave; and the women are accounted extremely handsome. Resht is the capital.

GHILAN, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, seated on the river Haina, five miles W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, and Mount Ahyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to say, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by sir George Rooke. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were driven down dead-long the next morning. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raise the siege. In the last war, it underwent an ever-memorable siege, which lasted from the 16th of July 1779, when

the blockade commenced, to the beginning of February 1783, when the siege was finally raised, on advice being received that the preliminaries of peace were signed. But the siege may be properly considered as terminated on the 13th of September 1782, on the failure of the grand attack then made by the Spaniards, whose dreadful floating batteries were all destroyed by the red-hot shot of the garrison. This siege well deserved a distinct history; and an excellent one has been written of it by capt. Drinkwater. The governor, general Elliott, whose defence was the admiration of all Europe, was created, in 1787, a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Heathfield of Gibraltar; an annuity of 1200*l.* a year was settled on himself and two lives; and in his arms he was allowed to bear those of Gibraltar. On the summit of the rock is a plain, whence there is a fine prospect of the sea on each side the strait, of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, beside Seville and Granada in Spain. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 45 S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 17. W. lat. 36. 6. N.

GIEN, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleans, seated on the river Loire, 76 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

GIENZOR, a town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles.

GIERACE, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 38. 13. N.

GIESSEN, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and is seated on the river Lahn, 16 miles W. S. W. of Marburg. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

GIGA, a small island on the W. coast of Scotland, lying between the isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyleshire, in which county it is included. The inhabitants annually export a considerable quantity of grain.

GIGLIO, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 42. 1. N.

GIGLOLO.

enced, to the beginning of the siege was received that of peace were signed. It is properly considered the 13th of September the grand attack the Spaniards, whose dread- naries were all destroyed by of the garrison. This ed a distinct history; and has been written of it by r. The governor, gene- defence was the admira- pe, was created, in 1787, t Britain, by the title of of Gibraltar; an annuity r was settled on himself and in his arms he was those of Gibraltar. On e rock is a plain, whence prospect of the sea on each of Barbary, Fez, and Mo- ville and Granada in Spain. here are cooped up in a mpals, and have no provi- are brought from Barbary. The strait of Gibraltar is th, and 15 in breadth, and it always runs through it n to the Mediterranean. mile N. of Ceuta, and 45 Lon. 5. 17. W. lat. 36.

n of France, in the depart- and late province of Or- on the river Loire, 76 miles Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 47. 34. N. a town of Barbary, in the ipoli, from the chief city of miles.

an episcopal town of the ples, seated on a mountain, 2 miles N. E. of Reggio. lat. 38. 13. N. town of Germany, in the Hesse-Cassel, with a strong iversity. It belongs to the stadt, and is seated on the miles W. S. W. of Mar- 41. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

small island on the W. nd, lying between the isle the peninsula of Cantyre, in which county it is in- habitants annually export quantity of grain.

small island of Italy, on the y, with a castle. It makes e of Sienna, and is 15 miles Hercule. Lon. 11. 16. E.

GILOLO,

**GILOLO**, a large island of Asia, with a town of the same name, in the Archipe- lago of the Moluccas. The Philippine Islands lie on the N. the ocean on the E. Seram, Amboyna, and Banda, on the S. and the Moluccas and Celebes, on the W. It does not produce any fine spices, though it lies near the Spice Islands; but it has a great deal of rice. The inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line. Lon. 130. 0. E.

**GINGEN**, a free imperial town of Ger- many, in Suabia, 16 miles N. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 13. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

**GINGEE**, a town of Asia, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is a large town, well- peopled, and strong both by art and na- ture, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The Great Mogul, in 1690, began a siege, which continued three years, to no purpose. It is 33 miles W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 25. E. lat. 11. 42. N.

**GIODDA**, or **GEDDAH**, a seaport on the E. coast of the Red Sea, in Arabia. It is the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 39. 27. E. lat. 21. 30. N.

**GROVANAZZO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 10 miles N. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

**GIREST**, a large town of Persia, in Kerman. Its trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57. 55. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

\* **GIRODE**, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne. It lies on both sides of the Ga- ronne, and has its name from the part of that river, which, below its junction with the Dordogne, is called the Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

**GIRONA**, an ancient, strong, and con- siderable town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, on the side of the river Onhal, which falls into the Ter, 17 miles from the sea, and 45 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

**GIRON**, ST. a town of France, in the department of Arriège and late province of Couserans, seated on the river Sarar, three miles S. of St. Litzier. Several fairs are kept here for cattle and mules. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

\* **GIRVAN**, a village of Ayrshire in Scotland, at the mouth of the river of the same name, almost opposite the rock of Ailsa. Here are some manufactories; particularly in the tanning of leather, and the making of shoes and boots. It is 16 miles S. by W. of Ayr.

**GISBORN**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 219 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

**GISBOROUGH**, a town in the N. rid- ing of Yorkshire, with a market on Mon- day. It is four miles from the mouth of the Tees; and is noted for being the first place where alum was made, as it was for- merly for its abbey. It is 22 miles N. W. by W. of Whitby, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

**GISORS**, a town of France, in the de- partment of Eure and late province of Normandy. It belonged to the famous marshal Belleisle, whose only son, the count de Gisors, being killed at the battle of Creveldt, in 1758, the marshal, at his own death, in 1761, presented it to Lewis XV. It is seated on the river Ept, 23 miles S. E. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 43. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

**GIVET**, a handsome town in the bi- shopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese. It was fortified by Vauban, and is 21 miles S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 34. E. lat. 50. 13. N.

**GIVIRA**, a town of Italy, in the Mila- nese, seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles from Anghiera.

**GIULA**, a strong town of Upper Hun- gary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1695. It is seated on the river Kereflan, 30 miles N. W. of Arad. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

**GIULA NUOVA**, a town of the king- dom of Naples, seated on the gulf of Ve- nice.

**GIULIANA**, a town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, between Palermo and Xacca, 30 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter.

**GIUSTANDEL**, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seat- ed near the Lake Ochrida, 60 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

\* **GLACIERS**, a name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps. "If any person," says Mr. Coxé, "could be conveyed to such an elevation as to embrace at one view the Alps of Swisserland, Savoy, and Dauphiny, he would behold a vast chain of mountains, intersected by numerous valleys, and com- posed of many parallel chains, the highest occupying the centre, and the others gra- dually diminishing in proportion to their distance from that centre. The most elo-

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vated, or central chain, would appear bristled with pointed rocks, and covered, even in summer, with ice and snow, in all parts that are not absolutely perpendicular. On each side of this chain he would discover deep vallies clothed with verdure, peopled with numerous villages, and watered by many rivers. In considering these objects with greater attention, he would remark, that the central chain is composed of elevated peaks and diverging ridges, whose summits are over-spread with snow; that the declivities of the peaks and ridges, excepting those parts that are extremely steep, are covered with snow and ice; and that the intermediate depths and spaces between them are filled with immense fields of ice, terminating in those cultivated vallies which border the great chain. The branches most contiguous to the central chain would present the same phenomena, only in a lesser degree. At greater distances no ice would be observed, and scarcely any snow, but upon some of the most elevated summits; and the mountains diminishing in height and ruggedness, would appear covered with herbage, and gradually sink into hills and plains. In this general survey, the Glaciers may be divided into two sorts: the first occupying the deep vallies situated in the bosom of the Alps, and termed by the natives Valley of Ice, but which I shall distinguish by the name of Lower Glaciers; the second, which clothes the summits and sides of the mountains, I shall call Upper Glaciers. 1. The Lower Glaciers are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length: that of des Bois, in particular, is more than fifteen miles long, and above three in its greatest breadth. The Lower Glaciers do not, as is generally imagined, communicate with each other; and but few of them are parallel to the central chain: they mostly stretch in a transverse direction, are bordered at the higher extremity by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extend into the cultivated vallies. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Saussure found its general depth in the glacier des Bois from eighty to a hundred feet; but questions not the information of those who assert, that, in some places, its thickness exceeds even six hundred feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plain. Being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms; and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed

## G L A

at all heights and in all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds thirty or forty degrees. But in those parts, where the plain on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot, without much difficulty. The surface of the ice is not so slippery as that of frozen ponds or rivers: it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous to the passenger in steep descents. It is not transparent, is extremely porous and full of small bubbles, which seldom exceed the size of a pea, and consequently is not so compact as common ice: its perfect resemblance to the congelation of snow impregnated with water, in its opacity, roughness, and in the number and smallness of the air-bubbles, led M. de Saussure to conceive the following simple and natural theory on the formation of the Glaciers. An immense quantity of snow is continually accumulating in the elevated vallies which are inclosed within the Alps, as well from that which falls from the clouds during nine months in the year, as from the masses which are incessantly rolling from the steep sides of the circumjacent mountains. Part of this snow, which is not dissolved during summer, impregnated with rain and snow-water, is frozen during winter, and forms that opaque and porous ice of which the Lower Glaciers are composed. 2. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits of the Alps, owe their origin to the snow that falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original state, being congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice. For although, according to the opinion of some philosophers, the summit of Mont Blanc, and of other elevated mountains, is, from the glistening of the surface, supposed to be covered with pure ice; yet it appears, both from theory and experience, that it is not ice but snow. For, in so elevated and cold a region, there cannot be melted a quantity of snow sufficient to impregnate with water the whole mass, which remains undissolved. Experience also justifies this reasoning. M. de Saussure found the top of Mont Blanc only encrusted with ice, which, though of a firm consistence, was yet penetrable with a stick; and on the declivities of the summit he discovered, beneath the surface, a soft snow without coherence. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow like that of the summit,

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mits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an assemblage of both. It contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it, and because the liquefied snow descending from above, the mass is penetrated with a larger quantity of water. It contains more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of the snow is comparatively lesser. Hence the ice is even more porous, opaque, and less compact than the ice of the Lower Glaciers; and is of so doubtful a texture as renders it, in many parts, difficult to decide, whether it may be called ice or frozen snow. In a word, there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice, which becomes more compact and less porous in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and assimilates with them. And it is evident, that the greater or lesser degree of density is derived from the greater or lesser quantity of water, with which the mass is impregnated. Concerning these Glaciers a question has risen among philosophers; namely, Whether they are in a state of increase or diminution? Referring to Mr. Coxe for a copious discussion of this subject, we shall only observe here, that he seems to adopt the opinion of an occasional increase and diminution of the Glaciers; contrary to that of some philosophers, who maintain, that they continue always the same, and of others, who assert, that they are continually increasing.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, bounded on the N. by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E. by Monmouthshire, and on the S. and W. by the Bristol Channel. It extends from E. to W. 48 miles, and only 26 from N. to S. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; is divided into 10 hundreds; contains one city, eight market-towns, and 118 parishes; and sends one member to parliament for the county, and one for the town of Cardiff. On the N. side of this county, where it is mountainous, the long continuance of the snow renders the air sharp; but the country being more level on the S. side, it is there milder, more populous, and bears very large crops of corn, with very sweet grass; whence it is called the Garden of Wales. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful vallies among the mountains, that yield very good pasture. Its other commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its principal rivers are the Rumney, which separates it from Monmouthshire; the Taafé, Elwy, Neath,

and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansea the most commercial; but the assizes for the county are held at Cowbridge. See GOWER.

\* GLANMIS, a village of Scotland, in the S. W. part of Angusshire; near which is Glanmis castle, the ancient seat of the earl of Strathmore, surrounded by extensive woods. In this castle is shown the apartment, in which Malcolm II. was assassinated in 1034.

GLANDFORD-BRIDGE, a town of Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Ancam, 24 miles N. of Lincoln and 156 N. by W. of London. Lon.  $\circ$ . 23. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

GLARUS, one of the 13 cantons in Switzerland, bounded on the E. by the Grisons; on the South by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schwytz; and on the N. by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country; and their chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. The government is democratic: every person of the age of sixteen has a vote in the Landsgemeind, or General Assembly, which is held annually in an open plain. This assembly ratifies new laws, lays contributions, enters into alliances, declares war, and makes peace. The Landamman is the chief of the republic; and is alternately chosen from among the Protestants and the Catholics; with this difference, that the former remains three years in office, the latter only two. Both sects live together in the greatest harmony: in several parts, they successively perform divine service in the same church; and all the offices of state are amicably administered by both. The executive power is in a council of regency, composed of 43 Protestants and 15 Catholics; each sect has its particular court of justice; and it is necessary, in all lawsuits between persons of different religions, that the person having the casting voice among the five or nine judges, who are to determine the cause, should be of the same religion as the defendant. During the present and preceding century the Protestants have considerably increased in number; and their industry, in every branch of commerce, is greatly superior; "an evident proof," says Mr. Coxe, "how much the tenets of the Roman Catholic church fetter the genius, and depress the powers of exertion." Glarus is entirely surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N. and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schwytz.

GLA

GLARUS, a large and handsome town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name. It is seated on the river Linth, 12 miles S. E. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

GLASGOW, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, which, from its extent, and from the beauty and regularity of its buildings, may be justly esteemed the second city in the kingdom. It is seated on the N. banks of the Clyde, over which it has two bridges; one of them an elegant new one of seven arches, 500 feet long, and 32 wide: it was completed in 1772. The streets are clean and well-paved; and several of them intersecting each other at right angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal streets, thus intersecting each other, divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them from the cross, or centre of intersection, have an air of great magnificence. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. The cathedral, or High Church, is a magnificent structure, and contains three places of worship. St. Andrew's is the finest piece of modern architecture in the city, and was finished, in 1756, after the model of that of St. Martin's in the Fields, in London. The Tron Church, with the session-house at the W. end of it, which had been, for some time past, occupied as a guard-house by the town-guard, was entirely destroyed by a fire that broke out in the latter building, on the 15th of February 1793. There are four other churches, beside an English chapel, an Highland church, and many places of worship for different denominations. There are several charitable establishments; particularly the Merchant's Hospital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant and commodious building. A considerable trade was formerly carried on in Glasgow, in tobacco and rum; but it has been lately on the decline. Their cotton manufactures rival those of Manchester in cheapness and elegance; and, before the late universal check to that branch of our manufactures in both kingdoms, it is said, that cotton goods were manufactured in Glasgow and its vicinity, to the annual amount of 2,000,000l. sterling. A pottery is likewise carried on here, that emulates in beauty and elegance the Staffordshire ware. The printing types cast here, have been long distinguished for their neatness and regularity; and the glass manufactory has been very successful. The inhabitants of Glasgow, and its suburbs, are computed to be about 60,000.

GLE

It has the advantage of two canals, beside the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth; and is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, and 39 W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 55. 52. N.

\* GLASGOW, PORT, a town on the S. side of the Clyde, erected, in 1710, in order to serve as the seaport of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour, with a noble pier; but still most of the ships that trade to the W. Indies, sail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fisheries in the frith of Clyde form a considerable part of its trade. Indeed, the excellence of a Glasgow herring has long been proverbial. This port is situated 21 miles W. by N. of Glasgow.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near a high hill, called the Tor, and is noted for a famous abbey, some magnificent ruins of which are still remaining; but they have been much diminished for the sake of the stones: however, the curious structure, called the abbot's kitchen, is entire, and is of a very unusual contrivance. The only manufacture here is stockings; but the chief support of the place is the resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey. The George Inn was formerly called the Abbot's Inn; because it was a receptacle for the pilgrims that came to the abbey. It was pretended that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of king Edward the Confessor, were buried here. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of king Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy. This place is at present pretty large and well-built, containing two parish churches. Nearly adjoining, on a high steep hill, is placed a tower, which commands an extensive prospect, and serves as a landmark to seamen. It is six miles S. W. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

GLATZ, a handsome well-fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Neisse, and has a strong castle built upon a mountain. This county was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary, in 1742, and is about 45 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It has mines of coal, silver, and iron, good quarries, plenty of cattle, and fine springs of mineral waters. The town is 45 miles from Breslaw, and 82 E. by N. of Prague. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

\* GLENCOE, THE VALE OF, in Scotland,

## GLE

antage of two canals, be-  
Canal that joins the Clyde  
and is 10 miles S. W. of  
and 35 W. of Edinburgh.  
at. 55. 52. N.

**PORT**, a town on the  
Clyde, erected, in 1710, in  
the seaport of the city of  
the magistrates appoint a  
government of it. It has  
bour, with a noble pier;  
the ships that trade to the  
from Greenock, and re-  
The herring fisheries  
Clyde form a considerable  
e. Indeed, the excellence  
herring has long been pro-  
port is situated 21 miles  
Glasgow.

**URY**, a town of Somerset-  
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ckings; but the chief sup-  
place is the resort of people  
of the abbey. The George  
rly called the Abbot's Inn;  
a receptacle for the pilgrims  
the abbey. It was pretend-  
odies of Joseph of Arima-  
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**DE, THE VALE OF**, in Scot-  
land,

## GLO

**And**, near the head of Loch Etive, in  
Argyleshire, noted for the cruel massacre  
of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691.  
King William had published a proclama-  
tion, inviting the Highlanders, who had  
been in arms for king James II. to ac-  
cept a general amnesty before the 1st of  
January, on pain of military execution af-  
ter that period. Alexander Macdonald,  
laird of Glencoe, went accordingly to Fort  
William, on the very last day of Decem-  
ber, and offered to surrender to the go-  
vernor, who informed him, that he must  
apply to a civil magistrate. Upon which  
he repaired, with all possible expedition,  
to Inverary, the county town, and sur-  
rendered to the sheriff, the time prescribed  
by the proclamation being then expired  
one day. The sheriff, however, in con-  
sideration of his having offered to surren-  
der to the governor of Fort William be-  
fore the time had expired, accepted his  
submission; and Macdonald, having taken  
the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full  
confidence of security and protection.  
Notwithstanding which, on the 13th of  
February following, this dreadful cata-  
strophe took place. According to Smol-  
let (Continuation, vol. i. p. 136) the earl  
of Breadalbane, from motives of personal  
enmity to Macdonald, had concealed the  
circumstance of his surrender from the mi-  
nistry; and, an order for the military  
execution, signed by king William, was  
transmitted to the secretary of state for  
Scotland, and but too fatally obeyed.

\* **GLENCROY, THE VALE OF**, a wild  
and romantic situation, near the N. E. ex-  
tremity of Loch Lough, in Argyleshire.  
The two ranges of mountains, which over-  
hang this valley, approach each other, and  
between these the traveller is immured.  
Their stupendous height, and the roaring  
of numerous cataracts, that pour over their  
broken surface, produce an effect awfully  
sublime.

\* **GLENSHEE, SPITAL OF**, a noted  
pass into the Grampian mountains in  
Scotland, a little to the S. of the point  
where the counties of Perth, Angus, and  
Aberdeen meet. In 1718, a small body  
of Highlanders, with 300 Spaniards, took  
possession of this pass: but, at the ap-  
proach of the king's forces, they retired  
to the pass at Strachell. They were  
driven from one eminence to another till  
night, when the Highlanders dispersed;  
and, the next day, the Spaniards surren-  
dered themselves prisoners of war.

**GLOUCESTER**, a city of Gloucester-  
shire, with two markets, on Wednesday  
and Saturday. It is seated on the E. side  
of the Severn, where, by two streams, it

## GLO

makes the isle of Alney. It is a large and  
well-inhabited place; has been lately much  
improved; and its four principal streets  
are admired for the regularity of their  
junction in the centre of the town. It  
contains 12 churches, of which six only  
are in use, beside the cathedral of St.  
Peter, which is a handsome structure, re-  
markable for its large cloister, and whif-  
pering gallery. Gloucester is a city and  
county of itself, and governed by a mayor,  
12 aldermen, and 25 common council, a  
townclerk, and sword-bearer: the mayor  
is recorder of the city. It contains five  
hospitals, two free-schools, and a new county  
gaol, and was fortified with a wall, which  
king Charles II. after the restoration, order-  
ed to be demolished. It sends two mem-  
bers to parliament. The eminent persons  
buried here were, Robert duke of Nor-  
mandy, eldest son of William the Con-  
queror, and the unfortunate Edward II.  
Great quantities of pins are made here. It  
is 24 miles N. E. by N. of Bristol, and 106  
W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat.  
51. 50. N.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE**, a county of  
England; bounded on the W. by Here-  
fordshire and Monmouthshire; on the N.  
by Worcestershire; on the E. by War-  
wickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S.  
by Wiltshire and Somersetshire; It ex-  
tends from N. E. to S. W. more than 60  
miles, but is not more than 26 in breadth.  
It contains 13 hundreds, one city, 27 mar-  
ket-towns, and 218 parishes; and sends  
eight members to parliament. The soil and  
appearance of this county vary in different  
parts; but the air is healthy throughout;  
sharp in the E. or hilly part, which con-  
tains the Cotswold Hills; but as mild in  
the rich vale of Severn, which occupies the  
centre. The W. part, which is by much  
the smallest district, is entirely varied by  
hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the  
forest of Dean. The staple commodities  
of the county are its woollen cloth and  
cheese. Its principal rivers are the Se-  
vern, the Warwickshire Avon, the Lower  
Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, and  
Lech. See **COTESWOLD**; **DEAN**, **FOR-  
REST OF**; **EVESHAM**, **VALE OF**; and  
**SEVERN**, **VALE OF**.

**GLOGAW**, a town of Silicia, capital of  
a duchy of the same name. It is not very  
large, but is well-fortified on the side of  
Poland. It has a castle, with a tower, in  
which several counsellors were condemned  
by duke John, in 1498, to perish with  
hunger. Beside the Papists, there is a  
great number of Protestants and Jews. It  
was taken by assault, by the king of Prus-  
sia, in 1741. After the peace, in 1742,  
that

that king settled the supreme court of justice here, it being, next to Breslaw, the most populous place in Silesia. It is seated on the river Oder, 30 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 115 N. by E. of Pargue. Lon. 16. 31. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

**GLOGAW, LITTLE**, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Opelen, subject to the king of Prussia. It is two miles S. E. of Great Glogaw, and 45 N. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 13. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

\* **GLOMME**, the longest river of the province of Aggerhuys, in S. Norway, which flows into the North Sea at Fredericstadr. It receives the river Worme, which issues from Lake Mioss. It is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Fredericstadr, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstadr.

**GLUCKSTADT**, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle, subject to Denmark. It is seated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 53. 53. N.

**GNESNA**, a large and strong town of Great Poland, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, whose prelate is primate of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles N. by E. of Breslaw, and 125 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

**GOA**, a considerable city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar; the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It was first taken by Albuquerque, in 1510, from a prince of Saracen extraction. It stands in an island about 22 miles in length, and six in breadth; and is built on the N. side of it, having the convenience of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handsome structures, such as churches, castles, and gentlemen's houses. The air within the town is unwholesome; for which reason it is not so well inhabited now as it was formerly. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a small distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great num-

ber of handsome churches and convents, with a stately hospital. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. Their religion is the Roman Catholic, and they have a severe inquisition. The clergy are numerous and illiterate: the churches are finely embellished, and have a great number of images. Their houses are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poorly furnished. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. It is remarkable, that only one of the churches has glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they distil from the sap of the cocoa nut-tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. Goa is 192 miles S. by E. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 45. E. lat. 15. 28. N.

**GOBCEIN**, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 18 miles S. E. of Philipshurg, Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

\* **GOBIN, ST.** See FERRE.

**GOCH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the river Neers, six miles S. of Cleves. Lon. 5. 52. E. lat. 51. 39. N.

**GOCIANO**, a town of the island of Sardinia, seated on the river Thurso, 25 miles E. of Algher. It has a castle, and is the capital of the county of the same name.

**GODALMING**, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Wey, where it divides into several streams. It is four miles S. W. of Guilford, and 34 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

\* **GODAVERY, or GONDA GONOWRY**, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which has its source about 90 miles to the N. E. of Bombay; and, in the upper part of its course at least, is esteemed a sacred river by the Hindoos; that is, ablutions performed in its stream have a religious efficacy, superior to those performed in ordinary streams. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W. to E. it turns to the S. E. and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 miles above the sea, divides into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form all together several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Naripour, are among the places situated at the mouth of this river, which

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me churches and convents, hospital. The market-place here of ground; and in the may be had the produce of an, Bengal, and other coun- religion is the Roman Ca- they have a severe inquisition. re numerous and illiterate : are finely embellished, and number of images. Their ge, and make a fine appear- poorly furnished. The in- contented with greens, fruits, rich, with a little bread, rice, their principal diet, though ys and fowls in plenty. It is hat only one of the churches dows; for they make use of hells instead of glass, and all fies have the same. Goa has chures or productions, their eing in errack, which they e sap of the cocoa nut-tree. is defended by several forts. Goa is 293 miles S. by E. of on. 72. 45. E. lat. 15. 28. N. , a town of Germany, in the 8 miles S. E. of Philippsburg. E. lat. 49. 6. N. ST. See FERRE. town of Germany, in the ves, seated on the river Neers, of Cleves. Lon. 5. 52. E. lat.

o, a town of the island of Sar- on the river Thurfo, 25 miles r. It has a castle, and is the county of the same name.

ING, a town of Surry, with n Saturday. It is seated on Vey, where it divides into ms. It is four miles S. W. and 33 S. W. of London. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

EVERY, or GONDA GO- river of the Deccan of Hin- rich has its source about 90 N. E. of Bombay; and, in part of its course at least, is sacred river by the Hindoos; tions performed in its stream ons efficacy, superior to those n ordinary streams. After- alatabad and Golconda, from turns to the S. E. and receiv- Gonga, about 90 miles above des into two principal chan- amundry; and these subdi- form all together several tide r vessels of moderate burden. oringa, Yalam, Bandarma- Narlapour, are among the d at the mouth of this river, which

which appears to be the most considerable one between the Ganges and Cape Comorin. Extensive forests of teck timber border on its banks, within the mountains, and supply ship timber for the use of the abovementioned ports. The word *Gonga* is the Indian name for a river.

GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It was incorporated by James I. and is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are said to have very extraordinary teams of horses.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, E. of Mountbay, famous for its tin-mines.

GOES, or TER GOES, a strong and considerable town in the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the island of South Beveland. It communicates with the sea by a canal, and is 20 miles E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works cast up here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with a fine dry carpet turf; for which reason they are resorted to by the Cantabrigians in the winter. The people, near these hills, tell strange stories about them.

\* GOHUD, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra; subject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Gwalior is the capital.

\* GOGRA, or SOORJEW RIVER, a large river, which rises in the Lake Lanke Dhe, in Thibet, in lat. 33. 17. N. and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, takes a S. E. direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

GOITO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, taken by the Germans in 1701, and by the prince of Hesse in 1706. It is seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

GOLCONDA, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, situated between the lower parts of the rivers Kistna and Godavery, and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is now subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It abounds in corn, rice, and cattle; but it is most remarkable for its diamond mines, the most considerable in the world. The black merchants buy parcels of ground to search for these precious stones in. They sometimes fall in

meeting with any, and in others they find immense riches. They have also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curious calicoes and chintzes. Hyderabad is the capital.

GOLCONDA, a celebrated fortress in the country of the same name, situated about six miles W. N. W. of Hyderabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a hill of a conical form, and is deemed impregnable. When Aurungzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1787, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEA, a maritime country of Africa, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold River, 12 miles W. of Assine, and ends at the village of Pooni, eight miles E. of Accra. It includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. Seven of these districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small tract of land; for the whole Gold Coast is not above 130 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

GOLDEN ISLAND, at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America. Here the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698; but finding it a barren spot, they changed their minds, and took possession of the opposite shore, in a place so strong by nature, that the Spaniards could not have dispossessed them, had not the English assisted. Lon. 77. 10. W. lat. 9. 0. N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Wela, 60 miles W. of Mitau. Lon. 22. 11. E. lat. 56. 48. N.

GOLEITA, an island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N. of Tunis, and 375 E. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

GOLNAW, a town of Germany, in Farther

**Parther Pomerania**, subject to the king of Prussia; seated on the river Ima, 18 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 53. 46. N.

**GOMBROON**, a considerable seaport of Persia, in the province of Faristan. It is called by the natives Bandar Abassi, and is seated on a bay, 12 miles N. of the E. end of the island of Kishmish, and nine miles from the famous island of Ormus. The best houses are built of brick dried in the sun, and stand close to each other, being flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air. Upon these roofs, those that stay in the town sleep every night in the summer season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are narrow and irregular. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are very plentiful. The weather is so hot in June, July, and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the English factory retire to Afsen during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. Lon. 36. 35. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

**GOMERA**, one of the Canary islands, lying between Ferro and Teneriff. It has one good town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish fleets often take in refreshments. They have corn and fruits sufficient to support the inhabitants; and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. Lon. 17. 3. W. lat. 28. 6. N.

**GONDAR**, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situated on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. The houses are chiefly of clay; the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the construction within the tropical rains. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise to sale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock-salt are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The priests have a great power with the people, and sometimes abuse it grossly. The rainy season begins in April, and does not cease till the end of September,

whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abyssinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion a dun, or olive colour. The habit of the better sort is made of silks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 37. 33. E. lat. 12. 34. N.

**GONDEGAMA**, or **GONDLACOMMA**, a river of the peninsula of Hindostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N. and enters the bay of Bengal at Medipilly.

**GONDRECOURT**, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Orney, 20 miles S. of St. Michel. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

**GONDREVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle. It had formerly a famous palace, and has now a castle, and a magnificent hospital, the chapel of which, in particular, is very fine. It stands on the top of a hill, eight miles from Nanci. Lon. 6. 9. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

**GONESSE**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It was the birthplace of Philip Augustus, king of France; and is seated on the river Crould, 10 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

**GONGA**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania; seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles N. E. of Galipoli. Lon. 37. 31. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

**GONJAH**, a kingdom of Africa, lying between the coast of Guinea on the S. and Tombuctou on the N. and supposed, by major Rennell, to be the Conche of M. d'Anville, and the Gonge of M. de l'Isle. Gonjah, the capital, is computed to be 870 miles W. by S. of Cassina. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 13. 20. N.

**GOOD HOPE**, CAPE OF, the southern extremity of Africa, in 31. 23. E. lon. and 34. 29. S. lat. discovered by the Portuguese in 1493. Here is a neat well-built town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and creary mountains; or, in other words, the picture of successful industry. The storehouses of the Dutch East India company are situated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them, on a gentle ascent. The principal fort, which commands the road,

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 every year. The inhabitants  
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 GOMMA, or GONDACOMMA,  
 a peninsula of Hindoostan,  
 near Combar, forms the no-  
 rth of the Carnatic on the N.  
 the bay of Bengal at Medi-

COURT, a town of France, in  
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 miles N. of Metz. Lon. 5. 37. E.

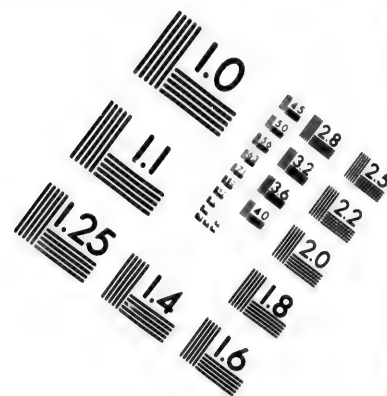
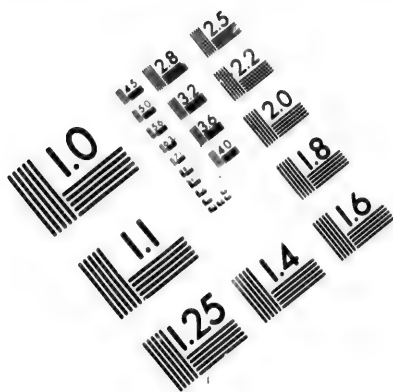
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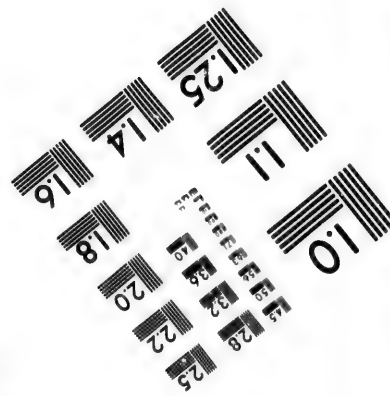
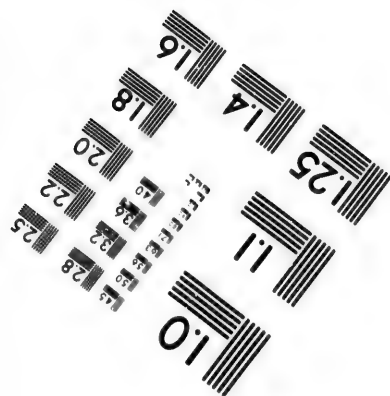
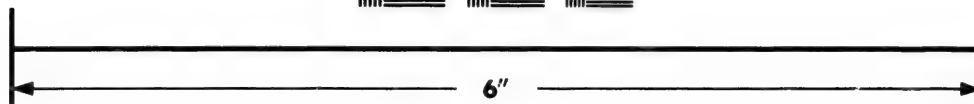
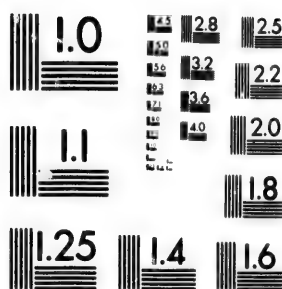
an ancient town of Turkey  
 in Rumania; seated near the  
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 a kingdom of Africa, lying  
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 ful industry. The storehouses of the  
 India company are situated  
 here, and the private buildings  
 are in a genteel ascent. The  
 fort, which commands the road,





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is on the E. side; and another strong fort, called Amsterdam Fort, has been built on the W. side, since the last war with England. The streets are broad and regular, intersecting each other at right angles. The houses, in general, are built of stone, and white-washed. There are two churches; one for the Calvinists, the established religion; the other for the Lutherans. The religion of the slaves is, as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European states. In other respects, however, they are treated with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are likewise kept at work. These slaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were all originally brought from the E. Indies, and principally from Malacca. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch East India ships which touch here. It is situated close to the Company's gardens. It is an honour to that commercial body, and an ornament to the town. The convalescents have free access to these gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of a pure wholesome air, perfumed by the fragrance of a great number of rich fruit trees, aromatic shrubs, and odoriferous plants and flowers: they have likewise the use of every production in them. The inhabitants are fond of gardens, which they keep in excellent order. Though stout and athletic, they have not all that chameleon about them which is the characteristic of the Dutch in general. The ladies are lively, good-natured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught-work about the Cape is chiefly performed by oxen, which are here brought to an uncommon degree of docility and usefulness. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered waggons, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles; but the governor, and some of the principal people, keep coaches, which are much in the English style, and are drawn by six horses. The ground behind the town gradually rises on all sides toward the mountains, called the Table Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which fall into the different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. The view from the Table Mountain is very extensive and picturesque; and all along the vallies and rivulets among these mountains, is a great number of delightful plantations. See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE.

\* **GOODWIN SANDS**, famous sand-banks off the coast of Kent, lying between the N. and S. Foreland; and, as they run parallel with the coast for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half distant from it, they add to the security of that capacious road, the Downs; for, while the land shelters ships with the wind from S. W. to N. W. only, these sands break all the force of the sea when the wind is at E. S. E. The most dangerous wind, when blowing hard on the Downs, is the S. S. W. These sands occupy the space that was formerly a large tract of low ground belonging to Godwyn earl of Kent, father of king Harold; and which being afterward given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, the abbots neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned, according to Salmon, in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which so many ships have since been wrecked.

\* **GOOMPTY**, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the Rohilla Country, and flowing S. E. by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, a little below Benares.

\* **GOOTY**, or **GUTTI**, a strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly the seat of government of Morari Row, a Mahratta prince. It is now subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, and lies beyond the river Pennar, 25 miles S. by E. of Adoni. Lon. 77. 35. E. lat. 15. 15. N.

**GORCUM**, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated on the rivers Linghe and Macse, 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, and 32 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

**GORDON CASTLE**. See FOCHABERS.

**GOREE**, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. Lon. 17. 25. W. lat. 14. 40. N.

**GOREE**, a capital town of the island of the same name, in Holland, 8 miles S. S. W. of Briel. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

**GORE ISLAND**, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in his last voyage. It appears to be barren and uninhabited. It lies in about lon. 160. W. lat. 64. N.

**GORGONA**, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, about eight miles in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

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**GORGONA**, an island of the South Sea, 12 miles W. of the coast of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and some of the trees are tall, large, and proper for masts. It is 10 miles in circumference, and has several rivulets of excellent water. There are a great number of monkeys, Guinea-pigs, lions, lizards, and sloths, remarkable for their ugliness and the slowness of their motions, though by the shape they seem to be of the monkey kind. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 3. 20. S.

**GORHAMBURY**, in Hertfordshire, near St. Alban's, belonged to its abbey in 1161, when its abbot was Robert de Gorham, from whom it had its name. It was the paternal estate of the great lord Bacon, and was a superb specimen of ancient architecture; but the present proprietor, lord Grimstone, has lately rebuilt it in the modern style.

**GORITIA**, or **GORITZ**, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola; with a castle seated on the river Lizonzo, 16 miles N. E. of Aquileia, and 66 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

**GORLITZ** a town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia. It is a handsome strong place, on the river Neisse, 55 miles E. of Dresden. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

**GORZE**, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated on a hill, three miles from the river Moselle. It had lately a rich abbey, and is eight miles S. W. of Metz.

**GOSLAR**, a large and ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Brunswick. It is free and imperial; and it was here that gunpowder was first invented by a monk, as is generally supposed. In 1728, 280 houses, and St. Stephen's fine church, were reduced to ashes. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Gose; and near it are rich mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants are famous for brewing excellent beer. It is 28 miles S. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

**GOSPORT**, a town in Hampshire, on the W. side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday. It is well fortified, and here is a noble hospital for the sick and wounded of the royal navy. It is situated in the parish of Alverstock, 79 miles S. W. of London.

**GOSTYNEN**, or **GOSTAVIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 36 miles N. E. of Rava. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

**GOTHA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is 18 miles

W. of Erford. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

\* **GOTHA**, a river of W. Gothland, in Sweden, which issues out of lake Wenner, and falls into the North Sea at Gotheborg.

**GOTHARD**, St. one of the highest mountains of Switzerland, being 9075 feet above the level of the sea. It is 8 miles from Altorf.

**GOTHEBORG**, or **GOTTENBURG**, a rich and flourishing town of W. Gothland, in Sweden, seated at the mouth of the river Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour; and it is the best situated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound. The inhabitants are computed to be 20,000. Here is a considerable herring fishery; and from this port the Swedish E. India ships take their departure. The fortifications of this town are so weak, that the Danes, who attacked the Swedes in 1788, under the pretence of an alliance with Russia, must have taken it, with the king of Sweden in person, but for the interference of Mr. Elliot, the British minister, under whose mediation an armistice, and afterward a convention, were concluded between the two contending powers. Gotheborg is 188 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 57. 42. N.

**GOTHLAND**, one of the five general divisions of the kingdom of Sweden, containing the provinces of Ostrogothia or E. Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or W. Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Oeland, Wermland, Dalia, Halland, Blekingen, and Scania or Schonen.

**GOTHLAND**, a considerable island of the Baltic, on the eastern coast of Sweden. Wisby is the only town in it. Lon. 19. 45. E. lat. 57. 0. N.

**GOTTENBURG**. See **GOTHEBORG**.

**GOTTINGEN**, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover. Here king George II. founded a university. It is seated on the river Leine, 25 miles N. E. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 53. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

**GOTTORP**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, where the ducal palace is very fine. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 54. 36. N.

**GOTTSBERG**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

**GOUDA**, or **TURGOW**, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, remarkable for its stately church. It

## G O U

ort. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 51.

a, a river of W. Gothland, in which issues out of lake Wen-

D, St. one of the highest of Swifferland, being 9075 the level of the sea. It is 8 Altorf.

BOURG, or GOTTENBURG, a purishing town of W. Gotheden, seated at the mouth of ocha, which forms an excellent and it is the best situated for le of any in the kingdom, as it t the Sound. The inhabitants ted to be 20,000. Here is a e herring fishery; and from ne Swedish E. India ships take tture. The fortifications of this o weak, that the Danes, who e Swedes in 1788, under the f an alliance with Russia, must it, with the king of Sweden but for the interference of Mr. British minister, under whose an armistice, and afterward a, were concluded between the ending powers. Gotheborg is S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 11. 57. 42. N.

LAND, one of the five general of the kingdom of Sweden, con- ne provinces of Ostrogothia or and, Smoland, Westrogothia or land, the isles of Gothland and Vermland, Dalia, Halland, Blek- d Scania or Schonen.

LAND, a considerable island of , on the eastern coast of Sweden. the only town in it. Lon. 19. 57. 0. N.

ENBURG. See GÖTHEBORG. NGEN, a considerable town of , in the circle of Lower Saxony, y of Brunswick, formerly free rial, but now subject to the elec- anover. Here king George II. a university. It is seated on the ine, 25 miles N. E. of Cassel. 3. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

ORP, a town of Denmark, in the Sleswick, capital of the duchy in Gottorp, where the ducal pa- ry fine. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 54.

SBURG, a town of Germany, in and in the duchy of Schweidnitz. ole for its silver mines.

IA, or TURGOW, a considerable the United Provinces, in S. Hol- markable for its stately church. It is

## G R A

is seated on the river Issel, eight miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday. It is 12 miles S. W. from Maidstone, and 44 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Mincio, near the Po, 12 miles S. E. of the city of Mantua. Lon. 10. 56. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

GOURA, or GURA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, belonging to the bishop of Posenania. Lon. 21. 50. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

GORDON, a town of France, in the de- partment of Lot and late province of Querci, 18 miles N. W. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

GOURNAY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late pro- vince of Normandy, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is seated on the river Epte, 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 49. 32. N.

\* GOUROCK, a town of Renfrewshire, in Scotland, situated on a bay of the frith of Clyde. In the neighbourhood of this town, a copper mine was lately worked.

\* GOWER, the peninsulated extremity of Glamorganhire, in S. Wales, to the W. of the bay of Swansea. It has very lofty limestone cliffs next the sea, whence large quantities of lime are ex- ported to the English counties across the Bristol Channel. The coast abounds with oysters. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasturage.

GOWER, GEVER or ST. GOAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Up- per Rhine, and in the territories of the house of Hesse Rhinefeldt. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

GOZZI, or GOZES, an island of the Me- diterranean, to the S. of the isle of Can- dia, 12 miles from fort Selino.

GORZO, a well-fortified island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, five miles N. W. of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island.

GRABOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, 18 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. Its inhabitants are about 3000, and its produce is wheat, wine, but- ter, and cheese.

GRADSKA, a strong town of Sclavo- nia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on

## G R A

the river Save, 20 miles S. W. of Pofega. Lon. 18. 39. E. lat. 45. 27. N.

GRADISKA, a strong town of Italy, in the county of Geritz, seated on the river Lisonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 15 miles S. E. of Udino. Lon. 13. 14. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

GRADO, a strong town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, and in the territory of Venice, 50 miles E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

GRAFTON, a village of Northampton- shire, between Stony Stratford and North- ampton, where there is a manor-house and park, given by Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived.

\* GRAHAM'S MUIR, between the Carron Works and Falkirk, in Scotland, a field celebrated for being the spot where sir William Wallace, in 1298, cut his way through the midst of his victorious ene- mies, with the loss of the brave sir John Graham, whose monument and epitaph are in the churchyard at Falkirk.

GRAMMONT, a town of Austrian Flan- ders, seated on the river Dender, 18 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 50. 47. N.

GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late pro- vince of Limosin, remarkable for its late abbey, which was the chief of the order. It is 15 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 46. 1. N.

GRAMPOUND, a small borough in Corn- wall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Valles, and the inhabi- tants have a considerable manufacture of gloves. It is 46 miles S. W. of Launce- ton and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 49. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

GRAN, a handsome, large, and strong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbi- shop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all by the Impe- rialists, in 1683. It is seated on the river Danube, 37 miles E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 6. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

GRANADA, a province of Spain, bound- ed on the N. and W. by Andalusia, on the E. by Murcia, and on the S. by the Me- diterranean Sea. It is about 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; is a mountain- ous country, and yet the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were expelled from it in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, su- gar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry-trees, which

feed

# GRA

feed a great number of silkworms. The forests produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks. Granada is the capital.

GRANADA, a large, handsome, and delightful city of Spain, capital of the kingdom of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts, in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms, that it is like a labyrinth; in the third the university stands; the fourth has nothing considerable: but all the public buildings are very magnificent. It is seated not far from the river Oro, near its confluence with the Xenil, 12½ miles S. W. of Murcia, and 22½ S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 37. 8. N.

GRANADA, an island in the W. Indies, the principal of the Granadillas, or Granadines, situated in 61. 40. W. lon. and between 11. 55. and 12. 23. N. lat. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and is 30 leagues to the N. W. of Tobago. The chief port, called Lewis, is on the W. side, and is very spacious. This island is finely wooded; and the soil is suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It was taken from the French in 1762, confirmed to the English in 1763, taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783.

GRANADA, a town of N. America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on lake Nicaragua, 70 miles from the South Sea. It was taken twice by the French buccanniers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 87. 0. W. lat. 11. 28. N.

GRANADA, NEW, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, about 75 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Carthage and St. Martha, on the E. by Venezuela, on the S. by Popayan, and on the W. by Darien. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron; horses, mules, good pastures, corn, and fruits. Santa-Fé-de-Bagota is the capital.

GRANDE-PRE, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Ayre, 32 miles E. of Rheims. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Natolia, in Asia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient

Troy. It falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampfaco.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the country of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, took it by storm; but, in a subsequent battle near it, in 1476, he was totally defeated. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

GRANTHAM, a borough of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Witham, and has a free-school, and a handsome church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is 21 miles N. by W. of Stamford, and 110 N. by W. from London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 52. 59. N.

\* GRASMER-WATER, a small lake of Westmorland, not far to the W. of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the little lake they command. From the shore, a low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it.

GRANVILLE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Coutances, and 18½ W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. W. lat. 48. 50. N.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. It was lately a bishop's see; and is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice, and 70. N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

\* GRASSE, LA, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountain of Courbiere, 18 miles S. E. of Carcassonne.

GRATELEY, a village in Hampshire, on the S. E. side of Quarley-hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury, where, in 926, king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility.

GRATZ, a handsome, strong town of Germany, capital of Stiria, with a castle, seated on a rock, and a university. Here are many handsome palaces, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a lofty hill, and communicates with the river, by means of a very deep well. It is seated on the river Muehr, 85 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Vistula, 30 miles

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a town of Swisserland, in  
Vaud, and capital of a baili-  
same name, with a castle.  
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but, in a subsequent battle  
176, he was totally defeated.  
lat. 46. 50 N.  
AM, a borough of Lincoln-  
market on Saturday. It is  
the river Witham, and has a  
and a handsome church, fa-  
high spire, which seems to  
side. It is 21 miles N. by  
ford, and 110 N. by W.  
Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 52.  
ER-WATER, a small lake  
land, not far to the W. of  
Its margin is hollowed into  
with bold eminences; some of  
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g in the midst of it.  
LE, a seaport of France, in  
ent of the Channel and late  
Normandy, partly seated on a  
rtly on a plain. It is 15 miles  
Coutances, and 185 W. of Pa-  
32. W. lat. 48. 50. N.  
a town of France, in the de-  
Var and late province of Pro-  
was lately a bishop's see; and  
an eminence, 15 miles W. of  
10. N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 56.  
19. N.  
SE, L'A, a town of France, in  
nent of Aude and late province  
loc, seated on the river Othieu,  
of the mountain of Courbiere,  
E. of Carcassonne.  
LEY, a village in Hampshire,  
E. side of Quarley-hill, in the  
Andover to Salisbury, where,  
g Athelstan held a grand coun-  
cillability.  
a handsome, strong town of  
capital of Stiria, with a castle,  
rock, and a university. Here  
handsome palaces, and a fine  
The castle stands on a lofty hill,  
unicates with the river, by means  
deep well. It is seated on the  
ehr, 85 miles S. W. of Vienna.  
30. E. lat. 47. 4. N.  
DENTZ, a town of Poland, in  
nate of Culm, with a handsome  
ared on the river Vistula, 30  
miles

# GRA

miles N. of Thora, and 110 N. W. of  
Warsaw. Lon. 18. 51. E. lat. 53. 36. N.  
GRAVE, a strong town of Dutch Bra-  
bant, seated on the river Maese, beyond  
which there is a fort, eight miles S. of  
Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51.  
47. N.  
GRAVELINES, a strong seaport of  
France, in the department of the North,  
and late French Flanders. It was ceded  
to France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees,  
and is seated on the river Aa, 12 miles  
E. of Calais. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 50.  
59. N.  
GRAVENAC, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county  
of the same name, 30 miles W. of Ulm.  
Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 48. 22. N.  
GRAVESEND, a town in Kent, with a  
market on Wednesday and Saturday. It  
is seated on the Thames, and is a place  
of great resort, being the common land-  
ing-place for seamen and strangers in their  
passage to London. It has a block-house  
over against Tilbury fort. A great  
part of it was burnt down, with the  
church, in 1727: the latter has been  
since rebuilt as one of the 50 new  
churches. It is commonly called the cor-  
poration of Gravefend and Milton, these  
two places being united under the govern-  
ment of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 com-  
mon-council, a townclerk, &c. They  
were incorporated by queen Elisabeth;  
but, long before, Richard II. had granted  
them the exclusive privilege of convey-  
ing passengers to London in boats, at two-  
pence a head, or a whole boat's fare at four  
shillings. They still enjoy this privilege;  
but the fare is now ninepence a head.  
The boats depart from Billingsgate, near  
London Bridge, at high water, and from  
Gravefend at low water; the ringing of  
a bell, at each place, for a quarter of an  
hour, giving notice of the time. Coaches  
attend the arrival of the boats from Lon-  
don, to convey the passengers to Roches-  
ter, at one shilling and sixpence each.  
The townhouse was erected in 1764.  
The chief employment of the labouring  
people is spinning of hemp, to make nets  
for fishing, and ropes. It is also famous  
for asparagus. It is 22 miles S. E. of  
London. Lon. 0. 27. E. lat. 51. 25. N.  
GRAVINA, a town of the kingdom of  
Naples with a bishop's see, 32 miles S.  
W. of Bari.  
\* GRAULHET, a town of France, in  
the department of Tarn and late province  
of Languedoc, 12 miles N. W. of Car-  
tres.  
GRAY, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Upper Saone and late pro-

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vince of Franche Comté. It is a trading-  
place, and seated on the river Saone, 25  
miles N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat.  
47. 28. N.  
GRAYS-THURROCK, a town of Essex,  
with a market on Thursday. It is seated  
on the Thames, 24 miles E. of London.  
Lon. 0. 24. E. lat. 51. 26. N.  
GREECE, the ancient name of that part  
of Turkey in Europe, which contains Ma-  
cedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the  
Archipelago, and Candia; which see re-  
spectively.  
GREENLAND, a general name by  
which are denoted the most easterly parts  
of America, stretching toward the N.  
Pole, and likewise some islands to the N.  
of the continent of Europe, lying in very  
high latitudes. This country is divided  
into W. and E. Greenland. W. Green-  
land is now determined by our latest maps  
to be a part of the continent of America;  
though on what authority is not very clear.  
That part of it, of which the Europeans  
have any knowledge, is bounded on the  
W. by Baffin's Bay, on the S. by Davis'  
Straits, and on the E. by the northern  
part of the Atlantic Ocean. E. Green-  
land was, for a long time, considered as a  
part of the continent of W. Greenland,  
but is now discovered to be an assemblage  
of islands lying between 9° and 20° E.  
lon. and 76. 46. and 80. 30. N. lat. It  
was discovered, in 1533, by sir Hugh Wil-  
loughby, who called it Greenland, suppos-  
ing it to be a part of the western conti-  
nent. In 1595, it was visited by Wil-  
liam Barentz and John Cornelius, two  
Dutchmen, who pretended to be the ori-  
ginal discoverers, and called the country  
Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the  
many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains  
with which the country abounds. The  
few inhabitants of Greenland are savages,  
and much like the Esquimaux. It is a  
cold miserable country, and has very few  
animals, except deers, white bears, foxes,  
and a few wild fowls. Here the English,  
Dutch, and other nations, go every year  
to catch whales, for the sake of their fins  
and oil. It was so called, because those  
that discovered it first, found the shore co-  
vered with green moss. Attempts have  
been made to settle in it; but the men  
perished with the severity of the cold.  
\* GREENLAW, the country town of  
Berwickshire, in Scotland, seated on a ri-  
ver that joins the Tweed, before it reaches  
Berwick. It is 17 miles W. by S. of that  
town.  
GREENOCK, a considerable seaport of  
Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, at  
the mouth of the Clyde. It is a place of  
great

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great resort for shipping; but its trade chiefly depends on Glasgow. It has a great share in the herring fishery; and the town has much increased within the last 30 years. Here is a sugar-house and a rope and sail manufactory. At the W. end of the town is a small fort for the defence of the harbour. It is 22 miles W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 29. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

\* GREENSTED, a village, W. of Chipping Ongar, in Essex, remarkable for its ancient little church, the walls of which are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows, and seem calculated to endure for ages more, though built prior to the Conquest.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, five miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its astronomical observatory, on the summit of a hill, called Flamsteed Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal. The English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. The chapel was destroyed, Jan. 2, 1779, by a dreadful fire, which likewise consumed the dining-hall and eight wards. The whole is rebuilt; and the chapel was opened for divine service, on the 20th of September, 1789. The rebuilding of this beautiful structure, which is decorated in a style of the most elegant simplicity, cost 84,000*l*. Here was once a royal palace, in which queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born, and in which Edward VI. died. It has been long pulled down, and on part of the site of it now stands the house belonging to the ranger of the park; and which, from the Thames, appears in the centre, beyond the two extremities of the hospital. The church, one of the 50 new churches, is dedicated to St. Alphage. In this town is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk's College, although founded by Henry earl of Northampton, father of the celebrated earl of Surrey. It is for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; 12 from Greenwich, and eight chosen alternately from Snottisham and Castle Rising in Norfolk. Here is also an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, founded by Mr. Lambard, author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, the first erected by an English Protestant subject.

GRENOBLE, a handsome, large, populous, and ancient town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of

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Dauphiny, with a bishop's see. It contains a great number of handsome structures, particularly churches. The cathedral is a fine ancient building in the Gothic taste; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious spire, and a tomb of excellent workmanship. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the river Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perreire, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 miles S. of Chambery, and 105 W. by N. of Turin. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 12. "

\* GRETNA GREEN, a village of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, near the mouth of the river Esk. It has been long noted as the resort of those young gentlemen and ladies in England, who choose to be married notwithstanding the prohibitions of their parents and guardians. The ceremony is performed by a blacksmith.

GRIFFENHAKEN, a town in Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, and in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the river Oder. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on a rivulet, about a mile from the canal from Brussels to Antwerp, with an abbey and a castle. It is six miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

GRIMM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, seated on the river Muldaw. It is defended by a citadel, and is 10 miles S. E. of Leipzick. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

GRIMMEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, five miles S. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 54. 12. N.

GRIMPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Treves, with a bishop's see, 17 miles S. E. of Treves. Lon. 6. 59. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a large borough of Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It had formerly a castle and two parish churches, with a commodious harbour, now almost choked up. It has now only one church, a large handsome structure, like a cathedral. It is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 170 N. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

GRINDON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the victory which was gained over the Scots, in 1548, by the earl of Northumberland and his brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a rising ground near Grindon, about a quarter of a mile S. from Sandybank, are four up-

with a bishop's see. It contains a number of handsome structurally churches. The cathedral is an ancient building in the Gothic style. St. Andrew's church is a curious spire, and a tomb of workmanship. The leather hats made here are highly valued. It is seated on the river Here, and there are two bridges to pass into the city. Perreire, a large street of the river. It is 27 miles from the sea, and 105 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 12. N. GREEN, a village of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, near the mouth of the Clyde. It has been long noted for those young gentlemen and ladies, who choose to be maintained in the prohibitions of the law and guardians. The ceremony is performed by a blacksmith.

GRIMSHAM, a town in German Pomerania, and in the district of the river Oder. Lon. 12. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

GRONINGEN, a town of Austrian Pomerania, seated on a rivulet, about a mile from Brussels to Antwerp, and a castle. It is six miles from Brussels. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

GRONINGEN, a town of Saxony, seated on the river Elbe. It is defended by a citadel, and is 12 miles S. E. of Leipzig. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

GRONINGEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, 12 miles S. of Stralsund. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 54. 12. N.

GRONINGEN, a town of Germany, in the district of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Treves, with a bishop's see, 17 miles E. of Treves. Lon. 6. 59. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

GRONINGEN, GREAT, a large borough in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It had formerly a river and two parish churches, with a spacious harbour, now almost choked up, and has now only one church, a large structure, like a cathedral. It is 12 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 12 miles S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

GRONON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the salmon, which was gained over the Scots, by the earl of Northumberland's brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a rising near Grindon, about a quarter of a mile S. from Sandybank, are four up-

right stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in that action.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. The assizes for the county are sometimes held here. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 29 S. of London. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

GRIPSWALD, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now subject to the Swedes, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated near the sea, 15 miles S. E. of Stralsund, and 44 N. W. of Stettin. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three leagues, which unite and form one republic; namely, the Grey League; the Cadée, or the House of God; and the Ten Jurisdictions. The respective communities of these three leagues have their peculiar constitution, enjoy their municipal laws and customs, and are independent commonwealths in all concerns which do not interfere with the general policy of the whole republic, or the articles of the particular league of which they form a part. The connection between these three leagues is maintained by means of an annual diet, held alternately at the towns of Ilanz, Coire, and Davos. The country of the Grisons is about 87 miles in length, and very populous. They are partly Papists and partly Protestants. They possess the Valteline, and the counties of Bormio and Chiavenna. Their country is bounded on the S. by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and N. and by Switzerland on the N. and W.

GRONNO, the principal town, though not the capital, of Lithuania. It is a large and straggling place, but contains no more than 3000 Christians, excluding the persons employed in the manufactures, and 1000 Jews. It has greatly the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contrast more striking. Some remains still exist of the old palace in which the kings used to reside during the holding of the diets. It stood on a hill; opposite to which is the new palace, built, but never inhabited, by Augustus III. In this palace are the apartments where the diets are sometimes held; particularly the last, in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second

partition of Poland. Here is a college and physic garden; the king of Poland having established a royal academy of physic for Lithuania. Grodno is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 12 miles N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

GRONDALE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Iche, six miles S. E. of Brussels.

GRON, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Slink, 14 miles S. E. of Zutphen.

GRONINGEN, a rich, populous, and handsome town of the Netherlands, capital of a lordship of the same name, which is one of the United Provinces, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the rivers Huner and Aa, 10 miles from the sea, and 85 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 31. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the river Embs, which separates it from E. Friesland, on the W. by Friesland, on the N. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Overijssel. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district are one and the Ommerlands the other. These two bodies assembled by their deputies, with the states of the province, make the sovereignty. Its government is not unlike that of ancient Rome. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses, fit for the coach.

GROSSA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is 40 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a strong castle and a bishop's see; seated near the sea, 30 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Germany, capital of a province of the same name, in Silesia, 10 miles N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, where the Germans were defeated by the Turks in 1739. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

GROYNE, a river of Galicia, in Spain, which enters the bay of Biscay at Coruna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead.

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These mountains are covered with trees, some remains of the Hercynian forest. It is 45 miles S. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 3. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Save, with a castle. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 46. 7. N.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and principality of Halberstadt, seated on the river Elbe. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of the bailiwick of the same name. The bailiiff possesses considerable authority, and resides in the castle, which stands on an elevated rock, and commands an extensive prospect. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

GRUYERES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a handsome castle, where the bailiiff resides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles S. W. of Friburg. A dangerous insurrection broke out here in 1781, which threatened the destruction even of Friburg, the capital, but was happily quelled by some troops from Bern. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

GUACOCKINGO, a town of N. America, in New Spain, 10 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 45. W. lat. 19. 36. N.

GUADALAJARA, the capital of a rich and fertile province of the same name, in N. America, with a bishop's see; 217 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 104. 49. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Heras, 30 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 40. 36. N.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Arragon, crosses the province of Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little below the town of Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a handsome town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a celebrated convent. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Leeward Islands in the W. Indies, lying between Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 62. 0. W. and lat. 16. 20. N. It is divided into two parts by a narrow strait, called the Salt River. At this place the land on each side is not above four miles broad, and by this strait the sea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is 60 miles in length, and 24 in breadth.

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The S. E. part, in extent, is much the same. The French began to settle this island in 1632. It was taken by the English in 1759, but restored in 1763. It is said to be the best of all the Caribbee Islands, the soil being exceedingly good, and well-watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. On this island is a hill, called the Mountain of Sulphur: on the E. side of it are two mouths, which open into a pit of sulphur: they frequently emit thick clouds of black smoke, with sparks of fire: the Negroes who sell brimstone fetch it from this pit.

GUADALQUIVER, one of the most famous rivers of Spain, which rises in Andalusia, and falls into the gulf of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the river Guadarama, 25 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, separates Algarve from Andalusia, and falls into the bay of Cadiz, between Castro Marino and Agromonte.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, 30 miles E. of Granada. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

GUALDO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, eight miles N. W. of Nocera. In 1751, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

GUAM, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, 100 miles in circumference. It is subject to the Spaniards, who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholesome; notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 145. 15. E. lat. 13. 5. N.

GUAMANGA, a town of S. America, capital of a province of the same name in Peru, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its sweetmeats, manufactures, and mines of gold, silver, loadstones, and particularly quicksilver. It is 200 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 73. 25. W. lat. 12. 40. S.

GUANAHAMI, or CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama Islands, the first discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. from 24. 10. to 24. 40. N.

GUANUGO, a rich town of S. America, capital of a district of the same name, that abounds in all the necessaries of life. It is 112 miles N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 55. W. lat. 9. 55. S.

GUANAZAVELCA, a rich town of S. America,

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part, in extent, is much the French began to settle this. It was taken by the English but restored in 1763. It is the best of all the Caribbean soil being exceedingly good, and near the sea, by rivulets on the mountains. On this hill, called the Mountain of the E. side of it are two which open into a pit of sulphur: they emit thick clouds of black sparks of fire: the Negroes fetch it from this pit. QUIVER, one of the most famous of Spain, which rises in Andalusia into the gulf of Cadiz. GUAMA, a town of Spain, in remarkable for its great trade. It is seated on the river Guadalequivales N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 41. 45. N. GUANA, a river of Spain, which New Castle, separates Algarve from Lusitania, and falls into the bay of San Castro Marino and Agras. GUAN, a town of Spain, in Granada, bishop's see, 30 miles E. of Granada. Lon. 47. W. lat. 37. 4. N. GUAP, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Ancona, eight miles N. W. In 1751, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 43. GUARD, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 100 miles in circumference. It is subject to the Spaniards, and has a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and are very skilful in building canoes, and with excellent fruit, and very wholesome; notwithstanding the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 145. 15. E. lat. 13. 5. N. GUANOA, a town of S. America, in a province of the same name in a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its sweetmeats, manufactures, and gold, silver, loadstones, and parrots. It is 200 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 73. 25. W. lat. 12. 40. S. GUANAMI, OF CAT ISLAND, one of the Ladrone Islands, the first discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, and named after St. Salvador. Lon. 75. 10. from 24. 10. to 24. 40. N. GUANO, a rich town of S. America, a district of the same name, that is all the necessities of life. It is 100 miles N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 55. S. GUAZAVELCA, a rich town of S. America,

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America, in Peru, in a country abounding in mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles from Pisco. Lon. 74. 39. W. lat. 12. 36. S. GUARDAPU, a cape of Africa, at the eastern extremity of Aden, and the entrance of the strait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52. 5. E. lat. 11. 46. N. GUARDIA, OF GUARDA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see. It is fortified both by art and nature, and has a stately cathedral. It is 138 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 40. 21. N. GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, seven miles N. W. of Larino. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 41. 39. N. GUARMA, a seaport of Peru, in S. America, 120 miles N. W. of Lima. Lon. 77. 49. W. lat. 10. 10. S. GUASTALLA, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ceded to the duke of Parma in 1748. Here the Imperial general Konigseg attacked the French army in 1734, but was repulsed with the loss of 5000 men. It is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N. of Reggio. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 44. 56. N. GUASTO, OR VASTO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, between the mouths of the Trigno and Aftenella, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles S. E. of Lanciano. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 42. 29. N. GUATIMALA, the audience of, in New Spain, in N. America. It is above 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. It has 12 provinces; and the native Americans, under the dominion of Spain, profess Christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions. A great chain of mountains runs across it from E. to W. and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is, however, very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, and cotton. GUATIMALA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, in the audience of the same name. GUATIMALA, a large and rich town of N. America, in New Spain, capital of the province and audience of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was swallowed up by an earthquake, on the 7th of June 1773, when 8000 families instantly perished. The city has been rebuilt on a spot at some distance from the former. Lon. 90. 30. W. lat. 13. 40. N. GUAXACA, a province of N. America,

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in New Spain, very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and cassia. It is bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N. and by the South Sea on the S. It contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal. GUAXACA, a town of N. America, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It does not contain above 1000 inhabitants; but it is rich, and they make fine sweetmeats and chocolate. It has several rich convents. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 17. 45. N. GUBEN, a handsome town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the Nieffe, and subject to the house of Saxe-Merlenburg. It is 62 miles N. E. of Dresden. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 51. 58. N. GUBIO, OR EUGUBIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, 82 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 38. E. lat. 43. 16. N. GUELDERLAND, OR GULDRES, a territory of the Netherlands. That part which is a district of the town of Guldres belongs to the king of Prussia; Ruremond and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and Venlo and Stevenswaert to the States General. GULDRES, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of the same name, ceded to the king of Prussia by the peace of Utrecht. It is 10 miles N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 51. 26. N. GUERAND, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Brittany. It carries on a considerable trade in white salt, and is three miles from the sea, and 250 W. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 47. 20. N. GUERET, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, seated on the river Gartampe; 35 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 175 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 46. 10. N. GUERNSEY, an island on the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and is well-situated for trade in time of peace; and, in time of war, to annoy the French with their privateers. It is 10 miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains 10 parishes. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 49. 32. N. GUETA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 40. 22. N. GUIANA, a country of S. America, between the rivers Orinoko and Amazon,

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and to the E. of Peru. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by savages, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. The French possess a part of the coast, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Here is a perpetual spring, and it produces large quantities of sugar-cones. It is between the equator and eight degrees of N. lat. See CAYENNE and SURINAM.

GUIQUIL, a town, bay, and harbour of S. America, in Peru, capital of an audience of the same name. It faces a low island close by the river, partly on the side, and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently toward the river. It is divided by the stream into two parts, called the Old and the New, joined by a bridge for foot passengers, half a mile long. The situation is in such a boggy ground, and so dirty in winter, that, without the bridge, there would be scarce any passing from one house to another. It has but one regular street, along the river side. Before the church of St. Jago, is a handsome parade, but the church itself is gone to decay. There are three other churches, well-adorned with altars and pictures. It is 140 miles N. E. of Paiza. Lon. 81. 6. W. lat. 2. 11. N.

GUIARA, a seaport of S. America, in Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66. 5. W. lat. 10. 35. N.

GUIENNE, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Gironde and that of Lot and Garonne.

GUILFORD, a large borough in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Wey, and on the declivity of a hill. It had a large castle, of which some of the walls are still standing. The summer assizes for the county are alternately held here and at Croydon. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and much corn and timber are carried upon it. It is 17 miles S. W. of Kingston, and 30 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

GUILAIN, St. a town of Austrian Hainault, in the provostship of Mons. It is defended by its sluices, and is seated in marshy land, on the river Haine, six miles from Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

GUILLESTREE, a town and castle in the Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1692, and is nine miles N. E. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 36. E. lat. 44. 41. N.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient, handsome, and considerable town of Portugal, in the

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province of Entre-Doncoas-Minho. It has formerly been the residence of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 164 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 21. W. lat. 41. 35. N.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast, thence called the coast of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Malaguetta Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, Whidah, Great Adra, and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negroes live a considerable time. The water is so bad, that it is common for worms, of a white silver colour, to breed between the skin and the flesh. The inhabitants in general go almost naked, and there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The commodities purchased there, are gum-scaccia, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coast; elephants' teeth, upon the Tooth Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves, more or less; indeed, some of all these commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast, and purchase slaves, and other commodities. There are abundance of little states, whose chiefs the sailors have dignified with the name of kings; but there are very few who deserve that title. When they are at war with each other, as they often are, the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other. Though they come on board the ships naked, they seldom fail of stealing something or other, though ever so well watched.

GUINEA, New, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, to the N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait. The length of this strait, from N. to S. W. is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the N. E. entrance, where it is contracted to somewhat less than two miles, by the islands, called Prince of Wales Islands. Except this strait, and the land of Cape Deliverance, the whole coast, and the circumjacent islands, seem to have been minutely examined both by the Dutch and Spaniards. Some traces of a passage, between New Holland and New Guinea, are also to be found in the accounts of former voyages; but captain Cook, in 1770, had the merit of establishing the fact beyond dispute.

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re-Dome-e-Minho. It has the residence of their kings, into the Old and New. Buildings are magnificent. It is E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 21. N.

country of Africa, of which except the coast, thence of Guinea. It is divided into Upper and Lower. This last the Malaguetta Coast, the Gold Coast, Whidah, and Benin. The lower is only called Congo. It is for Europeans, though the a considerable time. The bad, that it is common for white silver colour, to breed skin and the flesh. The in general go almost naked, and to be little religion or honesty. The commodities purchased, are gum-scacca, at Seneg upon the Grain Coast; elephants, upon the Tooth Coast; the city of gold, upon the Gold Coast, in general, furnish slaves, and indeed, some of all these are to be had in all parts of the coast, Dutch, French, Danes, and others, have factories upon this coast, and other commodities. There are abundance of little chiefs the sailors have dignified the name of kings; but there are few who deserve that title. They are at war with each other, and are, the people taken, and are sold for slaves; and it is common for the nearest of kin to be sold. Though they come on ships naked, they seldom fail of something or other, though ever checked.

New, an island of the S. Pacific, to the N. of New Holland, it is separated by Endeavour Strait. The length of this strait, from S. W. is 10 leagues, and its breadth, except at the N. E. where it is contracted to somewhat two miles, by the islands, and the land of Cape Deliverance. The whole coast, and the circumference, seem to have been minutely explored by the Dutch and Spanish, traces of a passage, between the Old and New Guinea, are also in the accounts of former captain Cook, in 1770, had of establishing the fact beyond dispute.

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dispute. New Guinea was thus found to be a long narrow island, extending S. E. from the equator to 12° S. lat. and from 131° to 153° E. lon. The land in general is low, but covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa-nut, the bread-fruit, and the plantain-tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, that are common to the South Sea islands, are found here in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders.

GUINEAMP, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 238 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 48. 36. N.

GUINUSCOA, a province in the N. of Spain, bounded on the E. by Biscaya; on the N. by the ocean; on the W. by Biscaya; and on the S. by Navarre. Tolosa is the capital.

GUISE, a small town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a strong castle, seated on the river Oise, 15 miles N. E. of St. Quentin, and 95 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a castle; seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Ulm. Lon. 10. 24. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

\* GUNTOOR, one of the Northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazagar and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilla, the southernmost of the four English Circars, and the N. part of the Carnatic; extending more than 30 miles along the bay of Bengal. Although the maritime parts of this circar are flat and open, the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It is subject to the aizam of the Deccan.

GUNTSBERG, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Burgaw; seated on the Danube, 16 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, five miles from Weissenburg; seated on the river Altmul, near a forest, and subject to the king of Prussia.

GURK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Gurk, 55 miles E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

GUSTROW, a considerable town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a magnificent canal, where the dukes reside. It is 35 miles N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 53. 57. N.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite the

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island of Schur, 25 miles E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 47. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

GUZERAT, a peninsula of Hindoostan Proper, about 200 miles long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The western parts of this peninsula are mountains and woody, inhabited by a wild hardy race, and governed by rajahs of their own. But the largest and finest part is included within the extensive empire of the Mahrattas; and is divided between two of their chiefs, the Pathaw and Fatty Sing Gwicar. Amadabad is the capital.

GWALIOR, an ancient and celebrated fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Gohud. It stands on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally so, it has been scraped away; and the height from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all around; and the only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock, defended on the side next the country by a wall and bastions. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoir of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. At the N. W. foot of the mountain is the town, pretty large, and well-built, the houses all of stone. In a word, this place is considered as the Gibraltar of the East. It was taken, however, in 1780, by major Popham, who performed this exploit by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. Gwalior is 80 miles S. of Agra.

GYFFHORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg; seated on the rivers Aller and Ifa, 25 miles N. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

# H.

HAAG, or HAG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

HACHA, a seaport of S. America, in Terra Firma, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Here the Spanish galleons touch at their arrival in S. America, and hence expresses are sent to all the settlements, to give them notice of it. Lon. 72. 0. W. lat. 11. 30. N.

\* HACKNEY, a rich and populous village

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lage to the N. E. of London. The parish contains the hamlets of Upper and Lower Clapton, Dorlestone, Shacklewell, and Homerton. This village was the first near London, that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and hence the origin of the name of the hackney-coaches of London.

**HADAMAR**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a handsome castle; seated near the river Elbe, 22 miles N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

**HADDINGTON**, a populous borough of Scotland, in the county of the same name. It is seated on the Tyne, to the inundations of which it has been sometimes subject. The Franciscan monastery here has been a very handsome building. Part of it is occupied as a parish church. At a small distance are the ruins of a nunnery, founded in 1178. Haddington is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 39. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

\* **HADDINGTONSHIRE**, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Edinburghshire, on the N. by the frith of Forth, on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the county of Berwick. It is about 25 miles long from E. to W. and 15 miles where broadest. A great tract of this county, extending to the S. and E. is for the most part champaign, and very fertile and beautiful. The soil is, in many places, doubly productive. Rich crops are raised on the surface; and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part of this county is very mountainous, comprehending the N. side of Lammermuir Hills. These high grounds, however, feed many sheep.

**HADERSLEBEN**, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, built on a small island, in a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E. of Ripen. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 55. 18. N.

**HADHRAMUT**, a town and province of Arabia Felix, 115 miles W. of Careffen. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 14. 0. N.

**HADLEIGH**, a village in Essex, near Pritlewell. It had anciently a castle, of which there are some considerable ruins. It is situated on the brow of a steep hill, on the channel of the Thames between Canvey Island and the shore.

**HADLEV**, a large town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the river Preston, and has a very handsome church. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and this town had once a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bury,

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and 64 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

\* **HADLEY**, a village in Middlesex, N. of Barnet. Over the W. door of the church is the date 1498, and the sculpture of a rose and wing. On the top of the steeple, which commands a beautiful view of Essex, is an iron pitch-pole, originally placed there as a beacon.

\* **HAGGARSTOWN**, a flourishing inland town of Maryland, in N. America, situated in the beautiful and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague. It carries on a considerable trade with the western country.

**HAGIAR**, a town of Arabia, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 39. 25. E. lat. 25. 30. N.

**HAGUE, THE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, with regard to extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is seated two miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, on the sea-shore. The ancient counts of Holland resided here; and though it is 500 years ago, the wood-work of the palace is still found. The stadholder of the United Provinces resides, and the states-general assemble here. In short, it is the court, though not the capital, of the United Provinces. As it is not walled, and sends no deputies to the states, it is called a village only. In a wood near this place, the prince of Orange has a palace, called the House in the Wood. The Hague is 10 miles N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30. 8. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

**HAGUENAU**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It was formerly a free imperial city; but it was taken by the French in 1673. The great general Montecuculli was obliged to raise the siege of it in 1675. It was several times taken and retaken in the subsequent wars; the last of all by the French in 1706. It is seated on the river Motter, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles N. of Strasburg, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

**HAILERON**, a handsome, strong, and free imperial town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants, who are Protestants, derive a great advantage from the baths near it, whence the town has its name, which signifies the fountain of health. It is seated on the Neckar (over which is a stone bridge), 28 miles

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E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. N.

LEY, a village in Middlesex, et. Over the W. door of the date 1498, and the sculpture and wing. On the top of the which commands a beautiful view is an iron pitch-por, originally as a beacon.

STOWN, a flourishing in- Maryland, in N. America, the beautiful and well cultivated Conegocheague. It carries derable trade with the western

R, a town of Arabia, 87 miles Medina. Lon. 39. 25. E. lat. 25.

THE, a town of the United in Holland, which may compare handfomest cities in Europe, with extent, the number and beauty of its streets, its agreeable walks, eat trade. It is seated two miles sea, and there is a pavement sand hills, with trees on each leads to Scheveling, on the sea- The ancient counts of Holland re- re; and though it is 500 years wood-work of the palace is still The stadtholder of the United resides, and the states-general here. In short, it is the court, not the capital, of the United s. As it is not walled, and sends ies to the states, it is called a nly. In a wood near this place, e of Orange has a palace, called e in the Wood. The Hague is 10 W. of Rotterdam, and 30. 8. msterdam. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 52.

ENAU, a town of France, in the nt of Lower Rhine and late pro- Alsace. It was formerly a free city; but it was taken by the 1673. The great general Montec- as obliged to raise the siege of it. It was several times taken and n the subsequent wars; the last the French in 1706. It is seated ver Motter, which divides it into s, 12 miles N. of Straßburg, and of Paris. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48.

BRON, a handsome, strong, and erial town of Germany, in the F Württemberg. The inhabitants, Protestants, derive a great advan- m the baths near it, whence the s its name, which signifies the of health. It is seated on the (over which is a stone bridge), 25 miles

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miles N. E. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

HAIMBURG, an ancient town of Ger- many, in Lower Austria, on the Danube, 10 miles W. of Presburg, and 25 E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 53. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

HAIN, a town of Germany, in Misnia, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It has a manufactory of cloth, and is seated on the river Rhedar, 12 miles N. W. of Dresden.

HAINAN, a considerable island of Asia, belonging to China, to the N. of the gulf of Cochinchina, and to the S. of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is 400 miles in circum- ference. The soil of the N. part is level; but in the S. and E. are mountains, a- mong which are valleys that produce two crops of rice every year. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, and great cowards, for 50 Chinese will put 1000 of them to flight. In general, they are a short and deformed people, and the colour of their skins is reddish. They are clothed from the waist downward only, and paint their faces like other savages. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but they are very scarce. The common sort of apes are gray, and very ugly. Some of the in- habitants of the seacoast have submitted to the Chinese.

HAINAULT, a province of the Nether- lands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the N. W. by Flanders, on the W. by Artois, on the S. by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E. by the territory of Liege, and the county of Na- mur. It is divided into Austrian Hain- ault, of which the capital is Mons; and French Hainault, which is included in the department of the North.

\* HAINAULT, a forest of Essex, lying to the S. E. of Epping Forest, and sup- posed to be so called from some of the deer, with which it was stocked, having been brought from the province of the same name in the Netherlands. In this forest is a celebrated oak, known through many centuries by the name of Fairlop. Beneath its shade, which overpreads an area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair has been long held on the 21d of July. A society of archers, called the Hainault Fo- resters, and consisting of some of the prin- cipal gentlemen and ladies of the country, march round this tree, at certain stated

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times, dressed in elegant uniforms, and at- tended by a band of music.

HAIBURG, a town of Germany, in Austria, on the Danube, 35 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 18. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

HALBERSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bi- shopric of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a fine peal of bells; and there are two regu- lar abbeys within the town, and one with- out. There are also two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew ex- cellent beer. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Ho- heim, 32 miles S. E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

HALDENSTEIN, a free and indepen- dent barony of the country of the Grisons. It consists of a small semicircular plain, which lies between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about five miles in length, and scarcely one in breadth. It occupies also part of the mountain, which is so steep as not to be inhabited. It con- tains only two villages, Haldenstein and Sewils; and the whole number of the baron's subjects does not exceed 400. The ancient castle is now in ruins; but the baron resides in a house, built in 1545, which commands a fine view of the town of Coire and the adjacent country.

HALEN, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 miles W. of Mae- stricht. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, inclosed by Worcesterhire, six miles E. of Stourbridge.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blyth, is a thriving place, and has a trade in linen-yarn and sail-cloth. About the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is 28 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 101 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

HALIBUT ISLAND, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook in his last voyage, on account of the num- ber of fish of that name they caught here, some of which weighed upward of a hun- dred pounds, and none less than twenty. It is seven leagues in circumference, and ve- ry low and barren. Lon. 164. 15. W. lat. 54. 48. N.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova Scotia, in N. America, on Chebucto Bay. It has a good harbour, large and safe enough to shelter

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Belter a squadron of ships throughout the winter. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber. It is commodiously situated for the fishery, 789 miles N. E. of New York. Lon. 63. 39. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

**HALIFAX**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a hilly country, of rather difficult access, but full of people. It is the great market for stuffs, such as shal-loons, calamancoes, everlastings, &c. It has a large market-house, called The New Piece Hall, as well as various others for particular goods. It is a very large parish, and contains 12 chapels of ease, and upward of 12,000 inhabitants. The town is handsome, with houses built of stone, and good streets, and is 40 miles W. S. W. of York, and 197 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

**HALITZ**, a town of Poland, capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Ruffia, with a castle. It is seated on the river Dniester, 46 miles S. of Lemburg. Lon. 25. 19. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

**HALLAND**, a province of Gothland, in Sweden, on the W. coast of that kingdom. It is 60 miles along the coast, but not above 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital.

**HALLATON**, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is 12 miles S. E. of Leicester, and 90 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

**HALLE**, a little dismantled town of Austrian Hamoult. The church contains an image of the Virgin Mary, held in great veneration. It is seated on the river Senné, eight miles S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

**HALLE**, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university and salt-works. It is seated on the river Sale, 40 miles E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

**HALLE**, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, famous for its salt-pits; seated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 miles N. E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

**HALLE**, a town of Germany, in Tirol, 62 miles N. E. of Inspruck. Lon. 11. 33. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

**HALLEIN**, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg; seated on the river Salza, among the mountains, where-in are mines of salt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is seven miles S. E. of Salzburg. Lon. 13. 22. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

**HALLER**, a town of Austrian Brabant,

10 miles S. of Tirlemont. Lon. 5. 18. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

**HALMSTADT**, a strong seaport of Sweden, capital of the province of Halland, situated on a bay of the North Sea, 80 miles S. S. E. of Gotheborg. Lon. 12. 48. E. lat. 56. 39. N.

**HALSTED**, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It has long had a share in the manufactory of bays and fays; and is seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Coln, 15 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

**HALTEREN**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster; seated on the river Lippe, 25 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

**HALTWHISTLE**, a well-built town of Northumberland, whose market is divided. It is 37 miles W. of Newcastle, and 315 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 55. 2. N.

**HALVA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river Cebu, eight miles from Fez. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 33. 32. N.

**HAM**, a strong town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of the county of Marck. It is seated on the river Lippe, 24 miles S. of Munster. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

**HAM**, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, seated on the river Somme, 10 miles N. of Noyon, and 48 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

**HAM**, a village in Surrey, between Peterham and Kingston, the houses of which surround a pleasant common. Near it is Ham House, the seat of the earl of Dysart, and Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomson and others. This village, which is a hamlet to Kingston, is 11 miles W. S. W. of London.

**HAM, WEST**, a village of Essex, where are the remains of an opulent abbey, founded in 1135. This village is seated on the river Lea, about four miles E. by N. of London.

**HAM, EAST**, a village in Essex, adjoining to West HAM. In this parish is a spring called Miller's Well, the excellent water of which has never been known to freeze, or to vary in its height. A part of Kent, in the parish of Woolwich, lies on this side of the Thames, and divides the parish of East HAM from that river.

**HAMAH**, a large town of Asia, in Syria, seated among the hills. The houses being built on the ascent of a hill, one above another, make a very agreeable appearance. Many of the best houses are half ruined; but those that are still standing,

with

Hamblemont. Lon. 5. 18.

HAMBURG, a strong seaport of the province of Hal-  
bay of the North Sea, 80  
Gotheborg. Lon. 12.  
N.

HAMPTON, a town in Essex, with a  
It has long had a share  
ry of bays and fays; and  
declivity of a hill, at the  
uns the river Coln, 15  
msford, and 47 N. E. of  
o. 45. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

HAMPTON, a town of Germany, in  
Munster; seated on the  
miles S. W. of Munster.  
at. 51. 40. N.

HAMPTON, a well-built town of  
whose market is dis-  
miles W. of Newcastle,  
W. of London. Lon. 2.  
N.

HAMPTON, a town of Africa, in the  
seated on the river Co-  
from Fez. Lon. 5. 5. W.

HAMPTON, a town of Germany, in  
tai of the county of Marck.  
river Lippe, 24 miles S. of  
7. 50. E. lat. 51. 36. N.  
of France, in the depart-  
e and late province of Pi-  
on the river Somme, 10  
oyon, and 48 N. of Paris.  
t. 49. 45. N.

HAMPTON, a village in Surry, between Pe-  
ngton, the houses of which  
afant common. Near it is  
the seat of the earl of Dy-  
m Walks, celebrated by  
others. This village, which  
Kingston, is 11 miles W.  
don.

VEST, a village of Essex,  
remains of an opulent au-  
in 1135. This village is  
river Lea, about four miles  
London.

EAST, a village in Essex,  
West HAM. In this parish is a  
Miller's Well, the excellent  
ch has never been known to  
vary in its height. A part  
the parish of Woolwich, lies  
of the Thames, and divides  
East Ham from that river.

HAMAT, a large town of Asia, in Syria,  
the hills. The houses be-  
the ascent of a hill, one above  
a very agreeable appear-  
of the best houses are half  
chose that are still standing,  
with

with the mosques, are built of black and  
white stones, as well as the castle. The  
river Allu, formerly called Oronces, runs  
close by the castle, and fills the ditch.  
about it, which are cut deep into the solid  
rock. The market places are pretty  
good; and they have a trade for linen of  
of their own manufacture. It is 73 miles  
S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat.  
36. 15. N.

HAMAMET, a town of Africa, in Bar-  
bary, seated on a gulf of the same name,  
45 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10. 15. E.  
lat. 36. 35. N.

HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the  
government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N.  
E. of Christiania. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 60.  
30. N.

HAMBLEDON HILL, in Dorsetshire,  
at one end of Cranb-urn Chase, near Stur-  
minster. Here was a Roman camp, and  
many Roman coins have been dug up. It  
is the antagonist camp to that of Hog Hill.  
It extends east and west three quarters of  
a mile; and hence is an extensive view of  
the vale of Blackmore.

HAMBURG, one of the largest towns in  
Germany, consisting of the Old Town  
and the New Town; both nearly of an  
equal size. Most of the houses are built  
after the manner of the Dutch, and richly  
furnished within. The principal streets of  
the Old Town have long and broad can-  
nals; which are filled twice every 24 hours  
by the tide. These are not only useful  
for trade, but serve to keep the houses  
and the streets clean. It is seated on the  
river Elbe, which is of vast advantage to  
the inhabitants; and on the side of Hol-  
stein is the Altter, which, before it enters  
the town by sluices, forms a fine basin  
that cannot be equalled in Germany.

Hamburg is well fortified. and on the  
ramparts are handsome walks. The burgh-  
ers mount guard themselves, and are  
divided into several companies. The  
streets are well lighted every night; and  
there is a guard, which patrols all over  
the city. This is a pleasant place for  
foreigners; because, beside the cheapness  
of provisions, they are sure to meet with  
people of their own nation; and there  
are operas, plays, assemblies, balls, con-  
certs, masquerades, and other parties of  
pleasure for their diversion. The senate  
of this town is composed of four burgo-  
masters, of whom one only is a trades-  
man; four syndics; 24 senators, of whom  
11 are men of letters, and the rest trades-  
men; four secretaries, one of whom is a  
prothonotary, and another belongs to the  
archives; so that the whole senate consists  
of 36 persons. The town is divided into

five parishes; and out of each are formed  
several colleges, or companies, who take  
care of public affairs, unless there is any  
thing too high for their determination,  
and then it is judged by a sort of general  
assembly. It is a place of great trade;  
which they carry on with Portugal, Spain,  
France, England, Denmark, Norway,  
Sweden, Italy, and Russia. They also  
send vessels every year to Greenland to  
catch whales; and there are not less than  
200 ships at a time, belonging to foreign  
merchants, at anchor before the city; and  
there is a handsome exchange. The in-  
habitants are all Lutherans, and none but  
the English have the liberty of perform-  
ing divine service in a chapel of their own.  
Other religions are tolerated at Altona,  
a large town near the harbour of Ham-  
burg; except the Jews, who have no syn-  
agogue. Beside the 5 principal churches,  
they have 11 smaller ones for particular  
occasions, some of which belong to hospi-  
tals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very  
fine structure, and has a chapter, con-  
sisting of 12 canons, who are all Protec-  
tants. It is 55 miles N. E. of Bremen.  
Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

HAMELBURG, a town of Germany,  
in Franconia, and in the territory of the  
abbey of Fuld; seated on the river Saab,  
28 miles S. E. of Fuld. Lon. 10. 12. E.  
lat. 50. 16. N.

HAMELIN, a strong town of Germany,  
in the duchy of Calenberg, at the extre-  
mity of the duchy of Brunswick, of which  
it is the key. It is situated at the con-  
fluence of the Hamel and We'er. 25 miles  
S. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 52.  
6. N.

HAMILTON, a town of Lanerkshire,  
in Scotland, which contains many hand-  
some houses, with the ruins of a collegiate  
church, founded in 1451. Near this town  
is Hamilton House, the magnificent seat  
of the duke of Hamilton, seated between  
the Clyde and Avon, and surrounded by  
venerable oaks. The town also is situated  
on the Clyde, 10 miles S. E. of Glasgow.  
Lon. 4. 16. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

HAMMERSMITH, a large village of  
Middlesex, in the parish of Fulham, four  
miles W. of London, and a little to the N.  
of the Thames.

HAMMERSTEIN, a fortress of Ger-  
many, upon the Rhine, opposite Coblenz,  
belonging to the elector of Trevis.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the  
bishopric of Liege, 17 miles W. of Rure-  
mond. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or SOUTH-  
AMPTON, a county of England, bounded  
on the N. by Berks, on the E. by Surry  
and

## H A M

and Sussex, on the South by the English Channel, and on the W. by Dorsetshire and Wilts. It extends, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N. to S. and 38 from E. to W. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and contains one city, 20 market-towns, and 253 parishes; and sends, with the Isle of Wight, 26 members to parliament. It is one of the most agreeable, fertile, and populous counties in England. The air, in the higher parts, is clear and pure; toward the sea, mild, and inclined to moisture. Its products are the finest corn (especially wheat) hops, cattle, sheep, wool, excellent bacon, honey, and timber. For the last it has been particularly famous, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest, and the forest of East Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour.

**HAMPSHIRE, NEW**, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. by Canada; on the N. E. by the province of Maine; on the S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by Massachusetts; and on the W. and N. W. by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into the five counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. The land near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills. The air is serene and healthful; the weather not so subject to variation as in the more southern climes. From the vicinity of some mountains, whose summits are covered with snow three quarters of the year, this country is intensely cold in winter. In summer the heat is great, but of short duration. The capital is Portsmouth.

**HAMPSTEAD**, a village of Middlesex, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect of the metropolis and all the adjacent country. It is four miles N. N. W. of London.

**HAMPTON**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Cotswold Hills, 14 miles S. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

**HAMPTON**, a seaport of N. America, in New Hampshire, 40 miles N. of Boston. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

**HAMPTON**, a town of Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which king William made many additions, are 4 miles in

## H A N

circumference, and seated on the N. side of the Thames, 14 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

**HANAU**, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to its own prince. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is seated near the river Maine, 18 miles N. E. of Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

**HANAU**, the county of, bounded on the E. by the county of Rhine and the territory of Fuld; on the W. by the counties of Weissenburg and Solms; and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Frankfurt. It is 45 miles in length, but its breadth is small. Its soil is very fruitful.

**HANOVER**, a town of Germany, capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. The electors resided here before George I. ascended the British throne. The regency is administered in the same manner as if the sovereign were present. It is a large well-built town, and well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It has suffered greatly by the French, who got possession of it in 1757 but they were soon after expelled. Hanover is noted for a particular sort of beer, reckoned excellent by the people of this electorate. It is seated on the river Leina, which divides it in two; 25 miles W. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

**HANOVER**, an electorate of Germany, which comprehended, at first, nothing but the county of Lawenrood; but now it contains the duchy of Zell, Saxe-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Crubenhagen, and Oberwald. George I. king of Great Britain, was the first that gained possession of all these states, which lie mostly between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length from S. W. but the breadth is different, being in some places 150 miles, and in others but 50. Their produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, and bacon; a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and copperas.

**HANOVER**, a fine large island, opposite the N. W. extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many plantations, presenting a very beautiful appearance; and still further westward, in lon. 147° E. lie the **ADMIRALTY ISLANDS**, between 20 and 30 in number, many of them of considerable extent.

**HANUTE**,

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14 miles S. W. of Lon-  
don. W. lat. 51. 25. N.  
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HANUTE,

HANUTE, a town of Austrian Brabant,  
20 miles S. E. of Louvain. Lon. 5. 16.  
E. lat. 50. 41. N.

HAPAE, the name of four of the  
Friendly Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean.  
They are of similar height and appear-  
ance, and connected by a reef of coral  
rocks, dry at low water. The plantations  
are very numerous and extensive; and  
some of them are inclosed in such a man-  
ner, that the fences, running parallel to  
each other, form spacious public roads,  
that would appear ornamental in coun-  
tries, where rural conveniences have been  
carried to the greatest perfection. These  
islands extend about 19 miles. See  
FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

HAPSAL, a seaport of the government  
of Revel, or Esthonia, in the Russian em-  
pire. It is seated on the Baltic five miles  
S. W. of Revel, opposite the island of  
Dago. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 59. 4. N.

HAPSBURG, an ancient castle, now in  
ruins, on a lofty eminence, near the town  
of Schintznach, not far from the river  
Aar, in the canton of Bern, in Switzer-  
land. This place was the cradle, as it  
were, of the house of Austria, whose an-  
cestors may be traced back to the begin-  
ning of the 13th century, when they were  
no more than simple barons of Switzer-  
land; and this castle commands an un-  
bounded view over hills and dales, plains  
and forests, rivers and lakes, towns and  
villages, mountains and Alps, emblems  
of that extent of power to which the ta-  
lents of one man, who derived his title  
from this castle (Rodolph count of Hapf-  
burg) raised himself and his descendants.  
What is left of this castle is now inhabited  
by the family of a peasant. There is  
another castle of the same name, near the  
lake of Lucern, which some authors  
have erroneously asserted to be that from  
which the counts derived their title. See  
GERMANY.

HARBOROUGH, MARKET, a town of  
Leicestershire, with a market on Tues-  
day. It is seated on the river Welland,  
which separates it from Northampton-  
shire, and is 14 miles S. of Leicester, and  
83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 52.  
W. lat. 52. 28. N.

HARBURG, a town of Germany, in  
the duchy of Lunenburg, with a strong  
castle, seated on the Elbe, opposite Ham-  
burg, 37 miles N. W. of Lunenburg.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in the  
department of Calvados and late province  
of Normandy. Hence a late noble fa-  
mily in France derived their ducal title;  
and hence originally came the noble fa-

mily of the same name in England. It is  
12 miles S. of Caen.

HARDERWICK, a town of the United  
Provinces, in Guelderland, with a univer-  
sity. It is seated on the Zuider-zee, 32  
miles E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 40. E.  
lat. 52. 23. N.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the  
department of Lower Seine and late pro-  
vince of Normandy. Its fortifications  
have been long demolished, and its har-  
bour choked up. The English took it by  
assault in 1415. It stands at the mouth  
of the Seine, 36 miles N. W. of Rouen.  
Lon. 0. 19. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

HARLEBECK, a town of Austrian  
Flanders, on the river Lis, 3 miles N. E.  
of Courtray. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HARLECH, a town of Merionethshire,  
with a market on Saturday. It is seated  
on a rock, on the seashore, and but a poor  
place, though the county town, and go-  
vernment by a mayor, &c. It is distin-  
guished by a castle built by Edward I.  
which is almost entire. It is 223 miles  
W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 6. W.  
lat. 52. 54. N.

HARLEM, a large and populous town  
of the United Provinces, in Holland, me-  
morable for the siege it held out against  
the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months;  
the townsmen, before they capitulated,  
being reduced to eat the vilest animals,  
and even leather and grass. The church,  
which is the largest in Holland, is adorned  
with the finest organ in Europe. It con-  
sists of 8000 pipes; the largest 38 feet  
long, and 16 inches in diameter; and  
there are 68 stops, of which the most  
wonderful is the vox humana. Harlem  
is seated on the lake of the same name;  
and to the S. of the town is a wood, cut  
into delightful walks and vistas. This place  
claims the invention of printing; and,  
in fact, the first attempts in the art are  
indisputably to be attributed to Lauren-  
tius Costar, a magistrate of the city. It is  
situated 10 miles W. of Amsterdam. Lon.  
4. 38. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

\* HARLEM MERE, a lake of Holland,  
near Harlem, about 14 miles long and the  
same broad. It lies between Leyden,  
Harlem, and Amsterdam; and is naviga-  
ble, but subject to dangerous storms; on  
which account, the canals from Leyden to  
Amsterdam were made, as a safer though  
more tedious passage.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with  
a large market on Wednesday. It is  
seated on the river Waveney, 16 miles S.  
of Norwich, and 100 N. E. of London.  
Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

HAR-

## H A R

## H A S

**HARLING**, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a rivulet, and the market is chiefly for linen-cloth. It is a pretty, neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a small chapel in the middle of the place, and a presbyterian meeting-house. It manufactures a little linen-cloth, and is 24 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 88 N. E. of London.

**HAREINGEN**, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest and most populous. It is 13 miles W. of Lewarden. Lon. 5. 14. E. lat. 53. 9. N.

**HARLOW**, a town in Essex, whose market is now dilapidated; but, on a common, two miles from the town, is a famous annual fair, on the 9th of September, for horses, cattle, &c. It is called Harlow Bush Fair, and is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry. Harlow is 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 23 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

**HARMONDSWORTH**, a village in Middlesex, 12 miles W. of London, and two E. of Colnbrook. It is remarkable for one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

**HARO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 22. 40. N.

**HARRIS**. See LEWIS.

**HARROGATE**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, remarkable for its medicinal springs; one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. Bathing is the most general mode of using it; and it is successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and gouty cases. The season is from May to Michaelmas; and the company assemble and lodge in five or six large inns on the heath, a mile from the village, each house having a long room and an ordinary. The best company used to lodge at Knaresborough, which is three miles off. Harrogate is 206 miles from London.

**HARROW ON THE HILL**, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county; on the summit of which is the church, with a lofty spire. Here is one of the most celebrated free-schools in England, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Harrow is 10 miles W. N. W. of London.

**HARTFORD**, a flourishing commercial town of Connecticut, one of the United States of N. America, seated at the head of the navigation on the W. side of the river Connecticut, about 50 miles from its entrance into the Sound. It is divid-

ed by a small river, with high romantic banks. Over this river is a bridge, connecting the two divisions of the town, which is 50 miles W. of Boston.

**HARTLAND**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory, called Hartland-point, 28 miles W. of Barnstaple, and 113 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 21. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

**HARTLEPOOL**, a seaport of the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. It is commodiously seated on the seashore, and is partly surrounded by rocks and hills. It is a pretty large place, but the market is come to nothing. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 254 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 54. 47. N.

**HARTLEY**, a town of Northumberland, to the N. W. of Tynemouth, where lord Delaval has constructed a pretty haven, whence coals are shipped to London. Here are also large salt, copperas, and glass-works, which yield 20,000l. a year to lord Delaval, the sole proprietor. A canal is cut through a solid rock to the harbour.

**HARWICH**, a seaport and borough of Essex, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell. It is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Holland. It has a capacious harbour, and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a strong fortress, called Landguard Fort, which is built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water, but within the jurisdiction of Essex. Here is only a chapel of ease, the mother-church being at Dover-court, two miles distant. Harwich is 42 miles E. by N. of Chelmsford and 72 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

**HASLEMERE**, a small borough of Surrey, with a market on Tuesday. It is 12 miles S. W. of Guilford, and 42 S. W. of London.

**HASLINDEN**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 16 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 196 N. N. W. of London.

**HASSELT**, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the river Vecht, five miles from Zwoll.

**HASSELT**, a town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, seated on the river Demer, 14 miles N. W. of Maestricht.

**HASTINGS**, a borough of Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and noted for

## H A S

river, with high romantic  
this river is a bridge, con-  
two divisions of the town,  
W. of Boston.

D, a town in Devonshire,  
on Saturday. It is seated  
Channel, near a promon-  
point, 28 miles W.  
and 213 W. by S. of Lon-  
11. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

POOL, a seaport of the county  
with a market on Monday.  
It is seated on the seashore,  
surrounded by rocks and  
a pretty large place, but the  
is nothing. It is 16 miles  
Cham, and 254 N. by W. of  
1. 4. W. lat. 54. 47. N.

Y, a town of Northumberland,  
of Tynemouth, where lord  
constructed a pretty haven,  
are shipped to London. Here  
the salt, copperas, and glass-  
yield 20,000l. a year to lord  
sole proprietor. A canal is cut  
rock to the harbour.

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has a spacious harbour, and  
the building of men of war.  
into the harbour is defended  
fortress, called Landguard  
is built on a sandy point on  
side of the water, but within  
on of Essex. Here is only a  
fe, the mother-church being  
two miles distant. Her-  
miles E. by N. of Chelmsford  
E. of London. Lon. 1. 25.

N.  
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the Cinque-ports, and noted  
for

## H A V

for being the place where William the  
Conqueror landed. It is seated between  
a high cleft toward the sea, and a high  
hill toward the land side. The chief em-  
ployment of the people is fishing. It had  
once a strong castle, now in ruins, and its  
harbour is maintained by a small river. It  
is 24 miles E. of Lewes, and 64 S. E.  
of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HATFIELD, a town of Herts, with a  
market on Thursday. It formerly belonged  
to the see of Ely, but was alienated to the  
crown in the reign of queen Elizabeth.  
It had before been an occasional royal re-  
sidence, notwithstanding it was the prop-  
erty of the church. William of Hatfield,  
second son of Edward III. was born here;  
and hence Elizabeth, on the death of Ma-  
ry, was conducted to ascend the throne.  
King James exchanged this royal demesne  
with sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of  
Salisbury, for Theobalds. On the site of  
the ancient episcopal palace, that noble-  
man built the present magnificent seat of  
the marquis of Salisbury, called Hatfield  
House. It is seated on the river Lea, 20  
miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 10.  
W. lat. 51. 48. N.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or HAT-  
FIELD-REGIS, a town of Essex, with a  
market on Saturday. It is 30 miles E. N.  
E. of London.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonshire,  
with a market on Friday. It is 26 miles  
N. W. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of  
London. Lon. 4. 9. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

HATTEM, a town of the United Pro-  
vinces, in Guelderland, seated on the river  
Yssel, five miles S. W. of Zwoll. It was  
taken by the French in 1672, who demo-  
lished the fortifications.

HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Westphalia and county of  
Mark, seated on the river Roer. Lon.  
7. 14. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper  
Hungary, seated on a mountain, 28 miles  
N. E. of Buda.

HAVANNA, a seaport on the N. W.  
part of the island of Cuba, opposite  
Florida. It is famous for its harbour,  
which is so large that it may hold 1000  
vessels; and yet the mouth is so narrow,  
that only one ship can enter at a time.  
This is the place where all the ships that  
come from the Spanish settlements rendez-  
vous on their return to Spain. It is near  
two miles in circumference, and, in 1700,  
was computed to contain 26,000 inhabi-  
tants, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes;  
a number, which must have been consid-  
erably increased since. The entrance into  
the harbour is well defended by forts and

## H A U

platforms of great guns. The buildings  
are elegant, built of stone, and some of  
them superbly furnished; and the churches  
are rich and magnificent. Here is the re-  
sidence of the governor and captain-gene-  
ral of Cuba, and of the royal officers, as  
well as of an assessor for the assistance of  
the governor and captain-general of the  
W. Indies, of the bishop of St. Jago de  
Cuba, and of most of the men of fashion  
and fortune belonging to the island. It  
was taken by the English in 1762, but  
restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of  
peace in 1763. It is seated on the W.  
side of the harbour, and is watered by two  
branches of the river Lagida. Lon. 82.  
13. W. lat. 23. 12. N.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, with  
a market on Saturday. It is seven miles  
N. E. of Portsmouth, and 64 W. by S.  
of London. Lon. 0. 58. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HAVELSBURG, a town of Germany,  
in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a  
secularized bishop's see. It is seated on  
the river Havel, 37 miles N. W. of  
Brandenburg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

HAVERFORD WEST, a town of Poin-  
brokeshire, with a market on Tuesday  
and Saturday. It is a town and county  
of itself, seated on the side of a hill,  
on a creek of Milford-Haven, over  
which is a stone bridge. It is a large  
handsome place, inhabited by many gen-  
tle families, and contains three parish  
churches. It has a considerable trade, with  
several vessels belonging to it, and sends  
one member to parliament. The assizes  
and county gaol are kept here; and it had  
once a wall and castle now demolished.  
It is 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's, and  
239 W. by N. of London. Lon. 9. 0. W.  
lat. 51. 50. N.

HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, with a  
market on Wednesday. It has a great  
manufactory of checks, cottons, and fus-  
tians, and is 59 miles N. E. of London.

\* HAVERING BOWER, a village of  
Essex, in the parish of Hornchurch, and  
liberty of Havering; once the seat of a  
royal palace, in which died Joan queen of  
Henry IV. It is three miles N. E. by N.  
of Rumbold.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a large, popu-  
lous, and well-built commercial town of  
France, in the department of Lower Seine  
and late province of Normandy. It has  
an excellent harbour, a strong citadel, and  
a good arsenal. It was bombarded by the  
English in 1694 and 1759, and is seated  
at the mouth of the Seine, 45 miles W. of  
Rouen, and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0.  
11. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in  
the

the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, on the river Arriege, 10 miles S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

**HAUTVILLIERS**, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, with a late famous rich abbey. It is seated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims.

\* **HAWICK**, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, seated on the river Ti-viot, in a very romantic situation, the scenery of which is composed of wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges. It is 15 miles S. W. of Kelso.

**HAWKSHEAD**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday; 24 miles N. N. W. of Lancaster, and 273 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 24. N.

\* **HAWES-WATER**, a small lake of Westmorland, to the S. of Penrith. It is above 3 miles long, half a mile over in some places, a quarter in others; almost divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures, joined only by a strait, so that it consists of two sheets of water.

**HAY**, a town of Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturday; seated between the rivers Wyll and Dulas, 15 miles N. E. of Brecknock, and 151 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

**HAYE**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It is the birthplace of Des Cartes, and is seated on the river Creuse, 25 miles from Tours, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

**HAYLSHAM**, a town of Sussex, with a market on Saturday; 12 miles E. of Lewes, and 58 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

**HEADFORD**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 12 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 53. 29. N.

\* **HEAD OF ELK**, a town of N. America, in Maryland, situate near the head of the bay of Chesapeake, on a small river that bears the name of the town. It enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

**HEAN**, a town of Asia, in Tonquin, on the river Domea, 20 miles S. of Cachao, and 80 N. of the bay of Tonquin.

**HERRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS**, some numerous islands on the W. coast of Scotland, the principal of which are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, N. and S. Uist, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, Islay, &c. which see.

**HERRIDES, NEW**, a group of islands first discovered by Quiros in 1606, and

considered as part of a great southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australis del Espiritu Santo. They were next visited by M. de Bougainville in 1768, who did no more than discover that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They are situated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 41. and 170. 21. E. extending 125 leagues. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Malicollo, beside several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands. They are, in general, of a slender make and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable and goodnatured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy, which the unusual appearance of European visitors may naturally be supposed to excite.

**HEDAMORA**, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, seated on the river Dahl, 55 miles N. W. of Upsal. Lon. 17. 7. E. lat. 60. 14. N.

**HEIDENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the territory of Brentz-hall, with a handsome palace, belonging to the house of Wirtemberg, 22 miles N. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

**HEIDELBERG**, a considerable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Lower Palatinate, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its great tun, which holds 800 hogsheds, generally kept full of good Rhenish wine. It stands in a pleasant rich country, and was a famous seat of learning; but it has undergone so many calamities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It was first reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; and the rich library was transported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. After this it enjoyed the benefits of peace; till the Protestant electoral house became extinct, and a bloody war ensued, in which the castle was ruined. This happened in 1693; and the people of the Palatinate were obliged to leave their dwellings, and to go for

part of a great southern con-  
the name of *Tierra Austr-*  
Santo. They were next  
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more than discover that the  
connected, but composed of  
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of European visitors may na-  
supposed to excite.

ORA, a town of Sweden, in  
seated on the river Dahl, 55  
V. of Upsal. Lon. 17. 7. E.  
N.

HEIM, a town of Germany,  
and in the territory of Brentz-  
a handsome palace, belonging  
use of Wirtemberg, 22 miles  
n. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 48.

BERG, a considerable and po-  
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people of the Palatinate were  
leave their dwellings, and to go  
for

for refuge into foreign countries. To  
add to these misfortunes, the elector resid-  
ed at Manheim, and carried most of the  
people of distinction with him. The  
great tun was broke to pieces in 1693, by  
the French, and, at a great expence, in  
1729, was repaired. The town stands on  
the river Neckar, over which is a hand-  
some bridge, 12 miles N. E. of Spire.  
Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

HELIA, a town of Western Prussia,  
seated at the mouth of the Vistula, on the  
Baltic Sea, 12 miles N. of Dantzick.  
Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 54. 53. N.

HEILEGEN-HAVE, a seaport of Ger-  
many, in Holstein, seated on the Baltic,  
opposite the island of Femen. Lon.  
10. 57. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

HEILIGE-LAND, an island of the Ger-  
man Ocean, between the mouths of the  
Eyder and the Elbe. It belongs to the  
king of Denmark. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 54.  
21. N.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Germa-  
ny, capital of the territory of Etchlet, be-  
longing to the elector of Mentz. It is seated  
at the confluence of the Geiland and Leina,  
30 miles N. W. of Eisenach. Lon. 10.  
14. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

HELENA, ST. an island in the Atlan-  
tic Ocean, belonging to the English E.  
India Company. Its circumference is  
about 20 miles. It has some high moun-  
tains, particularly one called Diana's Peak,  
which is covered with woods to the very  
top. There are other hills also, which  
bear evident marks of a volcanic origin;  
and some have huge rocks of lava and a  
kind of half vitrified flags. The country,  
however, is far from being barren, the in-  
terior vallies and even mountains being  
pleasant and fertile. Mr. Forster, who  
made an excursion about half a mile into  
the country, informs us, that he was trans-  
ported with one of the finest prospects he  
had ever seen, consisting of several little  
hills, covered with rich verdure, and inter-  
sprinkled with fertile vallies, which con-  
tained gardens, orchards, and various  
plantations. Many pastures, he adds,  
were surrounded by inclosures of stone, and  
filled with a small, but fine breed of cat-  
tle, and with English sheep. Every val-  
ley was watered by a rivulet. The moun-  
tains, in the centre of the island, were  
hung with woods. The soil, which cov-  
ered the rocks and mountains, was, in  
general, a rich mould, from six to ten  
inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants  
and shrubs, among which was a tree,  
which the inhabitants call a cabbage-tree  
(though only used for fuel), gum-trees,  
and red wood. In the governor's garden,

three miles from the town, he saw several  
plants of Europe, Africa, and America,  
and particularly a profusion of roses and  
lilies, interspersed with myrtle and laurel.  
Several walks of peach-trees were loaded  
with fruit, which had a peculiar rich fla-  
vour, different from that of our peaches;  
but the other European fruit-trees thrived  
but indifferently, and never bore fruit.  
Vines had been planted several times, but  
had not succeeded, on account of the cli-  
mate. Cabbages and other greens thrived  
extremely well, but are devoured by cat-  
terpillars; and the barley, and other kinds  
of corn, are generally devoured by rats,  
which are inconceivably numerous. The  
ground, for that reason, was laid out  
chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which  
was surprising; and the island can support  
3000 head of their small cattle. The  
beef is juicy, delicious, and very fat.  
The island abounds with goats, rabbits, a  
small breed of horses, ring-pheasants, red-  
legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c.  
of some of which the breed is indigenous,  
but others have been brought from Africa,  
Europe, or the E. Indies. The number  
of inhabitants on the island does not ex-  
ceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers, and  
600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts  
of manufactures by the company's ships,  
in return for refreshments; and many of  
the slaves are employed in catching fish,  
which are very plentiful. To Mr. For-  
ster's account may be added, that the town  
is small, and stands in a valley at the bot-  
tom of a bay on the S. side of the island,  
between two steep dreary mountains.  
The buildings, both public and private,  
are plain, but neat, and the town is well  
defended by forts and batteries. This  
island was discovered by the Portuguese,  
in 1502, on St. Helena's Day, whence it  
had its name. Afterward the Dutch  
were in possession of it till 1600, when  
they were expelled by the English. In  
1673, the Dutch retook it by surprise;  
but it was soon after recovered by the  
brave captain Munden. This island is  
situated between the continents of Africa  
and S. America, about 1200 miles W. of  
the former, and 1800 E. of the latter.  
Lon. 5. 49. W. lat. 15. 55. S.

\* HELIER, ST. the capital of the  
island of Jersey, in the English Channel,  
seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it  
has a harbour, and a stone pier, having the  
sea on the S. W. and hills on the N. that  
shelter it from the cold. Another large  
hill projects, in a manner, over the town,  
and has a pleasant walk, that affords an  
extensive prospect. The streets are wide  
and well-paved. The inhabitants are com-  
puted

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puted to be 1000. In the church, prayers are read, alternately, in English and French. At the top of the market-place is the statue of George II. in bronze, gilt. In the church, is a monument, erected at the public expence, to the memory of major Pierfon, who fell in the moment of victory, in the attack of the French troops, who had made a descent on this island; in which action, the French general alfo was mortally wounded. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 49. 11. N. See JERSEY.

\* **HELIER, ST.** a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S. side of Jerfey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the Pagan Normans, at their coming here. He is mentioned among the martyrs in the Martyrology of Coutances. His little cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and, in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded in this island. On the site of this abbey, now stands Elisabeth Castle, a very large and strong fortification. It is the residence of the governor and garrison of St. Helier, and occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long and formed of sand and stones.

\* **HELMSDALE,** a river of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland, which descends from the mountains bordering on Caithnessshire, and rolling over its rocky bottom toward the Ord of Caithness, becomes, at that place, deep, rapid, and dangerous, there being no bridge over the river. At its mouth, in the German Ocean, is a good salmon fishery.

**HELMONT,** a town of Dutch Brabant, with a strong castle, seated on the river Aa, 70 miles E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

**HELMSLEY, or HELMSLEY-BLACKMORE,** a town of the N. riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Rye. The houses are well built of stone, and covered with slate. It had formerly a castle, and has now a market on Saturday. It is 20 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 54. 19. N.

**HELMSTADT,** a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a university; 22 miles N. E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

**HELSINGBORG, or ELSINBURG,** a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland and territory of Schonen, seated on

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the opposite side of the Sound, seven miles N. of Elsinore, and 37 S. of Helsingfors. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

**HELINGSFORS,** a town of Swedish Finland, in a romantic situation, on a rising shore, near several rocks and huge fragments of granite. The harbour is in the gulf of Finland, and is the most commodious of any in the province of that name. Helsingfors is 150 miles E. of Abo. Lon. 25. 0. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

**HELSTON,** a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the river Cober, near its influx into the sea. It is one of those appointed for the coinage of the tin. A little below the town is a tolerable good harbour, where several of the tin ships take in their lading. It is well inhabited, and governed by a mayor, four aldermen, a town-clerk, and deputy recorder. Here is the largest market-house in the county. It is 11 miles S. W. of Falmouth, and 274 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

**HELVORTSLUYS,** a seaport of the United Provinces, in Holland, on the island of Voorn. It is frequented by a great number of ships, particularly by the English packet-boats, from Harwich. It is five miles S. of the Briel. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

**HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED,** a town of Herts, with a market on Thursday; seated among the hills, on a branch of the river Coln, 18 miles S. W. of Hertford, and 23 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 47. N.

**HENBURY,** a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, two miles from St. Vincent's Rock. In this parish is a camp, with three rampires and trenches, supposed to have been British. In digging up this hill in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found.

**HENLEY,** a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge, and sends malt, corn, &c. to London, by barges. It is 24 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 35. W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

**HENLEY,** a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Aine, 10 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

**HENNEBERG,** a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the W. by Hesse, on the S. by the bishopric of Wurzburg, and on the E. by that of Bam-

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side of the Sound, seven  
linore, and 37 S. of Halm-  
3. 2. E. lat. 56. 2. N.  
ONS, a town of Swedish  
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cket-boats, from Harwich. It  
es S. of the Briel. Lon. 4. 23.  
45. N.

STED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED,  
of Herts, with a market on  
; seated among the hills, on a  
the river Coln, 18 miles S. W.  
rd, and 23 N. W. of London.  
5. W. lat. 51. 47. N.

URY, a village in Gloucester-  
near Bristol, two miles from St.  
Rock. In this parish is a camp,  
ee rampires and trenches, supposed  
een British. In digging up this  
707, great numbers of Roman  
re found.

RY, a town of Oxfordshire, with  
on Wednesday, Friday, and Sa-  
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a handsome bridge, and sends  
rn, &c. to London, by barges. It  
les S. E. of Oxford, and 35. W.  
don. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51.

LEY, a town in Warwickshire,  
market on Tuesday. It is seated  
river Alse, 10 miles N. W. of  
ck, and 102 W. N. W. of London.  
50. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

NEBERG, a county of Germany,  
ircle of Franconia. It is bounded  
N. by Thuringia, on the W. by  
on the S. by the bishopric of  
burg, and on the E. by that of  
Bam-

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Bamberg. It abounds in mountains and  
woods, and is populous and fertile. It  
is divided among no less than seven dif-  
ferent sovereigns. Mainungen is the capi-  
tal.

HENNEBERG, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Franconia, and county of the  
same name, with a castle. It is 34 miles  
N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 36. E. lat.  
50. 40. N.

HENNEBON, a town of France, in the  
department of Morbihan and late province  
of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet,  
180 miles W. by S. of Paris, and 22 N.  
W. of Vannes. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 47.  
50. N.

HENRICHMONT, a small town of  
France, in the department of Cher and  
late province of Berry, situated on the  
river Soudre. It was the capital of a dis-  
trict which Henry IV. gave to his illus-  
trious minister the duke of Sully. Its  
original name was Bois-Belle; but Sully  
gave it the present name, in gratitude for  
the privileges which the king had annexed  
to it. As the soil in the environs is not ex-  
cellent, the town is, in a manner, desert-  
ed; and the uniform houses, with which  
Sully had adorned it, are in a wretched  
condition. The family alienated it to  
Lewis XV. in 1767. The town is 15  
miles from Bourges.

HENRY, CAPE, the S. cape of Virgi-  
nia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay.  
Lon. 76. 4. W. lat. 36. 56. N.

HEFFENHEIM, a town of Germany, in  
the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and  
an abbey; seated between Heidelberg and  
Darmstadt, about 14 miles from each.  
Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

HERACLEA, an ancient seaport of  
Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a  
Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly  
very famous; and there are still consider-  
able remains of antiquity. It is 50 miles  
W. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 58. E.  
lat. 40. 59. N.

HERAT, a town of Persia, in the pro-  
vince of Korasan, 160 miles S. E. of  
Mehid. Lon. 61. 0. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

\* HERAULT, one of the 83 depart-  
ments of France, so named from a river  
which falls into the gulf of Lyons. It  
includes part of the late province of Lan-  
gue-doc; and the capital is Montpellier.

HERBEMONT, a town of the Austrian  
Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg,  
with a castle seated on a mountain, near  
the river Semoj, three miles from Chi-  
ney.

HERBORN, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of the Upper Rhine and terri-  
tory of Nassau, with a famous university

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and woollen manufacture; eight miles S.  
W. of Dillenburg. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 50.  
40. N.

HEREFORD, the capital of Hereford-  
shire, with a market on Wednesday, Fri-  
day, and Saturday. It is almost encir-  
cled by the Wye and two other rivers,  
over which are two bridges. It is an an-  
cient decayed place, and had six parish-  
churches, but two of them were demo-  
lished in the civil wars. It is a bishop's  
see; and the cathedral is an ancient and  
venerable structure. The W. tower, in  
particular, was esteemed a beautiful and  
magnificent piece of architecture: it was  
125 feet high, and was built, in the 12th  
century, by Giles de Bruce, then bishop  
of Hereford; but, in April 1796, the  
whole of this tower, with a part of the  
body of the church, fell down. A sub-  
scription, however, having been set on foot,  
this tower has been since rebuilt. The  
chief manufacture is gloves. It is govern-  
ed by a mayor, six aldermen, and a sword-  
bearer; and is 24 miles W. N. W. of  
Gloucester, and 130 W. N. W. of London.  
Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of Eng-  
land, bounded on the E. by Gloucestershire  
and Worcestershire, on the W. by Radnor-  
shire and Brecknockshire, on the N. by  
Shropshire, and on the S. by Monmouth-  
shire. It extends 35 miles from N. to S.  
and 47 from E. to W. It is divided into  
11 hundreds; contains one city, eight mar-  
ket towns, and 176 parishes; and sends  
eight members to parliament. The air is  
healthy and delightful; and the inhabit-  
ants generally live to a great age. The  
soil is exceedingly rich, producing excellent  
corn, wool, and fruit, as is evident from  
the Leominster bread, Weobly ale, and  
Herefordshire cider; the last of which is  
sent to all parts of England. The apples  
producing the cider grow in greater abun-  
dant here, than in any other county, be-  
ing plentiful even in the hedge-rows.  
Of these are various kinds, yielding liquors  
of different strength and qualities. The  
most celebrated is the redstreak, which is  
said to be peculiar to this county. The  
Syer cider is remarkable for a superior  
strength and body, and for keeping very  
well. The sheep of Herefordshire are  
small, affording a fine silky wool, in qua-  
lity approaching to the Spanish. The  
principal rivers are the Wye, Mynnow,  
and Lug; all which are well-stored with  
fish. The salmon of this county are very  
remarkable; for, in other parts of England,  
they are so far out of season, after spawn-  
ing, as to be unwholesome food, till they  
have been again at sea to recover them-  
selves.

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elves; but here they are always found, fat, and fit for the table.

**HERRENHAUSEN**, a palace near Hanover, belonging to the king of Great Britain. Here are gardens of vast extent, in which are fine waterworks, a labyrinth, and many other curiosities.

**HERENTHALS**, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 20 miles N. E. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

**HERFORDEN**, or **HERWERDEN**, a free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of the county of Ravensburgh, with a famous nunnery, belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and has a voice and place in the diet. It is seated on the river Aa, 17 miles S. W. of Minden. Lon. 8. 47. E. lat. 52. 9. N.

**HERGROUNDT**, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. Those who work in the mines have built a subterraneous town, with a great number of inhabitants. It is 65 miles N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 14. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

**HERI**, a pleasant island in the Indian Ocean, two miles N. N. W. of Ternate. It is pretty high, and not more than two miles in circumference. The cultivated parts, contrasted with the brown shade of the trees, and the interspersed situation of the houses, give this little spot a very picturesque appearance. It appears, as well as Ternate, to be in a perfect state of cultivation, and to be well inhabited.

**HERISHAW**, an ancient town of Switzerland, the most considerable possessed by the protestants in the canton of Appenzel. It is seated on the river Bulbach.

**HERK**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W. of Maastricht. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

**HERMANSTADT**, a handsome, large, populous, and strong town of Hungary, capital of Transylvania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Ceben, 25 miles E. of Weissenburg, and 205 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 24. 40. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

**HERNOSAND**, a seaport of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 58. E. lat. 62. 58. N.

**HERSTAL**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with an ancient castle seated on the river Maese, three miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

**HERTFORD**, the county town of Herts, with a market on Saturday. In the be-

ginning of the heptarchy it was considered as one of the principal cities of the E. Saxons. It is seated on the river Lea, which is now navigable for barges, but, at that period, was equally navigable for ships to this town. In 879, the Danes erected two forts here, for the security of their ships; but Alfred turned the course of the river, so that their vessels were left on dry ground. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle here, which has been often a royal residence. It is still entire, and the habitation of a noble family. The town sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a high steward, mayor, and nine aldermen, a recorder, &c. Here were formerly five churches, but now only two. Hertford is two miles W. by S. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lon. 0. 17. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

**HERTFORDSHIRE**, or **HERTS**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Cambridgeshire, on the E. by Essex, on the N. W. by Bedfordshire, on the W. by Bucks, and on the S. by Middlesex. It is 36 miles long from N. to S. and 28 broad from E. to W. It is divided into eight hundreds, which contain 29 market towns, and 174 parishes, and sends six members to parliament. The northern skirts of this county are hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge which extends across the kingdom in this direction. A number of streams take their rise from this side, which, by their clearness, show the general nature of the soil to be inclined to hardness, and not abundantly rich. Flint stones are scattered in great profusion over the face of this county; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. It is found, however, with the aid of proper culture, to be extremely favourable to corn, both wheat and barley, which come to as great perfection here as in any part of the kingdom. The western part is, in general, a tolerable rich soil, and under excellent cultivation. Indeed, the traffic of the county is in corn and malt. The air is wholesome; and the principal rivers are the Lea, Stort, and Coln.

**HEREGOVINZA**, a territory of Turkey in Europe, in Dalmatia. Castel-Nuovo, the capital, belongs to the Venetians; and the rest, with a town of the same name, to the Turks.

**HERTZBERG**, a considerable town, in the electorate of Saxony, 35 miles N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 17. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

**HESDIN**, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and

HES

he heptarchy it was con-  
e of the principal cities of  
s. It is seated on the river  
s now navigable for barges,  
eriod, was equally navigable  
is town. In 879, the Danes  
orts here, for the security of  
ut Alfred turned the course  
so that their vessels were  
ground. Edward, the eldest  
d, built a castle here, which  
en a royal residence. It is  
nd the habitation of a no-  
The town sends two mem-  
ment, and is governed by a  
mayer, and nine aldermen, a  
Here were formerly five  
at now only two. Hertford is  
by S. of Ware, and 21 N. of  
on. 6. 17. E. lat. 51. 50. N.  
HESHIRE, or HERTS, a  
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essex, on the E. by Essex,  
W. by Bedfordshire, on the  
S. and on the S. by Middle-  
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capital, belongs to the Ve-  
nd the rest, with a town of the  
to the Turks.  
ERG, a considerable town,  
orate of Saxony, 35 miles N.  
elden. Lon. 13. 17. E. lat.

HEY

late county of Artois, seated on the river  
Canche, 24 miles S. S. W. of St. Omer,  
and 165 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat.  
50. 24. N.  
HESSE, a country in the circle of the  
Upper Rhine, in Germany, bounded on  
the N. by the bishopric of Paderborn  
and duchy of Brunswick; on the E. by  
Thuringia; on the S. by the territory  
of Fulde and Weteravia; and on the  
W. by the counties of Nassau, Wigen-  
stein, Hatzfeldt, and Waldeck. The  
house of Hesse is divided into four  
branches, namely, Hesse-Cassel, Hom-  
berg, Darmstadt, and Rhinefeldt, each of  
which has the title of landgrave, and  
takes its name from one of the four princi-  
pal towns. This country is about 100 miles  
in length, and 50 in breadth, and sur-  
rounded by woods and mountains, in  
which are mines of iron and copper. In  
the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn  
and pastures; and there is plenty of all  
sorts of fruit and honey. They likewise  
cultivate a large quantity of hops, which  
serve to make excellent beer. Birch-trees  
are very common, and they make a great  
deal of wine of the sap. The landgrave  
of Hesse-Cassel is an absolute prince, and  
derives a considerable part of his reve-  
nue from his troops, which he lets out  
to such of the powers of Europe as  
may be induced to give him an advanta-  
geous subsidy.  
HEVER, a town of Austrian Bra-  
bant, two miles S. of Louvain. Lon.  
4. 49. E. lat. 50. 51. N.  
HEUKELUM, a town of the United  
Provinces, in Holland, seated on the ri-  
ver Ling, five miles from Gorcum.  
Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 51. 35. N.  
HEUSDEN, a strong town of the United  
Provinces, in Holland, seated on the  
river Maese, with a handsome castle;  
eight miles N. W. of Bois-le-duc. Lon.  
5. 3. E. lat. 51. 44. N.  
HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland,  
with a market on Tuesday. It is seated  
on the river Tyne, and was formerly fa-  
mous for an abbey and church, one of  
which is now decayed, and a great part  
of the other was pulled down by the  
Scots. Near this place, in 1463, was  
fought a bloody battle, between the houses  
of York and Lancaster, in which the  
latter was defeated. Hexham is noted  
for its manufactory of tanned leather,  
shoes, and gloves; and is 22 miles W. of  
Newcastle, and 284 N. N. W. of London.  
Lon. 2. 1. W. lat. 55. 3. N.  
HEYDON, a borough in the E. riding  
of Yorkshire, with a market on Thuri-

HIG

day. It is seated on a river, which  
soon falls into the Humber; and was  
formerly a considerable town, but is now  
much decayed. It is six miles W. of  
Hull, and 181 N. by W. of London.  
Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 53. 45. N.  
HEYLSHEN, a town of Austrian Bra-  
bant, 14 miles S. E. of Louvain. Lon. 5.  
7. E. lat. 50. 45. N.  
HEYTSBURY, a borough of Wilts,  
whose market is disused. It is 20 miles  
N. W. of Salisbury, and 91 W. by S.  
of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51.  
12. N.  
HIERES, a town of France, in the  
department of Var and late province of  
Provence, seated in a pleasant fruitful  
country; but its harbour being choked  
up, it is now much decayed. In no  
other part of France is nature so uni-  
formly beautiful. During great part of  
the winter, the verdure is as fine as in the  
spring; and in many gardens, green peas  
may be gathered. The winters, how-  
ever, have been sometimes very severe;  
particularly in 1709, 1768, and 1789.  
This town is the birthplace of Mat-  
filion, the celebrated French preacher.  
It is 12 miles E. of Toulon, and 350 S.  
by E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 43.  
5. N.  
HIERES, islands of France, on the coast  
of Provence. They are four in number;  
namely, Porquerolles, Porteros, and Ba-  
guedu, which are inhabited, and the isle  
of Titan, the largest of them, which is  
capable of cultivation. Between these  
islands and the continent, is the road of  
Hières, which is so capacious and excel-  
lent, that it has afforded shelter for the  
largest squadrons, and no instance of a  
shipwreck has ever occurred here. It is  
defended by three forts.  
HIGHGATE, a large village in Mid-  
dlesex, seated on a hill, E. of that  
of Hampstead; on which account, these  
two hills have been poetically called "the  
sister-hills." Here lord chief baron Chol-  
mondeley built a free-school in 1562,  
which was enlarged, in 1570, by Edwin  
Sandys bishop of London, who added a  
chapel to it, which is a chapel of ease to  
the two parishes of St. Pancras and Horn-  
sey. Highgate is 4 miles N. by W. of  
London.  
HIGHAM-FERRERS, a borough of  
Northamptonshire, with a great market  
on Thursday and Saturday. It is seated  
on an ascent, on the river Nene and sends  
one member to parliament. It had for-  
merly a castle, now in ruins; and is 25  
miles E. S. E. of Coventry, and 66 N.  
T 3 N.W.

# HIN

N. W. of London. Lon.  $\circ$ . 40. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

**MIERO.** See FERRO.

**HIESMES**, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Sées, and 90 W. of Paris.

**HIGHWORTH**, a town of Wilts, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the top of a hill, which stands in a rich plain, near the vale of White Horse. It is 36 miles N. of Salisbury, and 77 W. of London.

**HILDESHEIM**, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of the same name. It is free and imperial; and in the cathedral is the statue of Herman, the celebrated German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which has its separate council; and its inhabitants are a mixture of Lutherans and Papists. It is seated on the Irnste, 17 miles S. S. E. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

**HILDBURGHUSEN**, a town of Germany, in a duchy of the same name, in the circle of Franconia and principality of Cobourg. It is seated on the Werra, and is a handsome well-built place, subject to the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who has a palace here. It is 22 miles N. by W. of Cobourg. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

\* **HIMMALEH MOUNT**, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N. of Hindoostan, and appears to be the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Teesta; inclosing between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country, from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, none of which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Thibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge was known to the ancients by the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives now call it Hindoo-Ko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying snowy; its summit being covered with snow. See GANGES and GOGRA.

**HINCHINBROOK ISLAND**, one of the New Hebrides in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168. 33. E. lat. 19. 25. S.

**HINCKLEY**, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Monday. It is adorned with a large handsome church, which has a lofty spire. Hinckley has a considerable stocking manufactory, and is 12 miles S. W. of Leicester, and 91 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 52. 34. N.

# HIN

**WINDELOPEN**, or **HINLOPEN**, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, between Staveren and Worcum.

\* **HINLOPEN, CAPE**, a cape of N. America, on the S. side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75. 2. W. lat. 38. 47. N.

**HINDON**, a borough of Wilts, with a market on Thursday; 20 miles W. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

\* **HINDOO-KO.** See HIMMALEH MOUNT, and CABUL.

**HINDOOSTAN**, or **INDIA**, a celebrated region of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N. the river Burampooter, and the bay of Bengal, on the E. the Indian Ocean on the S. and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, and of the soubahs of Bahar and Bengal. The principal soubahs, or provinces, in Hindoostan Proper, are Ajmere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy, &c. for an account of which see their respective names. The term Deccan, which signifies the South, has been extended to the whole region that lies to the S. of Hindoostan Proper; but in its most proper and limited sense, it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Candish, Dowlatabad, Visapour, Golconda, and the western part of Berar; its boundary to the N. being the river Nerbudda, and that to the S. the river Kistna. All the tract S. of this last river is generally called the Peninsula; although its form is far from authorizing that appellation. The name *India*, by which this country, as far as it was known, is distinguished in the earliest Greek histories, appears to be derived from *Hind*, the name given to it by the ancient Persians, through whom, doubtless, the knowledge of the country was transmitted to the Greeks. The word *Hindoostan* is, indeed, entirely of Persian origin, compounded of *Stan*, a region, and *Hind*, or *Hindoo*. Our limits will not allow us to enter into the ancient history of India, which more properly belongs to a system of ancient geography. To give an idea of the more modern revolutions

## H I N

**ELOPEN, or HINLOPEN**, a of the United Provinces, in seated on the Zuider-Zee, be-  
 taveren and Worcum.  
**NLOPEN, CAPE**, a cape of N.  
 on the S. side of the mouth of the  
 re. Lon. 75. 2. W. lat. 38. 47. N.  
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 et on Thursday; 20 miles W.  
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**NDOO-KO**. See **HIMMALEH**.  
**T**, and **CABUL**.  
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 ore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohil-  
 , Sindy, &c. for an account of which  
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 volutions

## H I N

volutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it  
 is proper to observe, that from a pure  
 Hindoo government, it became, at last,  
 a Mahometan state, and continued to be  
 so, under various dynasties, till the begin-  
 ning of this century. The first irruption  
 of the Mahometans was in the year 1000.  
 From this period, it is to be observed, that  
 the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather  
 as tributary kingdoms, than as provin-  
 ces of the same empire; and that the  
 conquest of the Deccan, in particular, was  
 for ages an object of considerable import-  
 ance to the emperors. In 1398, the Mo-  
 gul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur,  
 or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but  
 the conquest of the country was not ef-  
 fected till 1525, by Sultan Baber, one  
 of his descendants, who, from this cir-  
 cumstance, was, in reality, the founder of  
 the Mogul Empire; and hence Hindoo-  
 stan has been called the Mogul Empire,  
 and its chief, the Great Mogul. The il-  
 lustrious Acbar, his son, failed in his at-  
 tack upon the Deccan; an attempt, in  
 which many of his successors were equally  
 unfortunate, and which tended, in the se-  
 quel, to the decline and dissolution of the  
 empire. In 1615, the emperor Jehan-  
 guire, his son, received sir Thomas Roe,  
 as the first English ambassador; and the  
 Portuguese had, by this time, acquired  
 considerable settlements in Bengal and  
 Guzerat. In the reign of his grandson  
 Aurungzebe, which lasted from 1660 to  
 1707, the empire attained its full extent.  
 His authority reached from 10° to 35°  
 lat. and nearly as much in lon. and his  
 revenue exceeded 31,000,000l. sterling, in  
 a country, where the products of the earth  
 are four times as cheap as in England.  
 But, in the course of 50 years after his  
 death, a succession of weak princes, and  
 wicked ministers, reduced this astonishing  
 empire to nothing. Bloody contests for  
 the empire ensued, on the death of Au-  
 rungzebe; 11 years after which, five  
 princes of his line, who had mounted the  
 throne, were deposed and murdered; and  
 the degraded state of the imperial au-  
 thority had introduced a disposition in  
 all the governors of the provinces, to  
 shake off their dependence on the head of  
 the empire. In a word, instead of find-  
 ing the emperors attempting now the  
 conquest of the Deccan, we perceive  
 their empire attacked by the powerful  
 Nizam of that country, by whose con-  
 trivance, Nadir-Shan, the Persian usurp-  
 er, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. The  
 weak emperor, Mahomed Shah, threw  
 himself on the clemency of the invader,  
 who entered Delhi, and demanded thirty

## H I N

millions sterling, by way of ransom. Tu-  
 mults, massacres, and famine, were the  
 result: 100,000 of the inhabitants were  
 massacred, and sixty-two millions of plun-  
 der said to be collected. Nadir, however,  
 evacuated Delhi, and left the Nizam in  
 possession of the whole remaining power  
 of the empire, which he sacrificed to his  
 own views in the Deccan, where he  
 established an independent kingdom. Ma-  
 homed Shah died in 1747, having seen  
 the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise  
 independent, under their respective na-  
 bobs; an independent state too formed  
 by the Rohillas (a tribe from the moun-  
 tains between India and Persia) on the  
 E. of the Ganges, within 80 miles of  
 Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar  
 erected by Abdalla, one of the generals  
 of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of  
 Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign,  
 the entire division of the empire took  
 place; nothing remaining to the house  
 of Tamerlane but a small territory round  
 Delhi, with the city itself (no longer a  
 capital) exposed to depredations, massa-  
 cres, and famine, by the contests of in-  
 vaders. The last Imperial army was de-  
 feated by the Rohillas, in 1749. The  
 Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in  
 Agra. Oude was seized by the grand-  
 father of the present nabob Allahabad,  
 by Mahomed Kooli. The Mahrattas,  
 beside their ancient domains in the Dec-  
 can, obtained great part of Malwa, Gu-  
 zerat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mogul  
 Empire was now become merely nominal;  
 and the emperors must, in future, be re-  
 garded as of no political consequence,  
 otherwise than as their names and per-  
 sons were made use of, by different par-  
 ties, to promote their own views. That  
 the name and person of the emperor were  
 of use, as retaining a considerable degree  
 of veneration among the bulk of the peo-  
 ple in Hindoostan, is evident, from the  
 application made, at different times, for  
 grants of territory, forcibly obtained by  
 the grantee, but which required the sanc-  
 tion of the lord paramount, to reconcile  
 the transaction to the popular opinion.  
 Another remarkable instance of the effect  
 of this opinion is, that the coin throughout  
 the whole tract, known by the name of  
 the Mogul Empire, is to this day struck  
 in the name of the nominal emperor.  
 Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and his  
 successor was deposed and murdered in  
 1760. He was succeeded, however, by  
 his son, Shah Aulum, who was alter-  
 nately dependent on the contending pow-  
 ers, and more particularly upon the Eng-  
 lish, who obtained from him a grant of  
 the

the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, together with the Northern Circars. He continued long a kind of state prisoner; living on the produce of a trifling domain, allowed him partly out of veneration for his ancestors, and partly for the use of his name. In the sequel, he was dethroned and blinded by the Rohillas. These being defeated by Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief, his son, Jewan Buche, was permitted to succeed him, and to live in the same deplorable state of degradation. The whole of Hindoostan may now be said to consist of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These six principal states, are the British; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Barar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, soubah of the Deccan; Mysore, or the dominions of Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks: for, whatever verbal distinctions may be made, a compulsive alliance is at least a dependent, if not a tributary situation. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, the Northern Circars, the Jaghire in the Carnatic, Bombay, Salsette, the district of Midnapur in Orissa, and some considerable cessions from Tippoo Sultan in 1792. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabob of Oude, the nabob of the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore, and Tanjore. For the five other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundela, Ballogistan, the Jats, Rohilcund, &c. According to Mr. Orme, the inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at about 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mussulmans, whom the English commonly, but improperly, call Moors, or Moormen, are represented, by Mr. Scrafton, to be of such a detestable character, that he never knew above two or three exceptions, and those were among the Tartar and Persian officers of the army. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant. Their limbs are finely proportioned; their fingers long and tapering; their countenances open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are, the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics. These are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them. These are held sacred

by the rest. It is difficult to draw a general character of the Bramins, as they vary much in their pursuits, and in their degrees of knowledge. "Some that I have conversed with," says Mr. Scrafton, "acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weakness of the vulgar." The generality of the Bramins are as ignorant as the laity. Such, as are not engaged in worldly pursuits, are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast; but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gento governments) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-Poots; that is, defended from rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, as soon as their leader falls in battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain on their reputation. The English E. India company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of poor unhappy wretches, destined to misery from their birth. They perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. They are held in such abomination, that, on the Malabar side of Hindoostan, if one of them chance to touch an Hindoo of a superior tribe, the latter draws his sabre, and cuts him down on the spot, without any check, either from his own conscience, or the laws of the country. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to solahit, to eat with each

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It is difficult to draw a character of the Bramins, as much in their pursuits, and degrees of knowledge. "Some conversed with," says Mr. Robertson, "acknowledge the errors that enter into their religion, own one being, and laugh at the idolatrous multitude, but insist upon the working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar." The generality of the Bramins are as ignorant as the laity, and are not engaged in worldly pursuits, but are very superstitious, innocent, and promote charity as much as both to man and beast; but they are engaged in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, that the waters of the Ganges wash them from their sins, and exempt them from the utmost rigour of justice (under the Gentoos) they run into much greater errors. The Soldiers are commonly called Jaha-Poots; that is, defended by the sword. They are much more robust than the Bramins, have a great share of courage, a nice sense of military honour, and fidelity, among them, in fidelity they serve. Fighting is their passion; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and follow wherever he leads; but, as their leader falls in battle, their duty ends, and they run off the field without any stain on their reputation. The English E. India company employ battalions of them in their service, they are called Sepoys, and are well disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, who cultivate the land. The Bramins include merchants, bankers, who follow any trade: these are subdivided into each profession. These, are the Hallachores, and are not called a tribe, being a refuse of all the tribes. They consist of poor unhappy wretches, who are brought to misery from their birth. They perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. They are held in contempt, that, on the Malabar Coast, if one of them chance to be an Hindoo of a superior tribe, he draws his sabre, and cuts him to the spot, without any check, from his own conscience, or the laws of the country. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insuperable barriers: they are forbidden to marry, to cohabit, to eat with each

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other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. "The members of each cast," says Dr. Robertson, "adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers. From generation to generation, the same families have followed, and will always continue to follow one uniform line of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though veneration for the practices of their ancestors may check the spirit of invention, yet, by adhering to these, they acquire such an exactness and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of superior science, and the aid of more complete instruments, have never been able to equal the execution of their workmanship." To this circumstance also, Dr. Robertson ascribes a striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. "But these converts," says Mr. Craffton, "do no honour to the Christian religion; for, as far as my observation has reached, these half Christians are the most profligate wretches of the human species." The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a regular and complete system of superstition, strengthened and upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence, and secure the attachment of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities, are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends, indeed, to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their mar-

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riages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. Mr. Holwell says, that he has been present at many of these sacrifices, and relates an instance of one in 1743, near Cossimbuzar, when a widow, about 16, with three children, the eldest not four years of age, was strongly urged to live, for the sake of the future care of her infants. Notwithstanding this, and although the agonies of death were described to her in the strongest colours, she put her finger into the fire with a calm and determined countenance, and held it a considerable time. She then, with one hand, put fire into the palm of the other, sprinkled incense on it, and fumigated the Bramins. Being then told, that she would not be permitted to burn, she resolutely answered, that death was in her own power, and that, if she were not allowed to burn, she would starve herself. Her friends were obliged at last to consent to the dreadful sacrifice of this lady, who was of high rank. But, in 1781, Mr. Hodges was witness, near Benares, to the sacrifice of one of an inferior cast, the widow of a merchant. "Repairing to the spot," says he, "on the banks of the river, where the ceremony was to take place, I found the body of the man

man on a bier, covered with linen, already laid at the edge of the river. At this time, ten in the morning, only a few people were assembled, who displayed the most perfect apathy and indifference. After waiting a considerable time, the wife appeared, attended by the Bramins, and music, with a few relations. The procession was slow and solemn; the victim moved with a steady and firm step; and, with a perfect composure of countenance, approached close to the body, where for some time they halted. She then addressed those who were near her, without the least trepidation of voice or change of countenance. She held in her left hand a cocoa-nut, in which was a red colour mixed, and dipping in it the forefinger of her right hand, she marked those near her, to whom she wished to show the last act of attention. She might be about twenty-four years of age. Her dress was a loose robe of white flowing drapery, that extended from her head to the feet. The pile was composed of dried branches, leaves, and rushes, with a door on one side, and arched, and covered on the top: by the side of the door stood a man with a lighted brand. From the time the woman appeared, to the taking up of the body to convey it into the pile, might occupy half an hour, which was employed in prayer with the Bramins, in attentions to those near her, and in conversation with her relations. When the body was taken up, she followed close to it, attended by the chief Bramin; and when it was deposited in the pile, she bowed to all around her, and entered without speaking. The moment she entered, the door was closed; the fire was put to the combustibles, which instantly flamed, and quantities of dried wood were thrown upon it. This last part of the ceremony was accompanied with the shouts of the multitude, who now became numerous, and the whole seemed a mass of confused rejoicing. In other parts of India, as the Carnatic, this dreadful custom is accompanied with still greater horror. It is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire." In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by Mr. Halhead, is the following remarkable passage concerning this practice: "It is proper for a woman,

after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crores and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, the must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity: if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the Vedam and the Shaftah, were written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N. is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S. and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-trees, &c. There are mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. Beside domestic animals, here are elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and monkies, with camels and dromedaries. Its principal exports are indigo, saltpetre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; and, particularly, calicoes, chintzes, muslins, &c. A variety of other particulars concerning this fine country, will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in the course of this work. See INDIA.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is 12 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 97 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 52. 43. N.

HINZUAN, or JOANNA, one of the Comora Islands, between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It has been governed, about two centuries, by a colony of Arabs, and exhibits a curious instance of the slow approaches toward civilization, which are made by a small community, with many natural advantages. Of this African Island, in which we hear the language and see the manners of Arabia, an account has been written by Sir William Jones, for the Society for the promoting of Oriental Knowledge, of which he is president. He visited this island, on board the Crocodile frigate, in July 1783. On anchoring in the bay, the frigate was soon surrounded by canoes, and the deck crowded with natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief who washed linen, to the half-naked slave who only paddled. Most of them had letters of recommendation from Englishmen, which none of them were able to read, though they spoke English intelligibly; and

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AN, or JOANNA, one of the lands, between the N. end of r and the continent of Africa. governed, about two centuries, of Arabs, and exhibits a curi- ce of the slow approaches to- ization, which are made by a munity, with many natural ad- Of this African Island, in which e language and see the manners an account has been written liam Jones, for the Society for ting of Oriental Knowledge, of is president. He visited this board the Crocodile frigate, in On anchoring in the bay, the as soon surrounded by canoes, ck crowded with natives of all am the high-born chief who en, to the half-naked slave who led. Most of them had letters mendation from Englishmen, e of them were able to read, ey spoke English intelligibly; and

and some appeared vain of titles which our countrymen had given them in play, ac- cording to their supposed stations. "We had," says sir William Jones, "lords, dukes, and princes, on board, soliciting our custom, and importuning us for pre- sents. In fact, they are too sensible to be proud of empty sounds, but justly im- agined that those ridiculous titles would serve as marks of distinction, and, by at- tracting notice, procure for them some- thing substantial." The appearance of the island from the bay of Hinzuam, is thus described by the same writer: "We were at anchor in a bay, and before us was a vast amphitheatre, of which you may form a general notion by picturing in your minds a multitude of hills, infinitely varied in size and figure, and then sup- posing them to be thrown together, with a kind of artless symmetry, in all imagin- able positions. The back ground was a series of mountains, one of which is pointed, near half a mile perpendicularly high from the level of the sea, and little more than three miles from the shore; all of them richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit-trees, of an exquisite verdure. I had seen many mountains of a stupendous height in Wales and Switzerland, but never saw one before, round the bosom of which the clouds were almost continually rolling, while its green summit rose flou- rishing above them, and received from them an additional brightness. Next to this distant range of hills was another tier, part of which appeared charmingly ver- dant, and part rather barren; but the contrast of colours changed even this nakedness into a beauty: nearer still were innumerable mountains, or rather cliffs, which brought down their verdure and fertility quite to the beach; so that every shade of green, the sweetest of colours, was displayed at one view, by land and by water. But nothing conduced more to the variety of this enchanting prospect than the many rows of palm trees, espe- cially the tall and graceful Arecas, on the shores, in the vallies, and on the ridges of hills, where one might almost suppose them to have been planted regularly by design. A more beautiful appearance can scarce be conceived, than such a number of elegant palms in such a situation, with luxuriant tops, like verdant plumes, placed at just intervals, and showing between them part of the remoter landscape, while they left the rest to be supplied by the be- holder's imagination. Neither the terri- tory of Nise, with its olives, date-trees, and cypruses, nor the isles of Hierex, with their delightful orange-groves, ap-

peared so charming to me as the view from the road of Hinzuam." This island has likewise been described by major Rooke, who observes, that it is a proper place of refreshment for the India ships, whose crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon reco- ver by the use of limes, lemons, and oranges, and from the air of the land. The town where the king resides is at the E. side of the island; and though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. This town is close to the sea, at the foot of a very high hill. The houses are inclosed either by high stone walls or palings made with a kind of reed; and the streets are little narrow alleys, extremely intricate, and forming a perfect labyrinth. The better kind of houses are built of stone, within a court-yard, have a portico to shield them from the sun, and one long lofty room where they receive guests; the other apartments being sacred to the wo- men. The sides of their rooms are co- vered with a number of small mirrors, bits of China ware, and other little orna- ments that they procure from the ships: the most superb of them are furnished with cane sofas, covered with chintz and satin matraties. The horned cattle are a kind of buffaloes, having a large hump on their shoulders, which is very delicious eating; but there is not one horse, mule, or ass, in all the island. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who established them- selves on the seacoast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largest, it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora islands. It claims sovereignty over, and exacts tribute from, all the others: these pretensions it is, how- ever, sometimes obliged to assert by the sword; and, when major Rooke was here, they were meditating an expedition against Mayotta, which was in a state of rebellion. The natives, on being asked the cause of their war with that people, answered, "Mayotta like America." They get their supplies of arms and ammunition from ships that touch here; and it is customary for all to make presents of arms and pow- der to the prince when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every one. They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabians. The colour of these two races of men is ve- ry different: the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with better features and a more animated countenance. They

They consider a black streak under the eyes as ornamental; and this they make every day, at their toilettes, with a painting brush dipt in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel nut prevails greatly here, as in most of the eastern countries; and answers to the fashion of smoking tobacco or taking snuff with us, except that with them it is more general. No one is without a purse or bag of betel; and it is looked on as a piece of civility to offer it to your friend when you meet him, or take leave. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives, and likewise concubines. They are extremely jealous of them, and never allow any man to see the women: but female strangers are admitted into the haram; and some English ladies, whose curiosity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and richness of apparel, displayed in a profusion of ornaments of gold, silver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings: they wear half a dozen or more in each, through holes bored along the outer rim of the ear. The men seem not to look with indifference on our fair country women, notwithstanding they are of such a different complexion. One of the first rank among them being much smitten with a young English lady, wished to make a purchase of her at the price of 5000 dollars; but on being informed that the lady would fetch at least 20 times that sum in India, he lamented that her value was so far superior to what he could afford to give. They are very temperate and abstemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet. They are frequent in prayer, attending their mosques three or four times a day. We are allowed to enter them, on condition of taking off our shoes. In prayer the people prostrate themselves on the ground, frequently kissing it, and expressing very fervent devotion. Most of the people speak a little English; they profess a particular regard for our nation, and are very fond of repeating to you, that "Joanna-man and English-man all brothers;" and never fail to ask "how king George do?" In general, they appear to be a courteous and well-disposed people, and very fair and honest in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nations, some viciously inclined; and theft is much practised by the lower class notwithstanding the punishment for it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The inhabitants, like those of most hot and tropical countries, are indolent, and do not improve by their labour the richness of that

soil with which nature has blessed them. "Climate here," says major Rooke, "promotes vegetation to such a degree as requires little toil in the husbandman; but that little is denied; so that beyond oranges, bananas, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purslain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. Nor are the natural beauties of the island inferior to its other advantages of plenty and fertility. The face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing, its scenes being drawn by the bold strokes of Nature's masterly pencil. Lofty mountains clothed to their very summits, deep and rugged vallies adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed in "gay theatric pride," form the landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the cocoa-nut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their tufted and over-spreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. In the interior part of the island, surrounded by mountains of a prodigious height, and about 15 miles from this town, is situated a sacred lake, half a mile in circumference. The adjacent hills, covered with lofty trees, and the unfrequented solitude of the place, seem more calculated to inspire religious awe in those who visit this sequestered spot, than any sanctity that is to be discovered in a parcel of wild ducks inhabiting it, which are deified and worshipped by the original natives, who consult them as their oracles on all important affairs, and sacrifice to them. Being extremely averse to conduct strangers there, they stipulate that all guns shall be left at a place five miles from the lake. The worship paid to these birds ensures their safety and tranquillity; and rendering them of course perfectly tame, they fearlessly approach any one who goes there. The Arabian part of the islanders hold this barbarous superstition in the utmost detestation; but dare not forbid the practice of it, so bigotted to it are the others. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 12. 30. S.

HIO, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the Lake Wetter, 145 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 57. 53. N.

HIRSCH-HORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower-Rhine; with a strong castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Neckar, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

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rich nature has blessed them. Here," says major Rooke, "the vegetation to such a degree as the toil in the husbandman; it is denied; so that beyond pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, and turban (all growing spontaneously) are met with. Nor other beauties of the island in the advantages of plenty. The face of the country is picturesque and pleasing, its scenes are by the bold strokes of Nature's pencil. Lofty mountains rise to their summits, deep and richly adorned by frequent cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, mixed in "gay theatrial pride," and landscape. Groves are seen everywhere, the plains to the very edge of the mountains are formed principally by the combs, whose long and naked stems appear and uninterrupted passage while their tufted and overhanging tops form a thick shade above, off the scorching rays of the sun. The interior part of the island, by mountains of a prodigious height, about 15 miles from this town, is a sacred lake, half a mile in length. The adjacent hills, covered with trees, and the unfrequented places, seem more calculated to inspire religious awe in those who have frequented spot, than any fanciful to be discovered in a parcel of land inhabiting it, which are deified by the original natives, and cult them as their oracles on all public affairs, and sacrifice to them. They are extremely averse to conduct strangers, they stipulate that all guns be left at a place five miles from the temple. The worship paid to these deities ensures their safety and tranquillity, and rendering them of course tame, they fearlessly approach whoever goes there. The Arabian and the islanders hold this barbarous custom in the utmost detestation; and not forbid the practice of it, so long as it is the others. Lon. 44. 15. 2. 30. S. HIRSHORN, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, situated on the Lake Wetter, 145 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 57. 53. N. HIRSHORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the side of the Neckar, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. N.

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HIRSCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the river Fulde, 16 miles N. E. of the town of Fulde, and 31 S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 50. 56. N. HIRSBERG, a town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is seated on the river Bofar, 44 miles S. W. of Breslaw. HISPANIOLA. See DOMINGO, St. HITCHIN, a populous town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near a great wood, called Hitchin Wood. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is very considerable for wheat. It is 15 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 34 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 10 W. lat. 51. 58. N. HOCHBERG, a marquisate of Brissaw, in Germany, in the circle of Suabia. It belongs to the prince of Baden Durlach. HOCHSTET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village of that name, three miles S. W. of this. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 38. 48. N. HODDESDON, a town of Herts, with a market on Thursday. It is seated near the river Lea, and is a hamlet in the parishes of Amwell and Broxburn. A fine fountain, in the centre of the town, supplies it plentifully with water. It is 17 miles N. of London, and three S. of Ware. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 51. 49. N. HOESHT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Mentz, seated in a plain, on the river Maine, three miles from Francfort. HOENZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 25 miles S. of Stutgard. HOGUE, CAPE LA, on the N. W. point of Normandy, near which admiral Rooke burnt the French admiral's ship, with 12 more men of war, the day after the victory obtained by admiral Russel near Cherbourg, in 1692. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 49. 45. N. HOLBESCHE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; 12 miles S. of Boston, and 103 N. of London. HOLDERNESS, a division of the E. riding of Yorkshire, which has a very rich soil, and is remarkable for its large breed of horned cattle and horses. HOLDSWORTHY, a large town in De-

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vonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two branches of the Tammar, 43 miles E. N. E. of Exeter, and 215 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 50. N. HOLLAND, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces. It is bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the Zuider-Zee, Utrecht, and Guelderland; and on the S. by Zealand and Dutch Brabant. It is divided into S. and N. Holland; which last is also called W. Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the E. side of the Zuider-Zee; and the states are called the states of Holland and W. Friesland. The Yeu, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider-Zee, separates S. Holland from N. Holland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept out by dikes, which they are particularly careful to keep in good repair, lest the whole province should be laid under water. It is crossed by the mouth of the Rhine and Maese, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a small expence. Properly speaking, it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, in consequence of its trade; and the land feeds great numbers of cattle. It is so populous, that no country in the world, of such a small extent, can equal it. The pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheese, and the seas and rivers furnish them with fish. There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities, which make up the states of the province, and several others that have not the same privilege. The houses are well built, and extremely neat and clean. They have linen and woollen manufactures, beside the building of a great number of ships. This province has a court of justice, which finally determines in all criminal and civil affairs; and its states, in which the sovereignty resides, are composed of the deputies of the nobility and of the cities, beside the stadtholder. The established religion is Calvinism; but all religious sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital. HOLLAND, a district of Lincolnshire, in the S. E. part of the county. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and lies contiguous to the shallow inlet of the sea called the Wash. In nature, as well as in appellation, it resembles the province of the same name in the Netherlands. It consists entirely of fens and marshes.

some in a state of nature, but others cut by numberless drains and canals, and crossed by raised causeways. The lower, or southern division, is the most watery, and is preserved from constant inundations by nothing but vast banks, raised on the seacoast and rivers. The air is unwholesome, and the water, in general, so brackish, as to be unfit for internal purposes; on which account, the inhabitants are obliged to make reservoirs of rain-water. In summer, vast swarms of insects fill the air, and prove a great nuisance. Yet even here industry has produced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent pasture land out of the swamps and bogs, and even making them capable of producing large crops of corn. The fens too, in their native state, are not without their utility; and afford various objects of curiosity to the naturalist. The reeds with which their waters are covered make the best thatch, and are annually harvested in great quantities for that purpose. Prodigious flocks of geese are bred among the undrained fens, forming a considerable object of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers, as for the bird itself, which is driven in great numbers to the London markets. The principal decoys in England for the various kinds of wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck kind, are in these parts. Wild geese, grebes, godwits, whimbrels, coots, ruffs, and reeves, and a great variety of other species of waterfowl, breed here in amazing numbers; and stares or starlings resort during winter, in myriads, to roost on the reeds, breaking them down by their weight. Near Spalding is the greatest heronry in England, where the herons build together on high trees, like rooks. The avoiet, or yelper, is found in great numbers about Fossdike Wash, as also knots and dottrels.

**HOLLAND, New**, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent: it extends from lat. 43. 42. S. to within 10. 30. of the equator; and from 175. 30. to 153. 30. E. lon. so that its square surface considerably exceeds that of Europe. When this vast island was first discovered is uncertain. About the beginning of the last century, the N. and W. coasts were traced by the Dutch: the S. extremity was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E. and N. E. from 38° S. and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, capt. Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with capt. Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it, which Tasman distinguished by

the name of Van Dieman's Land, and which was visited by capt. Furneaux in 1773, and again by capt. Cook in 1777, the land is, for the most part, of a good height, diversified with hills and vallies. See **WALLES, New South**.

**HOLME**, a small town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is sometimes called Abbey-Holme, from an abbey that formerly stood there. It is situated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N. of Cockermouth, and 310 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 54. 53. N.

\* **HOLMESDALE**, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here; and it is said to take its name from the holm oak with which it abounds.

**HOLSTEIN**, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark. It is bounded on the N. by Sleswick, on the E. by the Baltic and the duchy of Saxe Lawenburg, on the S. by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and on the W. by the German Ocean, being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a pleasant fruitful country, and is well seated for trade; having some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg and Lubec. There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, is a prince of the empire. The district of Kiel, in this country, was formerly in the possession of the line of Holstein Gottorp, and belonged to the late czar Peter III. as part of his hereditary dominions; but, in 1773, the present empress ceded it to his Danish majesty, in exchange for the counties of Oldenburg and Dalmenhorst, which she gave to the prince bishop of Lubec; so that the king of Denmark now possesses the whole duchy of Holstein; and the intended junction between the Baltic and the North Sea will be formed entirely through the Danish territories.

**HOLT**, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday; 20 miles N. N. W. of Norwich, and 121 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. lat. 53. 5. N.

**HOLYHEAD**, a seaport and cape of the isle of Anglesea, where people usually embark for Dublin, there being three packet-boats that sail for that city every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, wind and weather permitting. On the adjacent rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed salt used in making glass, and in alum works; and in the neighbourhood

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bourhood is a large vein of white fuller's  
earth, and another of yellow. On the  
isle of Skerries, nine miles to the N. is a  
lighthouse. Large flocks of puffins are  
often seen here: they all come in one night,  
and depart in the same manner. Lon. 4.  
22. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

**HOLY-ISLAND**, a small island, on the  
coast of Northumberland, six miles S. of  
Berwick. It is two miles and a quarter  
long, and one in breadth. The soil is rocky  
and full of stones, for which reason it is  
thinly peopled. It has but one town, with  
a church and a castle, under which is a  
commodious harbour, defended by a block-  
house. On this island, which is likewise  
called Lindisfarne, are the ruins of a stately  
monastery; and here was anciently a bi-  
shop's see, removed first to Chester-le-  
Street, and afterward to Durham.

**HOLYWELL**, a town of Flintshire,  
with a market on Friday. Although in  
great part a new town, it is now, from its  
vicinity to the mines, become the most  
flourishing in the county. It takes its  
name from the famous well of St. Winif-  
red, concerning which so many fables  
and superstitious notions have prevailed.  
It is a copious stream of very cold and  
pure water, bursting out of the ground  
with great impetuosity, at the foot of a  
hill. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for  
wonderful cures, formed at the spring-  
head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic  
throne, it is now applied to the purpose of  
turning several mills for the working of  
copper, making brass wire, paper, and  
snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles  
E. of St. Asaph, and 212 N. E. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 54. 13. N.

**HOMBURG**, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of the Upper Rhine, and land-  
grate of Hesse. It is 60 miles N. W.  
of Francfort, and subject to one of the  
branches of the house of Hesse.

**HOMBURG**, a town of Germany, in  
the duchy of Deux-Ponts, 10 miles S. E.  
of Treves. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

**HONDURAS**, a large province of N.  
America, bounded on the N. by the bay  
of the same name, on the E. by the Mos-  
quito Shore, on the S. by Nicaragua, and  
on the W. by Chiapa and Guatimala. It  
is comprehended in the government of  
New Spain, although of this province,  
and the peninsula of Yucatan, on the other  
side of the bay of Honduras, it has been  
observed, that anciently they can hardly  
be said to have formed a part of the Mexi-  
can empire. Honduras and Yucatan do  
not, like the other territories of Spain in  
the New World, derive their value either  
from the fertility of their soil, or the rich-

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ness of their mines; but they produce,  
in greater abundance than any part of  
America, the logwood-tree, which, in  
dying some colours, is so far preferable to  
any other material, that the consumption  
of it in Europe is considerable, and it be-  
come an article in commerce of great va-  
lue. During a long period, no European  
nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these  
provinces, or attempted to obtain any  
share in this branch of trade. But, after  
the conquest of Jamaica by the English,  
one of the first objects of the settlers on  
that island, was the great profit arising  
from the logwood trade, and the facility  
of wresting some portion of it from the  
Spaniards. Their first attempt was made  
at Cape Catoche, the S. E. promontory  
of Yucatan. When most of the trees  
near this cape were felled, they removed  
to the island of Trist, in the bay of Cam-  
peachy; and, in later times, their prin-  
cipal station has been in the bay of Hon-  
duras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this  
encroachment, endeavoured by negotiation,  
remonstrance, and open force, to prevent  
the English from obtaining any footing on  
that part of the American continent.

But, after struggling against it for more  
than a century, the disasters of an unfor-  
tunate war extorted from the court of  
Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant consent to  
tolerate this settlement of foreigners in  
the heart of its territories. This privilege  
was confirmed by the definitive treaty of  
1763; by which, however, it was stipu-  
lated, that nothing in this concession should  
be considered as derogating, in any respect,  
from the sovereignty of his catholic ma-  
jesty; that if the English had erected any  
fortifications in the country, they should  
be demolished, and none erected in future;  
and that they should confine themselves  
within a certain district, lying between the  
rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Hondo,  
taking the course of the said two rivers  
for unalterable boundaries, so as that the  
navigation of them be common to both  
nations; to wit, by the river Wallis, from  
the sea, ascending as far as opposite to a  
lake, which runs into the land, and forms  
an isthmus, with another similar inlet,  
which comes from the side of Rio Nuevo,  
or New River; so that the line of sepa-  
ration pass straight across the said isthmus,  
and meet another lake formed by the wa-  
ter of Rio Nuevo, at its current; the said  
line to continue with the course of Rio  
Nuevo, descending as far as opposite to a  
river, which enters Rio Hondo, and  
thence descending by Rio Hondo to the  
sea. But, by a convention signed in 1786,  
these limits were extended; the English  
line,

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line, beginning from the sea, was to take the centre of the river Sibun, or Jabon, and continue up to the source of the said river; thence to cross, in a straight line, the intermediate land, till it intersected the river Wallis; and by the centre of the same river, the said line was to descend to the point where it would meet the line already settled in 1783. By this convention, moreover, the English were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; with certain exceptions, however, against the establishing of any plantations of sugar, coffee, &c. and they were likewise permitted, with certain restrictions, to occupy the small island called Casina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Casina. The English settlement in this country had formerly been considered as foreign; but, in 1790, by an act of parliament, they were allowed the same advantages, in their exports and imports, as a British colony. The capital of Honduras is Valladolid. See MOSQUITO SHORE.

**HONFLEUR**, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy. It has a very capacious and safe harbour, at the mouth of the Seine; and its principal trade is in lace. It is eight miles N. of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 N. W. of Paris.

**HONITON**, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1747, which consumed three parts of the town, and the damage was computed at 43,000*l*. It has one church, half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it. Here is a large manufactory of bonelace. Just before the entrance into the town, from London, is a hill, which commands one of the most beautiful prospects in the kingdom. Honiton is seated on the river Otter, 16 miles E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

**HOOD ISLAND**, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, the most northern of the Marquesas, first discovered and named by captain Cook, in 1774. Lon. 133. 47. W. lat. 9. 26. S.

\* **HOOGLY**, a small but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of its former greatness. In the beginning of this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, which is called the Hoogly, 26 miles N. of Calcutta. Lon. 88. 28. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

\* **HOOGLY RIVER**, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of its two

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westernmost branches, named the Gost Simbazar and Yellinghy rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

**HOOGSTRATEN**, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, 10 miles S. of Breda.

**HOPE**, a small river of Essex, which rises near Laindon Hills, waters Stanford-le-Hope, and entering the Thames, below Mucking, gives name to a noted reach of that river.

**HOREB**, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, at the foot of which is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides. There are two or three fine springs, and a great number of fruit-trees.

**HORN**, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a good harbour. Here they fat cattle that come from Denmark and Holstein. It is seated on the E. side of the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles N. E. of Amsterdam.

**HORN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a county of the same name, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 55. 55. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

**HORN BACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, seated on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey, five miles S. E. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

**HORNBERG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress upon a mountain. It is seated on the river Gutlach, 21 miles N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

**HORN CAPE**, the most southern part of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S. America, round which all ships now pass that sail into the South Sea. Lon. 67. 26. W. lat. 55. 48. N.

**HORNCastle**, a large well-built town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Bane, and three parts of it is surrounded by water. It is 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 136 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 53. 14. N.

\* **HORNCHURCH**, a village in Essex, the only parish in the liberty of Havering. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E. end of the church, for which tradition assigns a reason too idle to be repeated. It is two miles E. by S. of Rumbold, of which it is the mother church, and 14. E. by N. of London.

\* **HORNDON ON THE HILL**, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday. The hill on which it is situated commands a beautiful prospect. It is 16 miles S. by W. of

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**CAPE**, the most southern part  
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**CASTLE**, a large well-built  
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**W. of Chelmsford. 5 N. by E. of Til-**  
**bury Fort, and 19 E. of London. Lon.**  
**0. 35. E. lat. 51. 32. N.**

**HORNSHA**, a town in the E. riding  
of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday.  
It is 40 miles E. of York, and 188 N. of  
London. Lon. 0. 1. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

**HORNSEY**, a village of Middlesex,  
between Highgate and Southgate. Varied  
with hill and dale, and the New river  
winding through it, there is not a more  
rural spot in the vicinity of the metropolis,  
from which it is 5 miles N. by W.

**HORSENS**, a seaport of Denmark, on  
the E. coast of Jutland, seated on the N.  
side of a bay, that opens into the Cate-  
gate, near the island of Hiarnoe, 125  
miles W. by N. of Copenhagen.

**HORSHAM**, a borough of Suffex, with a  
market on Saturday, which supplies  
London with much fine poultry. The  
assizes are occasionally held here, and it  
is 36 miles S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 12.  
W. lat. 51. 8. N.

**HORTON**, a village S. of Colnbrook  
in Bucks, where Milton, after he had left  
the university, resided five years with his  
father.

**HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE**,  
a large region in the southern extremity  
of Africa, which extends N. by W. along  
the coast, from the Cape of Good Hope,  
beyond the mouth of Orange River, and  
from that cape, in an E. N. E. direction,  
to the mouth of the Great Fish River,  
which parts it from Caffraria. The Hot-  
tentots are as tall as most Europeans; but  
as they are more stinted in their food, they  
are more slender. Dr. Sparrman was the  
first that observed a characteristic mark of  
this nation, namely, the smallness of their  
hands and feet compared with the other  
parts of the body. Their skin is of a yel-  
lowish brown hue, somewhat resembling  
that of an European who has the jaundice  
in a high degree; but this colour is not  
at all observable in the whites of the eyes.  
There are not such thick lips among the  
Hottentots as among their neighbours the  
Negroes, the Caffres, and the M-zam-  
biques. Their mouth is of the middling  
size; and they have, in general, the finest  
set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are  
covered with hair, more woolly, if pos-  
sible, than that of the Negroes. In fine,  
with respect to their shape, carriage, and  
every motion, their whole appearance in-  
dicates health and content. In their mien,  
moreover, a degree of carelessness is ob-  
servable, that discovers marks of slavery  
and resolution; qualities, which, upon oc-  
casion, they certainly can exhibit. Not  
only the men, but the women also are

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clothed with sheep skins; the wool being  
worn outward in summer, and inward  
during the winter. They wear one skin  
over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing  
each other before, and leaving their neck  
bare. Another skin is fastened round  
their middle, and reaches down to their  
knees. They besmear their bodies all  
over, very copiously, with fat, in which  
there is mixed up a little soap; and this is  
never wiped off. They likewise perfume  
themselves with powder of herbs, with  
which they powder both the head and bo-  
dy, rubbing it all over them, when they  
besmear themselves. The odour of this  
powder is rank and aromatic, and comes  
nearest to that of the poppy mixed with  
spices. Such of the women, moreover,  
as are ambitious to please, adorn them-  
selves with necklaces of shells: "for even  
in this country," says the abbé de la  
Caille, "the sex have their charms,  
which they endeavour to heighten by  
such arts as are peculiar to themselves, and  
would meet with little success elsewhere.  
To this end, they not only grease all the  
naked parts of their body, to make them  
shine, but they braid or plait their hair as  
an additional elegance. A Hottentot lady,  
thus bedizened, has exhausted all the arts  
of her toilette; and however unfavour-  
able nature may have been to her, with re-  
gard to shape and stature, her pride is  
wonderfully flattered, while the splendour  
of her appearance gives her the highest  
degree of satisfaction." But with all this  
vanity, they are not devoid of a sense of  
modesty. "Among the Hottentots,"  
says Dr. Sparrman, "as well as, in all  
probability, among the rest of mankind,  
disperfed over the whole globe, we must  
acknowledge the fair sex to be the most  
modest; for the females of this nation  
cover themselves much more scrupulously  
than the men. They seldom content  
themselves with one covering, but almost  
always have two; and very often three.  
These are made of a prepared and well-  
greased skin, and are fastened about their  
bodies with a thong, almost like the aprons  
of our ladies. The outermost is always  
the largest, measuring from about six  
inches to a foot over. This is likewise,  
generally, the finest and most showy, and  
frequently adorned with glass beads strung  
in different figures, in a manner that shows,  
even among the unpolished Hottentots,  
the superior neatness of the fair sex in  
works of ornament, as well as their pow-  
ers of invention, and their disposition to  
set off their persons to the best advan-  
tage." Both the men and women gene-  
rally go bareheaded. Neither their ears

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nor nose are adorned with any pendent ornaments, as they are among other savages. The nose, however, is sometimes, by way of greater state, marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on high days and holidays, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs. Most of these are made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; and these have given rise to the almost-universally-received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occasionally. Rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-quill, are considered as more genteel than those of leather; but the girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. The Hottentots seldom wear any shoes. What they do wear, are made of undressed leather, with the hairy side outward: they are rendered soft and pliable, by being beat and moistened, and are very light and cool. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts; some of them of a circular, and some of an oblong shape, resembling a round bee-hive or a vault. The ground plot is from 18 to 24 feet in diameter. The highest of them are so low, that it is scarcely possible for a middle-sized man to stand upright. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping, and crawling on all-fours, and who is, at any time, more inclined to lie down than stand. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and, at the same time, the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, feels it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; while, rolled up like a hedge-hog, and wrapped up snug in his skin, he lies at the bottom of his hut, quite at his ease, in the midst of this cloud, except that he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his sheep-skin, in order to stir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or else sometimes to turn the steak he is broiling over the coals. The order of these huts in a craal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. The milk, as soon as it is taken from the cow, is put to other milk, which is curdled, and is kept in a leather sack, the hairy side of which, be-

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ing considered as the cleanest, is turned inward; so that the milk is never drunk while it is sweet. Such are the Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. Lieutenant Paterfon, in 1778, visited a Hottentot village in the Small Namaqua Land, in the N. W. part of the country: it consisted of 19 huts and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign of authority, worn by their chief, was a cane with a brass top, given to him by the Dutch East India Company. The Hottentots amused them, part of the night, with their music and dancing: their visitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacks, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their music was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different sizes. The men form themselves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. In this manner they dance in parties the whole night, being relieved every two hours. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boshmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, N. E. of the Cape of Good Hope. They are sworn enemies to the pastoral life. Some of their maxims are, to live on hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account, they themselves are pursued and exterminated, till the wild beasts whose manners they have assumed. Some of them, when taken, are kept alive, and made slaves of. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, which, shot from a small bow, will hit a mark, with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the distance of 100 paces. From this distance, they can with stealth, as it were, convey death to the game they hunt for food, as well as to their foes, and even to such a tremendous beast as the lion. Safe in his ambush, the Hottentot is certain of the operation of his poison, which is so virulent, that it is said he has only to wait a few minutes, to see the beast expire. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims. Like the wild beasts, bushes and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of these savages are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it fall off their back in rags. As ignorant of agriculture as apes and monkeys, they are obliged, like them, to wander over hills and dafes, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other dishes, among which are the

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the larvæ of insects (the caterpillars  
from which butterflies are produced) the  
termites, or white ants, grasshoppers,  
snakes, and spiders. With all these  
changes of diet, the Boshman is, never-  
theless, frequently in want, and to such a  
degree, as to waste almost to a shadow.  
When captured as a slave, he exchanges  
his meagre fare for the luxury of butter-  
milk, frumenty, or hasty-pudding, which  
makes him fat in a few weeks. This  
good living, however, is soon embittered  
by the grumbling of his master and mil-  
lrefs. The words T'uzeri and T'gna-  
mathi, which, perhaps, are best translated  
by those of young forester and imp, he  
must frequently bear, with perhaps a few  
curses or blows, for neglect and indolence.  
Detesting, indeed, all manner of labour,  
and, from his corpulency, become still  
more slothful, he now sensibly regrets his  
former uncontrouled and wandering life,  
which he generally endeavours to regain  
by escaping; but, what is wonderful,  
whenever one of them effects his escape,  
he never takes any thing away that does  
not belong to him. Another tribe of Hot-  
tentots, near the mouth of Orange River,  
were observed by lieutenant Parelon, in  
his journey to the N. W. in 1779. Their  
huts were superior to those of the genera-  
lity of Hottentots; they were loftier, and  
thatched with grass; and were furnished  
with stools made of the back bones of the  
grampus. Their mode of living is in the  
highest degree wretched, and they are  
apparently the most dirty of all the Hot-  
tentot tribes. Their dress is composed of  
the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of  
which they eat. When a grampus is cast  
ashore, they remove their huts to the  
place, and subsist upon it as long as any  
part of it remains; and, in this manner,  
it sometimes affords them sustenance for  
half a year, though in a great measure de-  
cayed and putrefied by the sun. They  
smear their skin with the oil, the odour of  
which is so powerful, that their approach  
may be perceived some time before they  
appear in view. They carry their water  
in the shells of ostrich eggs, and the  
bladders of seals, which they shoot with  
arrows, the same as the other Hotten-  
tots. With respect to the Hottentots, in  
general, none of them seem to have any  
religion. On being questioned on the sub-  
ject of a Creator and Governor of the  
Universe, they answer, that they know  
nothing of the matter; nor do they ap-  
pear willing to receive any instruction.  
All of them, however, have the firmest  
opinion of the power of magic; whence  
it might be inferred, that they believe in

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an evil being, analogous to what we call  
the devil; but they pay no religious wor-  
ship to him, though from this source they  
derive all the evils that happen; and a-  
mong these evils they reckon cold, rain,  
and thunder. So monstrously ignorant  
are they, that many of the colonists at-  
tributed Dr. Spurrman, that the Boishmans  
would abate the thunder with many op-  
probrious epithets, and threaten to assault  
the lightning with old shoes, or any thing  
that comes to hand. Even the most intel-  
ligent of them could not be convinced, by  
all the arguments the doctor could use,  
that rain was not always an evil, and that  
it would be an unhappy circumstance were  
it never to rain. They seem, however,  
to have some idea of a future state, as they  
reproach their friends, when dead, with  
leaving them so soon; admonishing them  
to behave henceforth more properly; by  
which they mean, that their deceased  
friends should not come back again and  
haunt them, nor allow themselves to be  
made use of by wizards, to bring any  
mischief on those that survive them. Some  
old authors have said, that the Hotten-  
tots sleep promiscuously in the same hut,  
and are neither acquainted with the dif-  
ference of age, nor with that invincible  
horror which separates beings connected  
by blood. M. Vaillant, after observing  
that this circumstance had led some to  
the most infamous suspicions, exclaims,  
"Yes! the whole family inhabit the  
same hut; the father lies by the side of  
his daughter, and the mother by the son,  
but, on the return of Aurora, each rises  
with a pure heart, and without having  
occasion to blush before the Author of all  
beings, or any of his creatures". The  
country possessed by the Dutch is of  
pretty considerable extent, comprehend-  
ing not only the large tract, between  
Table Bay and False Bay, but that which  
is called Hottentot Holland, extending  
from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agul-  
has, or Cape of Needles, and the  
country farther E. beyond St. Christo-  
pher's River, called Terra de Natal.  
The whole of this country is naturally  
barren and mountainous; but the indus-  
trious Dutch have overcome all natural  
difficulties, and it produces, not only a  
sufficiency of all the necessities of life  
for the inhabitants, but also for the re-  
freshment of all the European ships that  
touch here. The Dutch consider the year  
as divided into two seasons, which they  
term monsoons; the wet monsoon, or  
winter; and the dry one, or summer.  
The first begins with our spring in March;  
the latter with September, when our sum-

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mer ends. In the bad season, the Cape is much subject to fogs, in June and July, it rains almost continually till summer. The weather in winter is cold, raw, and unpleasant; but never more rigorous than autumn is in Germany. Water never freezes to above the thickness of half a crown, and as soon as the sun appears, the ice is dissolved. The Cape is rarely visited by thunder and lightning, excepting a little near the turn of the seasons, which never does any hurt. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20 or 30,000 each; buffaloes; camelpardillies; the gemsbok, or chamois, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, much larger than the jackal, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to flocks of sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep; and a peculiar species of sheep, which are covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus or river-horse is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the Ioxia, a species of gregarious bird, which builds its curious nest in the mimosa tree, where it forms a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof, in one that lieutenant Paterfon saw, from 800 to a thousand birds. Among the insects are, the termites, or white ants, which do no injury to the wood as in the E. Indies, but, to the grass, the destruction of which they occasion by raising a number of hills, which impede the progress of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and lieutenant Paterfon, who tasted this food, found it far from disagreeable. The locusts also are esteemed excellent food by the Boshmans, by whom they are dried and kept for use. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds. There are six species about the Cape; namely, the horned snake, about 18 inches long, the most poisonous of them all; the koufe band, or garter snake, about the same length, dangerous to travellers on ac-

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count of resembling the soil so much in colour, that it is not readily perceived; the yellow snake, which differs in colour only from the hooded snake of India, and being from four to eight feet in length, their size and bright yellow colour renders it easy to avoid them; the puff adder, about 40 inches in length, called from blowing itself up to near a foot in circumference; the spring adder, very dangerous, but not common, from three to four feet long, and of a jet black, with white spots; and the night snake, more beautiful than any of the others, above 20 inches long, very thin; belted with black, red, and yellow; and having, when star, at night, the appearance of fire. The country of the Hottentots lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35° S. lat. and is bounded on the W. S. and E. by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N. by regions very little, if at all explored.

HOVAT, an island on the coast of France, 10 miles from Belleisle. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and was attacked by the English, in 1697, but in vain.

HOUDAN, a small town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It has a manufacture of woollen stockings, and is seated on the river Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

HOUNSLOW, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It belongs to two parishes; the N. side of the street to Heston, and the S. side to Isleworth. It is situated on the edge of the heath of the same name, on which are some powder-mills, on a branch of the river Coln. On this heath, James II. formed an encampment, after the suppression of the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enslave his subjects; and here he first perceived the little dependence he could have on his army, by their rejoicings on receiving the news of the acquittal of the seven bishops. Hounslow is 10 miles W. by S. of London.

HOU-QUANG, a province of China, divided into the N. and S. parts: the former contains eight cities of the first rank, and 60 of the second and third; and the latter seven of the first rank, and five of the second and third. It is a flat, open country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers. Here is plenty of wild fowl and cattle; and the soil produces corn and various kinds of fruit. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and they have iron, tin, and tutanag.

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resembling the foil so much in that it is not readily perceived; the hooded snake, which differs in colour from the hooded snake of India, and from four to eight feet in length, and bright yellow colour renders it to avoid them; the puff adder, 6 inches in length, 3 called from itself up to near a foot in circumference; the spring adder, very dangerous, not common, from three to four feet long, and of a jet black, with white and the night snake, more beautiful than the others, above 20 inches long, very thin; belted with black, red, and yellow, and having, when near, the appearance of fire. The countess of the Hottentots lies between the tropics of Cancer and 35° S. lat. and is bounded on the W. S. and E. by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and N. by regions very little, if at all, known.

**HOUAT**, an island on the coast of France, 10 miles from Belleisle. It is 10 miles in circumference, and was discovered by the English, in 1697, but in 1704.

**HOUDAN**, a small town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late of Beauce. It has a manufacture of wollen stockings, and is seated on the Eure, 10 miles from Dreux, and 10 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. N.

**HOUNSLOW**, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It belongs to the parish of St. Martin; the N. side of the street to the parish of St. Martin, and the S. side to Isleworth. It is situated on the edge of the heath of the same name, on which are some powder-mills on a branch of the river Coln. On the death of James II. formed an encampment after the suppression of the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order to effectually to enslave his subjects; where he first perceived the little defence he could have on his army, by rejoicings on receiving the news of the defeat of the seven bishops. Houns-  
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## HUA

In short, there is such a variety of all sorts of commodities, that it is called the magazine of the empire.

**HOWDEN**, a large town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a considerable market on Saturday. It is seated on the rivers Ouse and Derwent, and gives name to a small district called Howdenshire. It is 15 miles S. E. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 51. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

**HOXTER**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, 27 miles N. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 39. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

**HOY**, one of the Orkney Islands, situated between the island of Pomona and the N. coast of Caithnessshire. It is about 10 miles long. On this island, beside the great conic hill of Hoyhead, which is a sea-mark, there is a stupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, here named the layer, supposed to be a species of penguin, is found. It is about the size of a small duck, remarkably fat, and esteemed by many a great delicacy. These birds burrow in the rabbit holes. The person employed in taking the young is usually let down by a rope from the top of the precipice. In this island too, in a gloomy valley, is an entire stone, 36 feet long, and 16 broad, called the Dwarfic stone. It is hollow within, having the form of a bed and pillow cut in the stone. It is supposed to have been once the habitation of a hermit. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 58. 56. N.

**HOYE**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, and subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the river Weser, 43 miles N. W. of Zell. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 52. 57. N.

**HRADISCH**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on an island in the river Morava, 30 miles S. E. of Olmutz, and 30 E. of Brinn. Lon. 17. 53. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

**HUA**, or **KAHUA**, a large town of Asia, capital of Cochin China, with a handsome palace, where the king commonly resides. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants are sincere, good-natured, and civil to strangers, and their religion is like that of China. They all blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs; and they wear their nails very long. There is also a garrison kept here, and there are a few Christians. Lon. 105. S. E. lat. 17. 40. N.

**HUAHINE**, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from

Otaheite, and seven in compass, with a commodious harbour. Its surface is hilly and uneven. Lon. 151. 1. W. lat. 16. 44. S.

**HUBERT**, St. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a handsome abbey. It is 20 miles N. E. of Bouillon, and 150 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

**HUDDERSFIELD**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has risen up within this century, is situated amid barren moors, and is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains. It is 42 miles S. W. of York, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

**HUDSON**, a town of N. America, in the state of New York, which was begun to be built in 1783, and has had the most rapid progress of any place in America except Baltimore, in Maryland. It is seated on the E. side of Hudson's River, on an eminence, 30 miles S. of Albany, and 130 N. of New York. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 42. 23. N.

**HUDSON'S BAY**, a large bay of N. America, lying between 51° and 69° N. latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by Mr. Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a N. W. passage to the S. Sea, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia by America. He had made two voyages before on the same adventure; the first in 1607, and the second in 1608. In his third and last, in 1610, he entered the straits that lead into this new Mediterranean, the bay known by his name; coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to 80 degrees and a half to the heart of the frozen zone. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he staid here till the ensuing spring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized him and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the fury of the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were either swallowed up by the waves, or gaining the inhospitable coast, were destroyed by the savages; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home. Other attempts toward a discovery were made in 1618 and 1667; and a patent for planting the country, with a charter for a company, was obtained in 1670. In 1746, captain Ellis wintered as far north as 57 degrees

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and a half; and captain Christopher attempted farther discoveries in 1761. But beside these, and the late voyages, which satisfy us that we must not look for a passage on this side of the latitude 6° degrees north; we are indebted to the Hudson's Bay company for a journey by land, which throws much additional light on this matter, by affording what may be called demonstration, how much farther north, at least in some parts of their voyage, ships must go, before they can pass from one side of America to the other. The northern Indians, who come down to the company's factories to trade, had brought to the knowledge of our people a river, which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. The company being desirous of examining into this matter with precision, directed Mr. Hearne, a young gentleman in their service, to proceed over land, under the convey of those Indians, for that river; which he had orders to survey, if possible, quite down to its exit into the sea, to make observations for fixing the latitudes and longitudes, and to bring home maps and drawings both of it and the countries through which he should pass. Accordingly, Mr. Hearne set out from Prince of Wales' Fort, or Churchill River, lat. 58. 47. N. and lon. 94. 7. W. on the 7th of December 1770. On the 13th of June, he reached the Copper-mine River, and found it all the way, even to its exit into the sea, encumbered with shoals and falls, and entering it over a dry flat of the shore, the tide being then out, which seemed, by the edges of the ice, to rise about 12 or 14 feet. This rise, on account of the falls, will carry the tide but a little way within the river's mouth, so that the water in it had not the least brackish taste. Mr. Hearne was, nevertheless, sure of the place it emptied itself into, being the sea, or a branch of it, by the quantity of whale and seal skins which the Eskimaux had at their tents; and also by the number of seals which he saw upon the ice. The sea, at the river's mouth, was full of islands and shoals, as far as he could see by the assistance of a pocket telescope; and the ice was not yet (July 17th) broken up, but thawed away only for about three quarters of a mile from the shore, and for a little way round the islands and shoals which lay off the river's mouth. But he had the most extensive view of the sea when he was about eight miles up the river; from which station, the extreme parts of it bore N. W. by W. and N. E. It appears from the map which Mr. Hearne constructed of this singular

journey, that the mouth of the Copper-mine River lies in lat. 52° N. and lon. 24° W. from Churchill River; that is about 115° W. of Greenwich. Mr. Hearne's journey back, from the Copper-mine River to Churchill River, lasted till June 30, 1772; so that he was absent almost a year and seven months. The country lying round Hudson's Bay is called New Britain, including Labrador, now New N. and S. Wales. The entrance of the bay, from the ocean, after leaving to the N. Cape Farewell and Davis' Straits, is between Resolution Isles on the N. and Burton's Isles on the Labrador coast to the S. forming the eastern extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. The vast countries that surround Hudson's Bay, abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. In 1690, a charter was granted to a company, which does not consist of above ten persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay; and they have acted under it, ever since, with great benefit to themselves. They employ four ships and 130 seamen, and have several forts; namely, Prince of Wales' Fort, Churchill River; Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, which are all seated on the W. side of the bay. The French, commanded by the late unfortunate navigator, M. de la Poutouffe, destroyed these forts, and the settlements, &c. valued at 500,000*l.* But the damage has been since repaired, and the commerce in a flourishing situation. See NEW BRITAIN, ESKIMAUX, and LABRADOR.

Hudson's River, one of the finest rivers in N. America, rising in the mountainous country, between the Lakes Ontario and Champlain. It waters Albany and Hudson, and proceeds in a southerly direction to New York, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean, at York Bay, after a course of 250 miles. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for floops to Albany, and for ships to Hudson.

HUEN, an island of the Baltic, six miles from the coast of Zealand, and three from that of Sweden. It is subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. It has one scattered village, and produces hay and every species of corn, more than sufficient for its own consumption. In this island was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Huen is six miles in circumference, nine miles S. by E. of Elfsnøre, and 14 N. by E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 55. 54. N.

the mouth of the Copper River in lat. 57° N. and lon. 135° W. of Greenwich. Mr. Back, from the Copper River, lasted till 1800; so that he was absent almost seven months. The bay round Hudson's Bay is in Britain, including Labrador, and S. Wales. The bay, from the ocean, after N. Cape Farewell and Davis's Bay, is between Resolution Island and Button's Isles on the Labrador to the S. forming the eastern part of the strait, distinguished by its great discovery. The bay is surrounded by mountains with animals whose skins are superior in quality to those of the northern regions. In 1670, it was granted to a company, which consisted of above ten persons, for trade to this bay; and they have since, ever since, with great success. They employ four or five hundred men, and have several ships, Prince of Wales' Fort, River; Nelson, New Severn, which are all situated on the bay. The French, coming in the late unfortunate navigation of the *La Poutouche*, destroyed these settlements, &c. valued at £100,000. But the damage has been since repaired, and the commerce is flourishing. See NEW BRITAIN, ES- AND LABRADOR.

**COPPER RIVER**, one of the finest in America, rising in the mountains, between the Lakes Ontario and Albany, and proceeds in a southerly direction to New York, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean, at York Bay, after a course of 100 miles. The tide flows a few miles up Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for small boats, and for ships to Hudson's Bay, an island of the Baltic, six miles from Zealand, and three from Sweden. It is subject to the ice, from whom it was ceded by the Dutch. It has one scattered village, produces hay and every species of grain sufficient for its own use. In this island was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. It is 100 miles in circumference, nine miles from Elsinore, and 14 N. by W. from Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 38. E. lat. 55.

**HUESCA,**

**HUESCA**, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the *Izuela*, 35 miles N. E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 1. W. lat. 42. 18. N.

**HUESCAR**, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, 60 miles N. E. of Granada. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 37. 45. N.

**HUETTA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 67 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 40. 22. N.

**HULL**, or **KINGSTON UPON HULL**, a town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on a river called the Hull, on the N. side of the river Humber, and is a handsome large town, with two parish-churches. It is fortified, and is the first town that shut its gates against Charles I. but its fortifications are now inconsiderable, while its commerce has increased so much, that it is probably the fourth port in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, beside its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also, by the Humber, to the Trent and all its branches and communications. Hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting trade for coal, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extensive. The harbour is artificial, consisting of a dock, said to be the largest in the kingdom, with which the river communicates. Among the public buildings, are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; an exchange, and a town-hall. The noble stone bridge, over the river, to Holderness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. Hull sends two members to parliament, and is 41 miles N. of Lincoln, 36 S. E. of York, and 173 N. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

**HULHEN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, nine miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 37. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

**HUIST**, a strong town of Dutch Flanders, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1747. It has a very fine townhouse, and the palace of the commander is the handsomest in all Flanders. It is seated on a plain, which may be overflowed, 11 miles N. W. of Antwerp, and 17 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

**HUMBER**, a river of England, formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, near Holderness.

**HUMMOCH**, an island of Asia, in the Eastern Ocean, about six miles long. Here is a rajah, supported in his authority by the Dutch E. India Company. The natives have a great deal of the Malay, both in appearance and disposition, and speak the same language as at Mindanao. This island is exceedingly fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits. But their principal articles of trade with the Dutch are bees-wax and honey. They lie five leagues S. of Mindanao. Lon. 125. 12. E. lat. 5. 27. N.

**HUNDSFELD**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, seated on the river Wide, eight miles N. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 18. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

**HUNGARY**, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Poland; on the W. by the circle of Austria; on the S. by the river Drave, which separates it from Slavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E. by Wallachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Banat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, Wallachia, and other countries. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Save, Drave, Trefse, Maros, Raab, Waag, Gran, and Zarwiese. They are so full of fish that they give them to the hogs; but the waters are all unwholesome, except that of the Danube. The air is very unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, inasmuch that a sort of plague visits them every three or four years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well-shaped, brave, haughty, and revengeful. Their horsemen are called Hussars, and their foot, Haidukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German, and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Slavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is Popery, though there are a great number of Protestants. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths.

## HYD

alternately 'from Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, is sheriff of both counties at the same time.

**HUNTSVILLE**, a small town in Somersetshire, seated at the mouth of the river Parret, five miles N. of Bridgewater, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

\* **HURDWAR**, a town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles N. by E. of the city of Delhi. Lon. 78. 15. E. lat. 29. 35. N.

15. É. lat. 29. 35. N.  
HURON, a lake of N. America, which  
lies between 80° and 85° W. lon. and 42°  
and 46° N. lat. With lake Michigan,  
which lies to the W. it has a communica-  
tion by the Straits of Michillimackinac :

tion by the straits of Michillimackinac; with the lake Superior to the N. E. by the straits of St. Mary; and with lake Erie to the S. by the straits of Detroit. Its shape is nearly triangular, and its circumference about 1000 miles. The Chipeway Indians live scattered around this lake; and, on its banks are found amazing quantities of sand cherries. See MANITOULIN and THUNDER BAY.

**HURST CASTLE**, a castle in Hampshire, not far from Lymington. It is situated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots into the sea toward the Isle of Wight, from which it is distant two miles. In this castle Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial.

\* **HUSSINGARAD**, a town of Hindoo-  
stan, in the province of Malwa, but on the  
S. side of the river Nerbudda, and on the  
frontiers of Nagpou, the eastern division  
of the Mahratta empire. It is 140 miles  
N. E. of the city of Nagpou. Lon. 77°  
44. E. lat. 22. 42. N.

54° E. lat. 22. 42. N.  
HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the  
duchy of Sleswick, capital of a bailiwick  
of the same name, with a strong citadel,  
and a handsome church. It is seated near  
the river Ow, on the German Ocean, 20  
miles W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 0. E.  
lat. 54. 45. N.

lat. 54. 45. N.  
 HUY, a town of the bishopric of Liege, in Germany, seated on the river Maefe, 12 miles S. W. of Liege. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

\* **HYDRABAD**, a city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, the capital of Golconda. It is seated on a river that falls into the Kistna, 352 miles N. by E. of Madras. Lon. 78. 22. E. lat. 17. 12. N.

\* **HYDRABAD**, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Sindy. It is the residence of the Mahometan prince of that country, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is situated on the Indus.

Its chief commodities are corn, cheese; and they fatten abundance of cattle. It sends four members to parliament; and the high sheriff, who is cho-

51° E. lat. 17 12. N.  
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N.

OWAR, a town of the province  
where the Ganges first enters  
of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles  
of the city of Delhi. Lon. 78.  
29. 35. N.

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SUM, a town of Denmark, in the  
of Sleiswick, capital of a bailiwick  
same name, with a strong citadel,  
handsome church. It is seated near  
ver Ow, on the German Ocean, 20  
W. of Sleiswick. Lon. 9. 0. E.  
45. N.

Y, a town of the bishopric of Liege,  
Germany, seated on the river Maese,  
les S. W. of Liege. Lon. 5. 22. E.  
32. N.

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nqt

## JAG

not far above the head of the Delta, and  
in the neighbourhood of the city of Nuf-  
ferpore. Lon. 66. 3. E. lat. 22. 29. N.

HYERETTE, St. a small town of  
France, in the department of Gard and  
lae w. of L. medoc. A canal  
crises the town, which turns several  
mills, and abounds in any fountains with  
water. A woman, offered by the inhabi-  
tants to a knight, who was carrying the  
vint, was drowned in the river, on the  
bank of N. river. This town is a good  
fort, and is seated on the Vézère, near  
its source, 12 miles S. W. of Alais. Lon.  
0. 2. 10. 43. 55. N.

HYERETTE, a town in Kent, one of the  
Cinq Ports, with a market on Saturday.  
It was formerly four parishes; but its har-  
bour having been choked up, it has now  
but one. It is 10 miles W. of Dover, and  
68 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat.  
51. 8. N.

## I. J.

JABLUNKA, a town of Silesia, in the  
territory of Teschen, 30 miles S. E.  
of Trpaw. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 49.  
41. N.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain, in  
Aragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort,  
seated on a river of the same name, among  
the mountains of Jacca, which are a part  
of the Pyrenees, 22 miles N. of Huesca,  
and 50 N. by E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 9.  
W. lat. 42. 36. N.

JACI-D'AGUILA, a seaport of Sicily,  
on the eastern coast, between Catania and  
Tavormina. Lon. 15. 26. E. lat. 37. 27. N.

JAEN, a handsome town of Spain, in  
Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a  
strong castle. It is seated in a country  
producing excellent fruit, and very fine  
silk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S.  
W. of Baeza, and 115 E. of Seville. Lon.  
3. 22. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

JAFFA, an ancient town of Asia, in  
Palestine, formerly called Jeppa. It is  
entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur,  
and is 20 miles N. W. of Jerusalem. Lon.  
35. 0. E. lat. 32. 16. N.

JAFNAPATAK, a seaport of Ceylon, at  
the N. end of that island, and 100 miles  
N. of Candy. The Dutch took it from  
the Portuguese in 1658, and have con-  
tinued in the possession of it ever since.  
Hence they export great quantities of to-  
bacco, and some elephants, which are ac-  
counted the most docile of any in the  
world. Lon. 80. 25. E. lat. 0. 47. N.

JAGARNAUT, a famous pagoda, in  
the peninsula of Hindoostan, and province

## JAG

of Orissa. It lies on the bay of Bengal,  
close to the shore, and a few miles to the  
E. of lake Chilka. It is a shapeless mass  
of building, and no otherwise remarkable,  
than as one of the first objects of Hindoo  
veneration, and an excellent seaport. It  
has no claim to great antiquity. It is 311  
miles S. W. of Calcutta. Lon. 85. 40. E.  
lat. 19. 35. N.

JAGERNDORF, a town and castle of  
Silesia, capital of a province of the same  
name, seated on the river Oppa, 65 miles  
S. by E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat.  
50. 4. N.

JAGHIRE OF THE CARNATIC, a  
tract of land, in the peninsula of Hindoo-  
sthan, subject to the English E. India Com-  
pany. It extends along the bay of Bengal,  
from Madras to lake Pullicate on the  
N. to Alemparvé on the S. and to Conje-  
veram on the W. being 108 miles along  
the shore, and 47 inland in the widest  
part. The term Jaghire means, generally,  
a grant of land from a sovereign to a sub-  
ject, revokable at pleasure, but generally  
a life-rent. But the Jaghirs of the Car-  
natic, major Rennell thinks, is understood  
to be held in perpetuity. It contains 2440  
square miles, and its revenue is about  
150,000l. per annum.

JAGO, St. a large river of S. Ameri-  
ca, in Peru. It falls into the South Sea,  
after having watered a fertile country,  
abounding in cotton-trees.

JAGO, St. the largest, most populous,  
and fertile of the Cape-de-Verd Islands,  
in Africa. It lies 13 miles westward of  
the island of Mayo, and abounds with  
high barren mountains; but the air, in  
the rainy season, is unwholesome to  
strangers. The animals are beeves, horses,  
asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cat,  
and well-proportioned monkeys. They  
have fowls and birds of almost all sorts, as  
well as Indian corn, plantains, bananas,  
pompons, oranges, lemons, tamarinds,  
pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, ap-  
ples, and sugar-canes. They have also  
some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton.  
St. Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, is the capi-  
tal. Lon. 23. 30. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

JAGO, St. a handsome and considerable  
town of S. America, capital of Chili, with  
a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal  
audience. It is seated in a beautiful plain,  
abounding in all the necessaries of life, at  
the foot of the Andes, on the river Ma-  
pochu, which runs across it from E. to W.  
Here are several canals, and a dike, by  
means of which they water the gardens  
and cool the streets. It is subject to earth-  
quakes, and the inhabitants are native

Amc-

Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 71. 5. W. lat. 34. 10. S.

**JAGO-DE-CUBA**, St. a town on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the same name.

**JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS**, one of the principal towns of the island of Hispaniola, seated on the river Yague, in a fertile soil, but bad air, 25 miles from Conception-de-la-Vega.

**JAGO-DEL-ENTERO**, St. a town of S. America, one of the most considerable of Tucuman, and the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province. It is seat on a large river, 475 miles from Potoh. Lon. 61. 0. W. lat. 28. 25. S.

**JAGO-DE-LAS-VALLS**, St. a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, seated on the river Panuco. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 23. 0. N.

**JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA**, St. or SPANISH TOWN, a town of the island of Jamaica, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the Rio Cobre. It was once a populous place, containing two churches, a monastery, and several chapels; but it is now reduced to a small compass, and has only one fine church, and a chapel. Being an inland place, its trade is small, but several wealthy merchants and gentlemen reside here, living in a gay manner. It is seated near the S. E. part of the island, about seven miles N. W. of Port Passage, on the bay of Port Royal. Lon. 76. 49. W. lat. 18. 6. N.

**JAGODNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the river Morava, 70 miles S. E. of Belgrade.

**JAICZA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, 26 miles N. E. of Bosnia-Serago, with a strong citadel, and seated on the river Plena.

**JAKUTSKOJ**. See YAKUTSK.

**JAMA**, a strong fort of Ingria, in the Russian government of St. Peterbourg, seated on a river of the same name, 13 miles N. E. of Narva.

**JAMAGOROD**, a strong town of Ingria, in the Russian government of St. Peterbourg, seated on the Jama, 12 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 28. 3. E. lat. 60. 27. N.

**JAMATCA**, an island of the W. Indies, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494. It is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about 4000 miles S. W. of England. It has the island of Hispaniola, at the distance of 30 leagues, to the east; Cuba, at about the same distance, to the north; the gulf of Honduras to the west; and Carthayena, on the great continent of S. America, to

the S. distant 145 leagues. It is about 130 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrow from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the island. It contains upward of 4,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run nearly from E. to W. from sea to sea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their rise, and flow from both sides in gentle streams, refreshing the vallies as they glide along, and furnishing the inhabitants with sweet and cool water. They are well stored with fish of various kinds, not known in Europe, but exceedingly good. However, they have eels and crawfish in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of these rivers are navigable, even for barges: but some of them are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the seafide. They are so numerous, that it is impossible to describe them all, and some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Rio-Cobre and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which never lose their verdure, but look green at all times of the year; for here is an eternal spring. There are a thousand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in gay confusion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitae, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. In the vallies are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance this, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers; guanoes and galliwags in the fens and marshes; and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longest day is about 13 hours; and, about nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the sea breezes did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are looked upon as unwholesome, especially to new comers. There are two seasons or seasons, for planting grain, and the year is distinguished into two seasons, which are the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as they were formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. There

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There is not above a third part of the island inhabited, for the plantations are all by the seafide. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle, but these are now quite bare and barren. The gentlemen's houses are generally built low, bearing only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes huts are made of reeds, and will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only coarser, and of a much larger size. But, in February 1793, by the benevolent directions of his Majesty, a great number of the bread fruit trees were brought here from Otaheite, by the Providence private, captain Bligh, in order to be introduced into the different plantations. Hogs are plentiful, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and fish-fish. The common dresses of the men is linen drawers and waistcoats, thread stockings, and handkerchiefs tied round the head; but, upon public occasions, the gentlemen wear wigs, silk coats and waistcoats, trimmed with silver. The ladies are richly dressed, and the servant-maids wear linen gowns. The current coin is all Spanish money, for that of the English is kept as a curiosity. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimenta, chocolate, several kinds of woods and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacco, which is but indifferent, and used only by the Negroes, who can scarce live without it. They have no sorts of European grain; but they have Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds (but none like ours) with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as Seville lemons, China oranges, common and sweet lemons, thaddicks, citrons, pomegranates, mameins, sweet-lops, papaws, pine-apples, star-apples, prickly pears, alcadea pears, melons, pompons, guavas, and many other sorts. The common distempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. There are four negroes to a white man; and of the former, there are about 100,000; beside a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites; and mulattoes. This island was taken by the English in 1655. The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is the seat of government. The centre of the

island is in Lon. 76. 45. W. lat. 18. 12. N.

**JAMANA**, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, capital of a principality that lies between Hagiaz, Oman, and Arabia Deserta, seated on the river Asian, 150 miles W. of Eleatuf.

**JAMBI**, or **JAMBIS**, a seaport and small kingdom of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Sumatra. It is a trading place. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles N. of Buncoolen. Lon. 102. 35. E. lat. 0. 59. N.

**JAMIES ISLAND**, an island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, in the middle of the river, and three miles from its nearest shore. On this island, which is about a mile in circumference, the English have a fort and a considerable factory. Lon. 16. 0. W. lat. 13. 15. N.

**JAMES ISLAND**, an island of N. America, opposite Charleston, in S. Carolina. It contains about 30 families.

**JAMES RIVER**, a fine river of Virginia, in N. America, which enters the bay of Chesapeake, near James Town.

**JAMES, ST.** an hospital and burying-ground, not far from Basil in Switzerland, and near the small river Birs. It is celebrated for a desperate combat, fought by about 3000 Swiss against an army of 30,000 French, commanded by the dauphin, afterward Lewis XI. in which only 32 of the former remained alive, desperately wounded, on the field of battle. Sixteen that escaped from the field, were branded with infamy, for not having sacrificed their lives in defence of their country. The conqueror himself, who was compelled to retire with his army into Alsace declared, that such an heroic victory would ruin it.

**JAMES TOWN**, a town of N. America, once the capital of Virginia, seated in a peninsula, on the N. side of James River. Lon. 76. 29. W. lat. 37. 3. N.

**JAMES TOWN**, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, five miles N. W. of Currick on Shannon, and 73 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 53. 44. N.

**JAMETS**, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Barrois, 12 miles S. of Senav.

**JANIERO**. See **RIO JANIERO**.

**JANNA**, a territory of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the W. by Albania, and on the E. by the Archipelago. It is the Thessalia of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital.

**JANNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna. It is inhabit-

by rich Greek merchants, and is 62 miles W. of Larissa. Lon. 21. 36. E. lat. 39. 44. N.

**JANOWITZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kauffim, famous for a battle, in 1645, between the Swedes and Imperialists, when the latter were defeated. It is 48 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

**JAPAN**, a large country in the most eastern part of Asia, with the title of an empire. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which is called Nippon. It was discovered, in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast on shore by a tempest. The whole empire is divided into seven principal countries, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in in May. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. They have a large quantity of porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not in less esteem than the white. In short, Japan is accounted one of the best countries in Asia. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are all hot; we uncover the head out of respect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horseback on the left side, and they on the right; and they have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places. Those they study most are arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 scholars. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting with a bow: however, as they inhabit nothing but islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbidden, especially with Christians; for they do not look upon the Dutch to be such. Their emperor is called Dairo; and in the minority of one of them, in 1550, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors for the crown as-

sumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cuba; and things have remained on the same footing to this day. The Dairo is the chief emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other, as if he were his vassal. He resides at Meaco, and has no lands: but he has a right of selling titles and dignities; and the idolatrous priests make great contributions. He wears a black habit, and a cap upon his head. His feet must never touch the ground, nor must he ever be exposed to the rays of the sun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his victuals must be dressed in new vessels. When he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men in a litter, surrounded with curtains, so that he may see, and not be seen. He has generally twelve wives (each of whom has a palace), with singing and dancing women for his diversion. He has also an unlimited number of concubines. His palace is adorned with 365 idols. The religion of the whole country is paganism; but there are two different sects. There were once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1638, they underwent great persecutions, inasmuch, that that they were all extirpated. The cause of this was the opposition of the priests; the haughty behaviour of the Portuguese, they not allowing several wives; and the persuasions of the Dutch, who told them, that their emperor would become a slave to the Pope. The emperor of Japan is a sovereign monarch, and all the petty kings are his vassals. His army generally consists of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, exclusive of those maintained by his vassals. His ordinary revenue his immense. The palace of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the island of Nippon, and it is the capital of the whole. The only Europeans that trade with Japan, are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them on shore till they are ready to return back. In the absence of the ships, the factors are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to have a lighted candle in their houses in the night-time. The merchandise which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, silks, linen and woollen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, cabinets, and other japanned and lackered wares. The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs, but they sit and lie on carpets and mats in the manner of the Turks.

**JAPARA**, a seaport of the E. Indies,

# JAP

ecclesiastical government, receive title; while the other, civil affairs, was called Cuba; have remained on the same day. The Dairo is the emperor, and confers the dignity, as if he were his vassal. Meaco, and has no lands: right of selling titles and dignities the idolatrous priests make auctions. He wears a black cap upon his head. His feet touch the ground, nor must he be exposed to the rays of the sun. His hair, nor his beard, nor all his vituals must be dressed. When he goes abroad, he is followed by 14 men in a litter, surrounded by attendants, so that he may see, and be seen. He has generally twelve wives (one has a palace), with singing women for his diversion. He has an unlimited number of concubines. He is adorned with 365 idols. One of the whole country is partitioned into two different sects. There was once a great number of Christian converts; but, when they underwent great persecutions, that they were all expelled. The cause of this was the opposition of the priests; the haughty Portuguese, they not allowing wives; and the persuasions of those who told them, that their emperors should become a slave to the Pope. The emperor of Japan is a sovereign monarch, and all the petty kings are his vassals. His army generally consists of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, exclusive of his vassals. His revenue is immense. The emperor is at Jeddo, in the province of Mito, and it is the capital of Japan. The only Europeans that are in Japan, are the Dutch; and their ships arrive, they take on board guns, sails, and helms, and cannon, till they are ready to return. In the absence of the ships, the country is shut up in a small peninsula, and suffered so much as to have a famine in their houses in the night. The merchandise which the Dutch take from Japan are spices, sugar, silks, linens, woollen cloth, elephants teeth, and fishery wares; for which they give gold, silver, cabinets, and other goods, and lackered wares. The country has neither tables, beds, nor chairs, but they sit and lie on carpets and mats in the manner of the Turks. A, a seaport of the E. Indies, in

# JAS

in the island of Java, seated on the N. coast, with a good harbour. This was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. There are a vast number of Mahometans here, and the women are very ugly and very debauched. It is 253 miles E. of Batavia.

**JARGEAU**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Loiret and late provinces of Orléans, taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is 10 miles S. E. of Orléans, and 70 S. W. of Paris.

**JARISLAU**. See **YAROSLAF**.

**JARNAC**, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry III. (then duke of Anjou) over the Huguenots, in 1569, when their general, Lewis I. prince of Condé, was killed. It is seated on the river Charente, 20 miles W. of Angoulême, and 235 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 45. 43. N.

**JAROMITZ**, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, 27 miles S.W. of Glatz, and 52 N. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 57. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

**JAROSLOW**, a handsome town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handsome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the river Saine, 55 miles W. of Lemburg, and 100 E. of Cracow. Lon. 22. 43. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

**JARROW**, a village in the bishopric of Durham, situated near Shields, on the Tyne; where, in 1763, a stone was dug up in the church, importing that the foundation of that building was begun in 674, in the reign of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, by Ceolfrid, its abbot.

**JASENITZ**, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania and in the duchy of Sretin. It is seated at the mouth of the Oder, eight miles below Sretin.

**JASQUE**, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Ormus, and in the province of Tuberan. Lon. 59. 15. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

\* **JASSELMEER**, a town of Hindooestan Proper, in a small territory of the same name, subject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 680 miles N. of Bombay. Lon. 73. 0. E. lat. 27. 34. N.

**JASSY**, a considerable city of Europe, the capital of Moldavia, and residence of the hospodar of that country, who is a vassal of the grand signior. In 1753, the

# JAV

whole city, with the palace of the hospodar, some popish convents, and a new Lutheran church, was destroyed by fire. It is seated on the river Pruth, and is a well-fortified place, defended by a castle. However, it has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians; the last time by the latter in 1788, who restored it by the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. Lon. 27. 35. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

\* **JATS**, THE, once a powerful Hindoo tribe, in Hindooestan Proper, to whom all that now remains is the small territory of Bharipour, 45 miles W. of Agra.

**JAVA**, an island of the East Indies, lying to the S. of the equator. It is generally known by the name of Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and it is about 420 miles in length, and of various breadth. The N. coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times, it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the jurisdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, flat faces, short coal-black hair, large eyebrows, and large cheeks with small eyes, and large eyelids. The men are very robust and strong-limbed, and very proper for war; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their circumstances. Those lying near the seaside are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. It is a fertile island, and has very high mountains, reaching to the clouds, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S. side of the island. It has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but to the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and all sorts of wild and tame animals. Here also is plenty of salt and pepper, beside most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have also plenty of hogs, beavers, and sheep, with other tame creatures. They have likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods, are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the

# ICE

**The East Indies.** The most agreeable season begins in May, with the eastern breezes and a very serene sky, till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. Java has a river which rises in the mountains, and, dividing itself into many branches, waters the circumjacent country: these afterward reunite, and pass through the midst of Batavia, dividing it into two parts. This island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, beside the native Javaneze, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malaysians, Amboynese, Toppasse, Bugasse, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch, who have ships here that command these seas. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; and yet, after that they barbarously massacred them all, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects. Java is to the S. of the island of Sumatra, from which it is only separated by the straits of Sunda. Lon. from 103 to 116° E. lat. from 6 to 8° S.

**JAWER**, a strong town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of the province of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles S. of Lignitz, and 88 E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

\* **JAYFOUR.** See **JYEPOUR.**

**IBERG**, or **IBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnaburgh, 10 miles S. W. of Osnaburgh, and 30 N. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

\* **ICE, VALLEY, or, SEA OF.** See **GLACIERS.**

**ICELAND**, a large island to the N. of Europe, about 400 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice, which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the

# IDA

damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are scattered about, at a distance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground, but they are all miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are Pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, trainor, whalebone, and sea-horse teeth, which are as good as ivory. Iceland, which was considered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms. Lat from 64. to 67. N.

**ICKWORTH**, a small town of Suffolk, with a market on Friday. Here are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles N. W. by N. of Ipswich, and 74 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

\* **ICOLMKILL**, formerly **IONA**, a noted little island, one of the Hebrides, near the S. W. point of the Isle of Mull. It is about three miles long and one broad. On this island, which is very fertile, are a mean village, and the ruins of an august monastery and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, where there are three royal chapels, or rather cemeteries, in which several ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried. In former times, this island was the place, where the archives of Scotland, and many valuable and ancient MSS. were kept. Many of these, it is said, were carried to the Scotch College at Douay in France. This once celebrated seat of royalty and learning is now almost destitute of an instructor, to teach the people the common duties of religion.

**IDA, MOUNT.** See **CANDIA.**

**IDA**, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Naxos Proper, famous, in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war.

**IDANHA-LA-NUEVA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 3 miles S. W. of Old Idanha. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 39. 37. N.

**IDANHA-LA-VELLA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. The French took

## IDA

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OUNT. See CANDIA. mountain of Turkey in Asia, in oper, famous, in ancient fabie, dgment of Paris, and for being of the gods during the Trojan

LA-NUEVA, a town of Por- the province of Beira, 3 miles S. d Idanha. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 41.

LA-VELLA, a town of Por- the province of Beira. The French took

## JEA

took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the river Pontal, 25 miles N. E. of Castel Branco, and 20 N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 14. W. lat. 39. 39. N.

IDRIA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and there are rich quicksilver mines in the town itself. It is 17 miles N. E. of Goritz, and 25 N. of Trieste. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

INSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 23. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

JEAN, St. a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the river Sare, 12 miles W. of Deux-Ponts, and eight N. W. of Sarguemine. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

JEAN-D'ANGELY, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, with a late fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots, in 1621, by Lewis XIII. who demolished the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and is seated on the river Bouronne, on which are two powder-mills; 15 miles N. E. of Saintes, and 32 S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 45. 59. N.

JEAN-DE-LONE, St. a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles S. E. of Dijon, and 155 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, St. a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Basques, the last next Spain, with a harbour. This little town owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Fontarabia, 12 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 315 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. 23. N.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Savoy, capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, 15 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 N. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

JEAN-PIED-DE-POR, St. a considerable town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Lower Navarre. It is seated on the river Nive, and defended by a good citadel, upon an eminence, at the entrance of those passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees,

## JED

which, in this country, are called *Passes*. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bayonne, and 30 N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

JED, a river of Roxburghshire, in Scotland, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh, at a place where the marquis of Lethian has an elegant seat, called Mount Teviot; and near this, on the W. side of the river, are the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded by king David; a part of which ancient pile still serves for a parish church. On the banks of this river, are also several large caverns, which were the strongholds, or hiding places, of ancient border warriors.

JEDBURGH, a considerable borough of Roxburghshire, situated almost in the centre of the county, on the banks of the Jed, and near its confluence with the Teviot. It has a good market for corn and cattle, and is the seat of the courts of justice for the county. It is 36 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 55. 35. N.

JEDDO, the capital of the empire of Japan. It is situated in Nippon, the largest of the Japanese islands, it is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts; and the houses are built of earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of customhouse, or magazine, for merchandize. It is nine miles in length and six in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened, in 1658, which in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace was reduced to ashes; but the whole is rebuilt. The imperial palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 25 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. The houses of the common sort are nothing but a ground-floor, the room raised by folding screens; so that they can be made larger or smaller at pleasure. Jeddo is seated in a plain, at the bottom of a fine bay; and the river which crosses it is divided into several canals. Lon. 139. 50. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

\* JEHUD,

## JER

\* **JERUD**, or **JOUD**, mountains in the N. W. part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Attock, eastward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gekkers, or Kakares. After Timur had passed the Indus, in 1398, the chiefs of these mountains came to make their submission to him, as Ambassadors, the king of the same country, did to Alexander, about 1730 years before.

**JERVL**, a small island of N. America, at the mouth of the river Alutamahs, in Georgia.

\* **JEMAPPE**. See **GEMAPPE**.

**JENA**, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with a university. It is seated on the river Saale, 10 miles S. E. of Weimar, and 25 S. E. of Erfurt. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

**JENAUD**. See **CHUNAUD**.

**JENISA**. See **YENISEI**.

**JENISKOL**. See **YENISEISK**.

**JENO**, or **GENO**, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S. of Great Waradin, and 48 N. E. of Segedin. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

**JERICHO**, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W. of the river Jordan, and 20 E. by N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 50. E. lat. 31. 58. N.

\* **JERMAH**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan. It is distinguished by the numerous herds, especially of sheep and goats, that are seen around it; by the various and abundant produce of the adjacent fields; and by numerous and majestic ruins, that exhibit to the ignorant inhabitants of its clay-built cottages, inscriptions of which they know not the meaning, and vestiges of greatness to which they are perfectly indifferent. Jermah is 60 miles S. E. of Mourzook. Lon. 17. 17. E. lat. 27. 5. N.

**JERSEY**, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 S. of Portland in Dorsetshire, subject to the English. It is about thirty miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains twelve parishes; and the chief town is St. Helier, in the south part of the island. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French, by privateers, in time of war. It is well watered with

rivers, and is well stocked with fruit trees. They have a great manufacture for woolen stockings and caps, and are still governed by the ancient Norman laws. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this island, surprised the lieutenant-governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refused to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The French were compelled to surrender prisoners of war; but the gallant major was killed in the moment of victory. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 49. 11. N.

**JERSEY**, NEW, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by Hudson's River and the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by Delaware Bay, on the W. by Pennsylvania, and on the N. by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahackamak River in lat. 41. 24. to a point in Hudson's River in lat. 41. It is 161 miles long and 22 broad. It is divided into 13 counties. Its produce is much the same as that of the neighbouring states. Trenton is the capital.

**JERUSALEM**, an ancient and famous town of Asia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, being one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it **HELEOPS**, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded by valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. The only thing that renders it considerable is the great resort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business.

## JER

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## JER

business. A hawshaw, with a guard of Ja-  
nissaries, always resides here, to protect  
them from the insults of the Arabs. The  
church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the  
pilgrims chiefly come to visit, is a large  
structure, with a round nave, which has  
no light but what comes through the top,  
like the Pantheon at Rome. The dome  
is covered on the outside with lead, and  
within with cedar-wood. The open-  
ing of the dome is closed with a net of  
wire, to hinder the birds from coming into  
the church. In the middle of the nave,  
and directly under the opening of the  
dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is  
placed in a chapel, whose door is three feet  
high and two broad. It is so small, that it  
will hold but three persons on their knees  
at a time. At the entrance, on the right  
hand, is the place where the body of our  
Saviour was laid. The table on which he  
was laid to have been laid at first is two  
feet and a half high from the pavement,  
which is now covered with white marble,  
because the Christians who came to visit  
it, were all for carrying away a small bit.  
This chapel is cut out of the rock, and  
there are three holes in the roof, to let  
out the smoke of the lamps, which are 44  
in number, and always kept lighted. The  
whole is covered with white marble, both  
within and without; and on the outside  
there are 10 fine columns of the same. It  
is covered with a platform, the middle of  
which is exactly above the three holes, and  
forms a small dome, six feet in height,  
covered with lead, and supported by 12  
columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on  
the platform, and so making six arches,  
having three lamps under each. Before  
the gate of the sepulchre is a silver lamp,  
so large, that two men cannot fathom it.  
Every year, on Good-Friday, all the parts  
of our Saviour's passion are solemnized and  
acted here. They have first a sermon,  
and then every one takes a lighted taper  
in his hand, with crucifixes, &c. to begin  
the procession. Among the crucifixes is  
one as large as life, being crowned with  
thorns, and besmeared with blood. They  
visit first the pillar of flagellation; next  
the prison; afterward the altar of the di-  
vision of Christ's garments; then they ad-  
vance to the chapel of desecration, and thence  
to Mount Calvary, leaving their shoes at  
the bottom of the stairs. Here are two  
altars; one where our Lord was supposed  
to be nailed to the cross; and another  
where it was erected, and where they set  
up the crucified image, which finishes  
the ceremony: only they pull out the  
nails, take down the body, and wrap it in  
a winding-sheet. Jerusalem is 112 miles S.

## JIO

W. of Damascus, and 44 from the M'e H'  
Mediterranean. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 33. 33. N.

JESI, an ancient town of Italy, in the  
marquise of Ancona, with 11000 inhabitants.  
It is seated on a mountain near the river  
Fio, 17 miles S. W. of Ancona, and 112  
N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 16. E. lat. 43.  
30. N.

JESU. See KURITE.

JESU, JESUO, or YEDSO, a large  
island of Asia, to the N. of the island of  
Nippon, governed by a tributary prince,  
dependent on the empire of Japan. It is  
full of woods, and the inhabitants are  
strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when  
compared to the Japanese. They live by  
fishing and hunting, and are very little  
known to the Europeans.

JESSOP'S WELL, in Surry, in the pa-  
rish of Stoke Daberron, a sulphureous  
spring, four miles S. W. of Epsom,  
something of the same kind as that of  
Harrogate in Yorkshire.

JEVER, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Westphalia, and capital of Jever-  
land, with a citadel; 17 miles N. E. of  
Aurick, and 28 N. E. of Embden. Lon.  
7. 41. E. lat. 53. 31. N.

JEVERLAND, a territory of Germany,  
in Westphalia, belonging to the house of  
Anhalt-Zerbst.

JEW-MARKET. See MERAZION.

JE, an island of France, the most east-  
ern of the three before the harbour of  
Marseilles. It is well fortified, and its  
port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

IGIS, a town of the country of the  
Grisons, with a magnificent castle, in  
which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a  
handsome library; 23 miles S. W. of  
Coire, and 23 S. of Glarus. Lon. 9. 0. E.  
lat. 46. 33. N.

IGLAW, a considerable and populous  
town of Moravia, where they have a ma-  
nufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer.  
It is seated on the river Iglaw, 40 miles W.  
of Brinn, and 62 S. E. of Prague. Lon.  
15. 42. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

IGLESIAS, a town in the S. part of the  
island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see.  
Lon. 8. 59. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

JIONPOUR, a small city of Hindoo-  
stan Proper, capital of a circar of the  
same name, in the district of Benares. It  
is seated on the Goomty; and, not far  
from the confluence of that river with the  
Ganges, stands the fort of Jionpour, a  
building of considerable extent, on a high  
bank commanding the bridge over the  
Goomty. It is now chiefly in ruins; al-  
though, formerly, it commanded the coun-  
try from the Ganges quite to Lucknow.  
This place was, at one time, the seat of  
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# I L E

an empire. Chaja Jehan, vizier to sultan Mahumud Shah, during the minority of his son, Mamood Shah, assumed the title of sultan Shirkat, or king of the East, took possession of Bahar, and fixed his residence at Jienpour, where he built the great masjid, or mausoleum, which is still remaining, for himself and family. The bridge over the Gomty is built of stone, and consists of 16 pointed arches. On the top of the bridge are many little shops on both sides, built of stone. It was built in 1567, upon such sound principles, as to have withstood, for such a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, inasmuch that in the year 1774, a whole brigade of the British army (that is, 10,000 men) passed over it in boats. Jienpour is 49 miles N. W. of Benares. Lon. 84. 7. E. lat. 25. 35. N.

ILA. See ISLAV.

ILANTS, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It contains about 60 houses, and is partly surrounded by walls; being the only walled town, except Coire, among the Grisons. It is remarkable for being the place where the general diet of the three leagues assembles every third year. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles S. W. of Coire.

ILCHESTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Yeovil, and is a town of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up. It once had sixteen churches, now only two; is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and here the county gaol is kept. It is 16 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

ILDEFONSO, Sr. a magnificent palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, and in the territory of Segovia, built by Philip V. It has very fine waterworks and gardens.

ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACOS, Sr. a town of N. America, in New Spain, seated on a mountain, 50 miles N. E. of Antequera. Lon. 27. 30. W. lat. 17. 5. N.

ILDEFTON, a village in Northumberland, situated S. of Woller. On a hill near it, is a semicircular encampment, defended by two high rampires of earth, and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of stones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

ILESUGAUE, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Hes, seated on a mountain.

# I L M

\* ILFORD, GREAT, a village of Essex, on the river Roding, which is navigable hence to the Thames. This place, and Little Ilford adjoining, are hamlets to the town of Barking. It is seven miles N. E. by E. of London.

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a spacious basin, formed by a good pier projecting into the Bristol Channel. The high tides here allow large vessels to enter the harbour. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn to Bristol. A number of fishing skiffs belong to this place, which, with those of Minehead, fish on a bank off the coast during the summer, and take a number of soles, turbot, &c. for the Bristol market. It is seated almost opposite Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and is 49 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 181 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

ILHEOS, a seaport of S. America, capital of Rio-dos-Ilheos, in Brasil. It is seated in a fertile country. Lon. 41. 25. W. lat. 15. 5. S.

ILKUCH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines mixed with lead. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 miles N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 40. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

ILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, 10 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Tirol, runs N. through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

ILLINOIS, a large river of N. America, which rises in the western territory, near the S. end of lake Michigan, and taking a S. W. course, falls into the Mississippi. Between the Illinois and the Ohio, is the country of a noted Indian nation, called the Illinois.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Germany, in Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaraden, and 55 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof. Lon. 34. 0. E. lat. 58. 0. N.

ILMINSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, and has formerly suffered greatly by fire. It is 26 miles

# I L M

**ORD, GREAT**, a village of Essex, river Roding, which is navigable to the Thames. This place, and Barking, are hamlets to the Barking. It is seven miles N. E. of London.

**ACOMBE**, a seaport of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a good basin, formed by a good pier, and a good pier, forming into the Bristol Channel. The ships here allow large vessels to the harbour. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying coal from Cornwall, and corn to Bristol. A number of ships belong to this place, which, those of Minehead, fish on a bank of coast during the summer, and take a number of soles, turbot, &c. for the market. It is seated almost opposite to Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and is 11 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 181 W. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 4.

**ILHEOS**, a seaport of S. America, capital of Rio-dos-Ilheos, in Brazil. It is seated in a fertile country. Lon. 41. 25. W. lat. 16. 5.

**KUCH**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its mines mixed with lead. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 miles N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 40. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

**LE**, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, 10 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

**LLER**, a river of Germany, which runs in the mountains of Tirol, runs N. through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

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**ILLOCK**, a strong town of Germany, in Slavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaraden, and 55 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

**ILMEN**, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof. Lon. 34. 0. E. lat. 58. 0. N.

**ILMINSTER**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, and has formerly suffered greatly by fire. It is 16 miles

# I M E

16 miles S. W. of Wells, and 137 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

**ILSLEY, EAST**, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. It is 14 miles N. W. of Reading, and 53 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

**ILST**, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, 12 miles from Lewarden. Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

**ILSTADT**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, opposite Passau. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

**IMENSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 20 miles E. of Lindau. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

**IMERITIA**, a country of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; bounded on the S. by the Turkish dominions, on the W. by Mingrelia, on the N. by Osetia, and on the E. by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part. The late sovereign, the czar Solomon, having forbidden the scandalous traffic of the noblemen in their peasants, offended the Turks so much, that he was driven from his throne, and compelled to live like a wild man, for 16 years, in the woods and caverns of the mountains, till the Russians reinstated him in his dominions. The revenues arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes. Among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share; but as all this is insufficient for the subsistence of the prince, he usually travels from house to house, living on his vassals, and never changing his quarters till he has consumed every thing eatable. It will, of course, be understood, that the court of Imeritia is not remarkable for splendour, nor the prince's table sumptuously served. His usual fare consists of gorn (a species of millet, ground, and boiled into a paste) a piece of roasted meat, and some pressed caviare. These he eats with his fingers; forks and spoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table he is frequently employed in judging causes, which he decides at his discretion, there being no law but his own will. He usually wears a coarse dress of a brown colour, with a musket upon his shoulder; but upon solemn occasions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects by riding upon an ass, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing

# I N C

boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6000 men, with no artillery. These troops are drawn together by the sound of trumpet. His civil ordinances are issued every Friday (which is the market day) by one of his servants, who ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each person, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, estimated at about 20,000 families, are not collected into towns or villages, but scattered over the country in small hamlets. They are less mixed with foreigners, and handsomer than the other Georgians. They are like-wise bolder, and more industrious; they send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses; but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch is generally of the royal family, and can seldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the Virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital of the present prince, the czar David.

**IMOLA**, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Santerno, 45 miles N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

**INCHCOLM**, an island of Scotland, lying in the frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a once celebrated monastery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I. in gratitude, it is said, for his escape, when driven on this island in a violent tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received here, for three days, from a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shell-fish. It was of the order of Augustines and dedicated to St. Columba. At present, some fowls that haunt the ancient tower, and the rabbits that lodge in the mouldering soil, have full possession of this neglected spot.

**INCHKEITH**, a desolate little island of Edinburghshire, in Scotland, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort. The shore of this island, like that of Inchcolm, is bold and rugged, exhibiting several deep caverns, shelving cliffs, and towering rocks.

**INCHMARNOCK**, a beautiful little island

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island of Scotland, to the S. W. of the isle of Bute. It is about a mile long; and, on the W. side are vast strata of coral and shells. It derives its name of Inchmarnoc (Marnoc's Isle) from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the ruins of which are still to be seen here.

**INDIA**, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between  $66^{\circ}$  and  $93^{\circ}$  E. lon. and  $7^{\circ}$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. lat. But, under this name, the Europeans have erroneously understood all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China; and, they have included likewise, under the denomination of the E. Indies, the islands of Japan, with all the islands in the Eastern and Indian Oceans, as far S. as New Holland. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only, which is distinguished in Asia, as well as in Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E. of the river Burampooter (namely, Aracan, Assam, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of China, Thibet, Tartary, or Persia. See **HINDOOSTAN**.

\* **INDIES, WEST**, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the N. W. extremity of the Bahama Islands, off the coast of Florida, in lat.  $27.45^{\circ}$  N. in a southeasterly direction, to the island of Tobago, which is 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma, in lat.  $11.30^{\circ}$  N. They lie between  $59^{\circ}$  and  $86^{\circ}$  W. lon. Cuba being the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern of all these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a course due W. across the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of an agreement, granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of *Indies*. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the true position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of the *West Indies* is given by all the people of Europe to these islands, and that of *Indians* to the inhabitants,

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not only of these islands, but of the two continents of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie, is sometimes called, by modern geographers, the Archipelago of the Caribbees. By the French, they are called the Antilles; and nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribbee should properly be confined to the smaller islands, which lie between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribbees, a fierce race of men, no wise resembling their feeble and timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus, in his second voyage, was a witness to their intrepid valour. The same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent contests with the people of Europe; and, even in our times, we have seen them make a gallant stand in defence of the last territory (the island of St. Vincent) which the rapacity of their invaders had left in their possession. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands, part of the Virgin Islands, and Tobago; which last was taken from the French, April 15, 1793. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margareta belong to the Spaniards, who likewise have the eastern part of Hispaniola. To the French belong Martinico, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, Marigalante, Desade, and the western part of Hispaniola. The Dutch have St. Eustasia, Curaçao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew.

\* **INDIANS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA**, the original natives of these two vast continents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the inhabitants of the temperate zones and those of the torrid; and that accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehends all the N. Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands, and those settled in the various provinces which extend from the isthmus of Darien almost to the southern confines of Brasil, along the E. side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America, that are inhabited,

## IND

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INDIANS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, the original natives of these continents; of whom it is observed that there is a natural distinction between the inhabitants of the temperate and those of the torrid; and that they may be divided into two classes. The one comprehends all the Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few small tribes at the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the Indians of the islands, and those settled in the various provinces which extend from the isthmus of Darien almost to the confines of Brazil, along the E. side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America, that are inhabited, the

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human species appears manifestly to be more perfect. The natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous. They possess, in the most eminent degree, that force of mind, and love of independence, which are the chief virtues of man in his savage state. They have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who subdued the other rude nations of America with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the new world who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N. Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, still retain part of their original possessions. The people of Chili, though early invaded, still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments; whereas, in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America; the most fertile provinces in it are subject to their yoke; and, if several tribes there still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already satiated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. But our limits will not allow us to enter into the particular exceptions. Of the manners of the N. American Indians, the reader may have a general idea, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E. of the river Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Creeks, the Delawares, the Six Nations, the Shawanese, the Hurons, the Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all, 20,000 souls, and, consequently, may furnish between 4 and 5000 warriors. These Indians are not born white; and take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breasts, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and their features are well formed, especially those of the women. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed

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person is to be found among them. In many parts of their bodies they prick in gun-powder in very pretty figures. They shave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles. Their ears are pierced, and stretched in a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the nose; and those who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a silver breastplate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and moccasins, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind, and mere necessities serve them. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair, with great diligence, from all parts of the body, especially the looser part of the sex. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scaling knives, and tomahawks: this is one of their most useful pieces of field-furniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a considerable distance. The world has no better marksmen with any weapon. They will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are a very intelligent people, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only in the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is conveniently in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any

any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, or rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons; and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Though there is, perhaps, less delicacy of sentiment in the Indians than among us, there is, however, abundantly more probity, with infinitely less ceremony, or equivocal compliments. Their public conferences shew them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent or natural eloquence. They live dispersed in small villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn, and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and they subsist, the remainder of it, by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark, each having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in the form of a Kentucky station, that is, a parallel gram, or long square; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and consult on all matters of importance, whether of a civil or military nature. Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They join reeds together, by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be absolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it must be confessed very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not seen him, they do not know him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himself to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to

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their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium, or paradise. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman Catholic religion introduced among them by missionaries. These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying-ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by their acquaintance with white people, are a little civilized, which must of necessity precede Christianity. The Shawanese, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and some others, are little concerned about religion. Others continue their former superstitious worship of the objects of their love and fear, and especially those beings whom they most dread, and whom therefore we generally denominate devils; though, at the same time, it is allowed they pray to the sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other necessities of life. They have their festivals, and other rejoicing-days, on which they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of fish, flesh, fowls, and fruits; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose, a young buck must be killed and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire and kindle it; and the head of the buck is first sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, making a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead, and bear them long after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not so scrupulous. Among the Chickasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the nose and ears of an adulterer; afterward her husband gives her a discharge; and from this time she is not permitted to refuse any one who

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who presents himself. Fornication is unnoticed; for they allow persons in a single state unbounded freedom. Their form of marriage is short; the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she, in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves to the men; which is a common case in rude, unpolished nations, throughout the world. They are charged with being revengeful; but this revenge is only doing themselves justice on those who injure them, and is seldom executed, but in cases of murder and adultery. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people are a more striking evidence of the miseries of mankind in the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They afterwards give them plenty of food, load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns they must run the gauntlet. In this, the savages exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindness; and if he avoids their suspicions of going away, he is allowed the same privileges as their own people. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners themselves appear altogether unconcerned about what may befall them. They talk, they eat, they sleep, as if there were no danger impending; when the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The victors assemble as to a solemn festival, resolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmost proof. A scene ensues, the bare description of which is enough to chill the heart with horror, wherever men have been accustomed, by

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mild institutions, to respect their species, and to melt into tenderness at the sight of human sufferings. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, rush upon them like furies. Every species of torture is applied. Some burn their limbs with red-hot irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their flesh from their bones, pluck out their nails by the roots, and rend and twist their sinews; and such is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by avoiding to touch the vital parts, they often prolong this scene of anguish for several days. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chant their death-song with a firm voice, they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. To display undaunted fortitude in such dreadful situations, is the noblest triumph of a warrior: to avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to shrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betrays symptoms of timidity, his tormentors often dispatch him at once, with contempt as unworthy of being treated like a man. Animated by these ideas, they endure, without a groan, what it seems almost impossible that human nature should sustain. Weary, at length, of contending with men, whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief, in a rage, puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S. America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners, after meeting, at their first entrance, with the same rough reception as among the N. Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greatest kindness. They are feasted and caressed, and some beautiful young women are appointed to attend and solace them. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irreversibly made. On an appointed day, the victorious tribes assemble, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his fate with unshaken firmness, and is dispatched by a single blow. The moment he falls, the women seize the body, and dress it for the feast. They besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all

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join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. Wherever this practice prevails, captives never escape death; but they are not tortured with the same cruelty as among tribes which are less accustomed to such horrid feasts. The Indians of S. America immediately under the Spanish government, although the most depressed order of men in the country which belonged to their ancestors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid to the charge of the first conquerors of that continent. They are no longer considered as slaves: on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tax, or tribute, is indeed imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition from their ancestors. To the Indians, this jurisdiction, lodged in such friendly hands, affords some consolation; and so little formidable is this dignity to their new masters, that they often allow it to descend by hereditary right. For the farther relief of men so much exposed to oppression, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district, with the title of Protector of the Indians. It is his duty, as the name implies, to assert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of justice; and to set bounds to the encroachments and exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is destined for the salaries of the caziques and protectors; another part is appropriated to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular district is afflicted by an extraordinary local calamity. Provision too is made, by various laws, that hospitals should be founded in every new settlement, for the reception of Indians. Such hospitals have accordingly been erected, both for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cusco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderness and humanity. See **ESKIMAUX**, **INDIES WEST**, **PATAGONIA**, and **ST. VINCENT**'s.

**INDRAFORE**, a Dutch settlement on the western coast of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, 160 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.

\* **INDRE**, a department of France which includes the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department, and passing into that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

\* **INDRE AND LOIRE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

\* **INDORE**, or **ENDORE**, a modern city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is 30 miles S. of Ougain. Lon. 76. 5. E. lat. 24. 31. N.

**INDUS**, or **SINDE**, a great river of Hindoostan Proper, called by the natives **Sinde**, or **Sindhi**. It is formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains; but, according to major Rennell, the sources of these streams must be far more remote than the sides of these mountains. From the city of Attock, in about lat. 32. 27. downward to Multan, to the conflux of the Jenaub, or Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Multan, it proceeds in a S. W. direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sind, and enters the Arabian Sea, by several mouths, N. W. of the gulf of Cutch.

**INGATESTONE**, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesdays. The town consists of one street, the north side of which, and half of the south side, are in the parish of Fryerning. It is 6 miles S. W. of Chelmsford and 23 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 51. 39. N.

**INGLESHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors. It is seated on the river Salva, on an eminence, whence there is a charming prospect, five miles S. W. of Mentz, and five W. of Bingen. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

**INGLETON**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, eight miles N. W. of Settle, and 246 of London.

**INGOLSTADT**, a handsome town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It is the strongest town in Bavaria, but was taken by the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the Danube, five miles N. E. of Neuburg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

**INGRIA**, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Peterburgh. It is bounded on

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on the N. by the river Neva and the  
gulf of Finland, on the E. and S. by the  
government of Novogorod, and on the W.  
by that of Livonia. It is about 130 miles  
long and 50 broad. The czar Peter the  
Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it  
was confirmed to him by the treaty of  
Nyßadt in 1721. At this time, the in-  
habitants of the flat country were a Fin-  
nish people, but little different from the  
Fins of Carrelia as to their language and  
manners. They were called Iichorki and  
Iichortzi, from the river Iichora, which  
runs into the Neva. Ingria did not retain  
its ancient Swedish privileges: on the  
contrary, Peter made a present of one  
part of the Iichortzi to certain Russian  
nobles; who, on their side, were obliged  
to people the less-cultivated cantons of In-  
gria, with colonies of Russians from their  
estates; and thence it is, that we often see  
a village of Russians surrounded by vil-  
lages of Fins. These Iichortzi have  
long followed agriculture. Their econo-  
my is an ill-chosen mean between that of  
the Russians and that of the Fins. They  
assemble in small villages, of five or ten  
farms each; and live miserably in small  
dirty huts. Their household furniture  
indicates the greatest penury; and their  
manner of living is squalid and disgusting.  
Notwithstanding the land that each family  
occupies is of tolerable extent, their agri-  
culture and cattle are equally poor. Their  
inclination to idleness and drinking leads  
them often to sell their stock, and the very  
corn they have sowed for sowing the fields.  
The money, which that produces, they  
squander in a short time, and are thus re-  
duced to the most deplorable indigence.  
In this state they behold their cattle die of  
hunger and cold with the most perfect in-  
difference. Some of them, however, imi-  
tate the Russian villagers, who are bet-  
ter managers, more at their ease, and in bet-  
ter circumstances. The Ingrians are a  
stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dan-  
gerous from their phlegmatic and pilfering  
temperament. Those who live along the  
road to Riga, resemble the gypsies, are  
vagabonds like them, calculate nativities,  
and tell fortunes. The dress of the men  
is exactly like that of the Fin boors; but the  
habit of the women betrays a vanity,  
which, considering the poverty of this peo-  
ple, and the tyranny which their husbands  
and fathers exercise over them, may pass  
for luxury. The lower part of their dress  
resembles that of the Fin country women.  
Their shift reaches down to their knees,  
has a neck and close wristbands, both of  
them pinked or wrought. The sleeves

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are large and whimsically worked. The  
body of the shift is large and puffed with  
numberless plaits; and the making of it is  
usually four weeks work. Instead of a  
petticoat, the Ingrian women tie on each  
side a linen apron without gathers. These  
aprons are sometimes of cloth and some-  
times of linen worked with different  
colours. Those behind come over one  
another, but before they are at some dis-  
tance: the open part of the petticoat then  
is, concealed by a smaller apron adorn-  
ed with glais beads and little shells. Seve-  
ral strings of these beads are wore round  
the neck, and fall upon the breasts. They  
carry, rather than wear, heavy ear-rings,  
with the addition generally of strings of  
beads. The girls wear their hair loose  
and uncovered: the married women, on  
the contrary, conceal their hair, like the  
Finnish women, with a piece of linen, four  
yards and a half in length, folded toward  
the middle into a kind of cap, while its  
extremities fall upon the back, and are  
supported by the girdle in such a manner  
that the whole makes a kind of spread sail  
over the shoulders. When they dress  
themselves to go to town, they commonly  
put on the Rus cap, with is ornamented  
with a peak in front, is lined with fur,  
and laced round the edges: with this they  
wear a long gown, made of coarse stuff,  
and fastened down the breast with bu-  
tons. Before the Russians conquered this  
country, the Ingrians had Lutheran mi-  
nisters for every canton; but numbers of  
them have been since converted to the  
Greek faith. They are full of absurd no-  
tions and Pagan superstitions, which they  
mix with the ceremonials of Christianity.  
They commonly consider the figures of  
the saints as idols to be adored. They  
carry them into the woods in procession,  
and there pay them a formal worship.  
When a man is inclined to marry, he  
buys himself a girl, and celebrates his  
nuptials. All the way to the church they  
are accompanied by two women in veils,  
who sing compositions, if one may call  
them so, totally destitute of common sense.  
No sooner is the marriage ceremony per-  
formed, then the husband begins to treat  
his wife with the utmost severity, and  
thenceforward keeps her under strict dis-  
cipline, though not always with the  
greatest attention to justice. She is often  
beaten for the faults of the children, and  
sometimes for those of the domestics.  
The dead are buried by the priest of the  
profession to which they belong: but these  
superstitious people return to the grave,  
under cover of the night, and, having  
taken

# INO

taken up the sod, deposit eatables for their departed friend, which they renew during a fortnight or three weeks. Dogs and other animals easily scratch up these vic-tuals and devour them, while the simple people that placed them there, believe they were consumed by the deceased. Their general opinion is, that they con-tinue to live in the subterranean world in the same manner as they did on the sur-face of the earth; and that the grave is little more than a change of habitation; for which reason, they bury their money, that they may have it to use in the other world. They speak to their deceased friends, and go to their tomb for that pur-pose; but, at the same time, are much afraid of them. Among their holy places there is one on the road from St. Peterburgh to Riga. It is formed by a large lime-tree, whole branches are interwoven with those of the forest that are nearest to it, and form a delightful bower. On the festival of St. John, at night, the Schortzi assemble under this tree, and remain till morning, shrieking, and singing, and dancing, round a great fire; concluding their orgies with burning a white cock, and making the most absurd gesticulations and grimaces.

\* **INGUSHI.** See **KISTI**.

**INN**, a river of Germany, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, and at the foot of the mountain Septimer-berg. It runs N. E. through Tirol, by Inspruc, and continuing its course N. E. through Bavaria, passes by Kufstein, Vaf-seburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Passau and Instadt.

**INNACONDA**, a fortress of the Dec-can of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Cir-cuar, situate on a hill, 46 miles N. W. by N. of Ongole, and subject to the nizain of the Decan.

\* **INNERKEITHING**, a village of the county of Peebles, in Scotland, on the N. side of the river Tweed; near which is an excellent medicinal spring, rising into celebrity.

**INNISKILLING**, a strong town of Ire-land, in the county of Fermanagh. The inhabitants distinguished themselves in fa-vour of king William, soon after the Re-volution, against king James's party. It is seated between two lakes, twenty miles E. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 54. 25 N.

**INNTHAL**, a district of Germany, in the Tirol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital.

**INOWSLADISLOW**, a strong and con-siderable town of Poland, capital of Cu-

# INV

javia, with a fort, and a palace where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 39 miles N. E. of Gnesna, and 90 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 50. E. lat. 52. 08. N.

**INSBRUC**, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, and in the district of Innthal, with a strong castle. It is very populous, was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; and is seated in a plea-sant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles N. W. of Brixen, and 60 S. of Munich. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

**INSTADT.** See **PASSAU**.

**INVERARY**, a royal borough of Scot-land, in Argyllshire, seated on the N. W. side of Loch Fyne. In the neighbour-hood of this place is a considerable iron work. It is 71 miles N. W. of Edin-burgh, and 45. N. W. of Glasgow. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 56. 16. N.

**INVERBERVIE.** See **BERVIE**.

\* **INVERESK**, a village of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, situated on the E. side of the mouth of the river Esk, on the frith of Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous re-mains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered in this village.

**INVERKEITHING**, a borough of Fif-e-shire, in Scotland, situated in a beautiful bay of the frith of Forth. It has a con-siderable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 57. 0. N.

**INVERNESS**, a royal borough of Scot-land, capital of a county of the same name, pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of shipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the N. side of the town, in which a considerable manufactory of ropes and can-vals is carried on. It is a populous and flourishing town, being the chief market to a wide tract of surrounding country. An academy is intended to be erected here on an extensive scale; a liberal subscrip-tion having been entered into for that be-nevolent purpose. On an eminence above the town are the ruins of the old castle of Inverness, demolished by the rebels in 1746. Over the river Ness is a handsome bridge of seven arches. The salmon fishery in this river is very considerable, and is let to some fishmongers of London. Near this town, on the wide heath, called Culloden Muir, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746; and a little to the W. of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort called Craig Phadrick: the stones, composing its walls, appear to have been partly melted

by

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E. lat. 51. 58. N.

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See PASSAU.

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by

by fire. Inverness is 50 miles N. E. of  
Fort William, and 106 N. of Edinburgh.  
Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 57. 30. N.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, the most extensive  
county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by  
Ross-shire; on the E. by the counties of  
Nairne, Murray, and Aberdeen; on the  
S. by those of Perth and Argyle, and on the  
W. by the channel called the Minch. Its ex-  
tent from N. to S. is above 50 miles, and  
from E. to W. about 80. The northern  
part is very mountainous and barren. The  
woody mountains are the haunts of stags  
and roes. The heath is possessed by black  
game and grouse; and the lofty summits of  
the hills by ptarmigans and Alpine hares.  
This county has several considerable  
lakes; being divided, in a manner, in-  
to two equal parts, by Loch Ness, Loch  
Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil; all  
which might be united by a canal, that  
would form a communication between the  
two seas. Of most of the great lakes in  
this county, it is remarkable, that, notwith-  
standing the coldness of the climate, they  
are seldom or never known to freeze;  
much less are the arms of the sea, even  
in the most northern parts of Scotland,  
subject to be frozen in the hardest seasons;  
while the Texel, and many bays and great  
rivers in Holland and Germany, are cover-  
ed with ice. The southern part of the  
shire is also very mountainous, and is sup-  
posed to be the most elevated ground in  
Scotland. The extensive plains which  
surround the lakes, are, in general, fertile;  
and the high grounds feed many sheep and  
black cattle, the rearing and selling of  
which is the chief trade of the inhabitants.  
Limestone, iron ore, and some traces of  
different minerals have been found in this  
county, with beautiful rock crystals of va-  
rious tints; but no mines have been worked  
hitherto with much success. The princi-  
pal river is the Spey; but there are many  
others of inferior note, as the Ness, Fyfe,  
Glas, Lochy, &c. The common people  
in the high parts of the country, and on  
the western shore, speak Gaelic; but  
the people of fashion in Inverness,  
and its neighbourhood, use the English  
language, and pronounce it with pro-  
priety.

\* INVERURY, a small borough of  
Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, situated on the  
beautiful and fertile banks of the river  
Don, just above its confluence with the  
river called Urie Water. Inverury is 15  
miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

JOACHIMS-THAL, that is to say, the  
valley of St. Joachim, a town and valley  
of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen.

A rich silver mine was discovered in it  
at the beginning of the 16th century.

JOANNA. See HINZUAN.

JOHANSBERG, a town of Western  
Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the river  
Pysh. Lon. 22. 39. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

\* JOHN O-GHOAT'S HOUSE, the re-  
mains of a noted house, reckoned the most  
northerly dwelling in Scotland, and situate  
on Dunglass Head, which forms the north-  
eastern point of Great Britain.

JOHN'S, ST. an island in Asia, one of  
the Philippines, E. of Mindanao. Lon.  
126. 32. E. lat. 9. 30. N.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of N. America,  
in the bay of St. Lawrence, having Nova  
Scotia on the S. and W. and Cape Breton  
on the E. It was taken by the English in  
1758.

\* JOHN'S, ST. a river of N. America,  
in Nova Scotia, which running N. to S.  
enters the bay of Fundy.

\* JOHN'S, ST. a new town of N.  
America, in New Brunswick. It is situ-  
ated at the mouth of the river St. John's,  
in the bay of Fundy, and was at first call-  
ed Parr Town. Lon. 65. 13. W. lat. 45.  
12. N.

\* JOHN'S, ST. a town and fort on the  
E. side of the island of Newfoundland. Lon.  
52. 21. W. lat. 47. 32. N.

\* JOHN'S, ST. the capital of Antigua.  
It is one of the regular towns in the W.  
Indies, and has the most commodious  
harbour of any of the Leeward Islands.  
Lon. 62. 4. W. lat. 17. 4. N.

JOHNQUERA, a very ancient town of  
Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of  
the Pyrenees, 20 miles S. of Perpignan.

JOHORE, JOR, or IHOR, a town of  
the peninsula of Malacca, in Asia. It was  
taken and destroyed by the Portuguese in  
1603, but has been since rebuilt, and is  
now in the possession of the Dutch. Lon.  
93. 55. E. lat. 1. 15. N.

JOIGNI, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Yonne and late province of  
Burgundy. Its red wines, although not  
of the first quality, have a great demand.  
Here is a castle, which would be a magni-  
ficent one, were it finished. It is seated  
on the Yonne, 17 miles S. of Sens.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and consider-  
able town of France, in the depart-  
ment of Upper Marne and late province of Cham-  
pagne, with a large magnificent castle.  
It is the birthplace of the celebrated car-  
dinal of Lorraine, and here are many tombs  
of the house of Lorraine. It is seated on  
the river Marne, 25 miles S. W. of Bar-  
le-duc, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5.  
20. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

IONA.

**IONA.** See **ICOLMKILL.**

\* **JONKÖPING**, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the parliament, or superior court of justice for the kingdom of Gothland. The houses are chiefly of wood covered with turf; for, except in the largest towns, and gentlemen's seats, few of the buildings in Sweden are roofed with tiles. They are principally covered with turf or moss; no thatching being used, as both too dear, and too dangerous in case of fire. In order to keep out the rain, large layers of birch bark are spread over the timber-work of the roof, under the covering of turf or moss. These turf roofs make a singular appearance, many of them producing herbage, which is occasionally cut for the use of the cattle; and a few are ornamented with flowers. The town is seated on the S. side of the lake Wetter, with a strong citadel. It is 60 miles N. W. of Calmar. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

**JORDAN**, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Palestine. It rises in Mount Libanus, and runs from N. to S. forming two lakes, the one formerly called the sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other, the Dead Sea.

**JOSAPATH**, a valley of Palestine, in Asia, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. It is pretty long, but not broad; and some people, mistaking a passage of scripture, believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of judgment, after they have risen again.

\* **JOSELIN**, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, 25 miles N. E. of Vannes. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 48. 0. N.

**JOURE**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a late famous and magnificent Benedictine abbey, eight miles from Colomiers, 10 from Meaux, and 35 from Paris.

\* **JOUX**, VALLEY AND LAKE OF. See **JURA**, MOUNT.

\* **JOYEUSE**, a small town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Baun, 17 miles S. W. of Privas.

**IPSALA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Larissa, 20 miles S. W. of Trajanopoli, and 118 W. of Constantinople. Near it are mines of alum. Lon. 26. 10. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

**IPSEK**, a small island in the Archipelago, to the N. W. of the island of Scio, in which it is 15 miles. It is in the

form of a heart, and over-against it, to the W. is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

**IPSTONES**, a village in Staffordshire, near the river Churnet, one mile below Kingley. The soil here is noted for producing the best ruddle, or red-ochre, for marking sheep.

**IPSWICH**, a borough of Suffolk, with markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the river Orwell, near the place where the fresh and salt water meet. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It is divided into 4 wards, containing 12 parish churches, with a Presbyterian, an Irish church, and a Quakers meeting-house, and has a handsome hall, two hospitals, a free-school, with a good library, several almshouses, and a customhouse, with a good quay. It is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 portmen (from whom two bailiffs are chosen) a town-clerk, 2 chamberlains, 2 coroners, and 24 common-council-men. It is populous and well inhabited, though irregularly built; but it has declined from its former consequence. Its manufactures of broad cloth and canvas are at an end; and its present commerce chiefly depends upon the malt-ing and exportation of corn. It has a considerable coasting trade and a small share of foreign commerce, and has lately sent ships to Greenland. Vessels of large burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is noted for being the birthplace of cardinal Wolsey; is 20 miles N. E. of Colchester, and 69 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

\* **IRABATTEY**, the name given by the natives of Burmah to the river Ava. See **AVA**.

**IRAC**, a large country of Asia, divided into Irac-Arabia and Irac-Agemi. Irac-Arabia, or Babylonian-Irac (the ancient Chaldea) is watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and takes its name from the desert of Arabia, which lies to the W. of it. It is almost all under the dominion of the Turks; and Bagdad is the capital.

**IRAC-AGEMI**, or **PERSIAN-IRAC**, lies between Ghilan Tabristan, the territory of Heri Sableitan, Farshitan, Laureltan, and Turcomania. It is under the dominion of the Persians, and Isfahan is the capital.

**IREBY**, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a valley, at the spring-head of the river Eilan; and many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is divided into the higher

## IRE

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 rishes, with a Presbyterian, an In-  
 dependent, and a Quakers meeting-house,  
 and some guildhall, two hospital-  
 houses, with a good library,  
 shouses, and a customhouse,  
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## IRE

higher and lower town, and is 16 miles  
 N. E. of Cockermouth, and 200 N. N. W.  
 of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 54.  
 50. N.

IREKEN, JERKIN, or YARKAN, a  
 rich, populous, and large town of Asia,  
 in Tartary, capital of Besharia, with a  
 castle. It is the staple town of all the  
 trade carried on between the Indies and  
 the N. part of Asia. The Kalmecks are  
 masters of it; and never disturb any one  
 on account of their religion. It is eight  
 miles N. of Calgurg. Lon. 73. 25. E.  
 lat. 41. 40. N.

IRELAND, one of the British islands,  
 lying to the W. of that of Great Britain.

It is bounded on the E. by St. George's  
 Channel and the Irish Sea, which separate  
 it from England and Wales; on the N.

E. by a channel about 20 miles broad,  
 which separates it from Scotland; and on  
 every other side by the ocean. It lies be-

tween lon. 5. 25. and 10. 40. W. and be-  
 tween lat. 51. 16. and 55. 15. N. being  
 about 278 miles in length, and 155 in

breadth. It is divided into four large  
 provinces; namely, Ulster to the N.  
 Leinster to the E. Munster to the S.

and Connaught to the W. and these are  
 subdivided into counties. The air is  
 mild and temperate, being cooler in sum-

mer, and warmer in winter, than in Eng-  
 land; though it is not so clear and pure,  
 nor so proper for ripening corn and fruits.

It is more humid than in England; for  
 which reason, strangers, at first, are very  
 liable to colds, &c. but this quality is

pretty much mended, and will be more  
 so, when the bogs and morasses are drain-  
 ed. In general, it is a fruitful, level

country, well watered with lakes and  
 rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very  
 good and fertile: even in those places,

where the bogs and morasses have been  
 drained, there is good meadow ground.  
 It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in

great plenty; and there are so many cat-  
 tle, that their beef and butter are ex-  
 ported into foreign parts; and not only

the English, but other ships, frequently  
 come to be victualled here. The prin-  
 cipal riches and commodities of Ireland

are, cattle, hides, wool, tallow, suet, but-  
 ter, cheese, wood, salt, honey, wax, furs,  
 hemp, and, more especially, fine linen

cloth, which they have brought to great  
 perfection, and their trade in it is vastly  
 increased. This country is exceedingly

well situated for foreign trade, on ac-  
 count of their many secure and com-  
 modious harbours. Their laws differ but

little from those of England; and the  
 established religion is the same. The

## IRE

members of parliament usually sit for life,  
 unless upon the demise of the king of  
 Great Britain; but, in 1760, their parlia-  
 ments were made octennial. Formerly,

this kingdom was entirely subordinate to  
 that of Great Britain, so that parliament  
 could make laws to bind the people of

Ireland; and an appeal might be made  
 from their courts of justice to the house  
 of lords in England; but, in 1782, it was

declared, that although Ireland was an im-  
 perial crown, inseparably annexed to that  
 of Britain (on which connection the in-  
 terest and happiness of both nations essen-

tially depended) yet the kingdom of Ire-  
 land was distinct, with a parliament of  
 its own, and that no body of men were

competent to make laws for Ireland, ex-  
 cept the king, lords, and commons there-  
 of. And, some time after, this declara-

tion being thus announced, the British  
 legislature, in the most formal manner, by  
 an express act of parliament for that pur-

pose, relinquished all claim of right to in-  
 terfere with the judgment of the Irish  
 courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in

time to come. The lord lieutenant of  
 Ireland, as well as the council, are ap-  
 pointed, from time to time, by the king.

There is usually a body of 16,000 men  
 kept in pay on the Irish establishment.  
 They are not quartered in public houses,

but lodge in barracks built for that pur-  
 pose. There are a great number of  
 Roman catholics in this country, whose

religion is tolerated, and to whom, in  
 1793, the liberal spirit of the Irish legis-  
 lature granted many important conces-

sions. There are likewise many protest-  
 ant dissenters, particularly in the N. of  
 Ireland. Dublin is the only university in

the kingdom; and that consists of one col-  
 lege, in which there are about 600 stu-  
 dents. The common people were so

poor, and it was so hard for them to  
 get a livelihood, that they frequently  
 went into other countries to seek their

fortune; and, particularly, great numbers  
 went over to the plantations in America.  
 That part of the inhabitants, called the

Wild Irish, were formerly as savage as  
 the native Americans; and, like them,  
 lived in huts, making a fire in the mid-

dle of them: but it is to be hoped, that  
 all the rude and barbarous customs, by  
 which they have been hitherto distin-

guished from more civilized people, as  
 well as every other trace of wretchedness  
 and degradation, will vanish in time, since

the emancipation of the country has remov-  
 ed the ancient restrictions on their com-  
 merce and manufactures, and left them to

the pursuit of industry and enterprise, on  
 the

# IRV

the same footing as the happiest subjects of the British empire. Ireland contains 32 counties, four archbishoprics, and 13 bishoprics. Its principal rivers are the Shannon, Boyne, Liffey, &c. Dublin is the capital.

**IRELAND, NEW.** See **BRITAIN, NEW.**

\* **IRKUTSK**, the largest and least peopled government of Russia, comprising all the eastern part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nerthinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk.

**IRON-ACTON**, a village in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Stoure and Laden, which form the river Frome, three miles from Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here.

**IRONMANGO**, a considerable island, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 169. 20. E. lat. 18. 48. S.

**IRONAM**, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, near Tanna. Lon. 170. 26. E. lat. 19. 31. S.

**IRTVSH**, a large river in Asia, in Siberia, which running from the S. to N. E. falls into the Oby, near Tobolsk. The N. W. shore is low pasture-ground; on the other side, are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, and red and gray foxes, beside the best gray squirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons and delicate salmon.

**IRVINE**, or **IRWIN**, a royal borough and seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the frith of Clyde, 15 miles E. of the isle of Arran, and 60 W. by S. of Edinburgh. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Dublin, and other parts of Ireland. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

\* **IRVINE**, or **IRWIN**, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which descending from the mountains on the E. passes by Derral, Newmills, Galtton, and Riccarton, and falls into the frith of Clyde, close by the town of Irvine.

\* **IRWELL**, a river of Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey,

# ISE

below Flixton. See **CANAL, DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S.**

**ISABELLA, FORT**, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the W. side of the river Scheldt, opposite Antwerp. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 51. 13. N. There is another fort of the same name, two miles S. W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

**ISABELLA, ST.** an island of the S. Sea, and the largest of the Isles of Solomon. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

**ISADAGAS**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Escura. The inhabitants are good-natured and civil to strangers, for they will not let them pay any thing for their entertainment. It is seated in a country abounding in cattle; and the honey is very white, and in great esteem.

**ISCHIA**, an island of the kingdom of Naples, about 15 miles in circuit, lying on the coast of Terra-di-Lavoro, from which it is three miles distant. It is full of agreeable vallies, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind; rivers, and fine gardens.

**ISCHIA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see and a strong fort. Both the city and fortress stand upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a strong bridge; the rock is about seven furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular and striking appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates, which open into a subterranean passage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by soldiers, who are natives of the island. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

**ISELSTEIN**, a small town of the United Provinces, seated on the river Isel, four miles from Utrecht.

**ISENACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, whence one of the Saxon princes takes the title of duke. There are iron-mines in the neighbourhood. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

**ISENBURG**, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, with a handsome castle; seated on a river, eight miles from Coblenz. The county belongs to the elector of Treves. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

**ISENGHEIN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the river Mandaira, five miles from Courtray. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

**ISEN,**

## ISE

See CANAL, DUKE OF

ISER, a fortress of the Netherlands, seated on the W. of Scheldt, opposite Antwerp. Lat. 51. 13. N. There is of the same name, two miles N. in Dutch Flanders.

ISER, an island of the S. largest of the Isles of Soerabaja discovered by the Spaniards.

ISER, a town of Africa, in the Morocco, and province of E. Inhabitants are good-natured strangers, for they will not do any thing for their entertainment; it is seated in a country fertile; and the honey is very great esteem.

ISER, an island of the kingdom of Naples, lying on the coast of Terra-di-Lavoro, from which it is distant. It is full of vines, which produce excellent grapes, on which grow vines of the same kind; rivers, and fine

ISER, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on the river Isère, from Utrecht. It is a town of Germany, in the Upper Saxony, whence one of the dukes takes the title of duke of Saxony. The county is the elector of Treves. Lon. 50. 32. N.

ISER, a town of the Austrian Empire, seated on the river Main, 15 miles from Courtray. Lon. 50. 46. N.

ISER,

## ISL

ISER, a considerable river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and, having passed by Munich and Landshut, in falls into the Danube between Straubing and Passau.

ISERE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is named from a river which rises on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the episcopal city of this department.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a considerable town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lon. 47. 4. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

ISERNIA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles W. of Molise, and 46 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

ISIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with a small harbour. It is 12 miles W. of Bayeux, and well-known on account of its salt works, its cider, and its butter. Lon. 0. 59. W. lat. 49. 20. N.

\* ISIB. See THAMES.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, at the N. extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufreine Marion, with two French sloops under his command, put into this bay, in great distress, and, with 18 of his crew, was surprised and murdered by the natives.

ISLAY, or ILA, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S. W. of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which is, in a manner, a new town, and has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Several mines are wrought to great advantage; and the lead ore is very rich and productive. Here likewise are copper, emery, native quicksilver, and black lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much corn and flax is raised here, and a great number of cattle exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the N. W. side of the island is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterranean labyrinth. There are also many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and

## ISL

breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are obliged to be shot like deer. Some vestiges of antiquity are on this island; particularly, the remains of a circular dry stone building, on the hill of Loffet, near the fount of Ilay. This hill contains fine iron ore and emery.

ISLE-ADAM, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a handsome castle, seated on the river Oise, three miles from Beaumont, and 20 from Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

ISLE OF BEVELS, an island of N. America, in the gulf of Mexico, and bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is fertile in several places, and abounds in cattle and excellent fruits.

ISLE-DE-DIEU, a small island of France, 14 miles from the coast of Poitou. Lon. 1. 14. W. lat. 46. 43. N.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

ISLE-JOURDAIN, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, in an island of the little river Save, eight miles N. of Lombez. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

\* ISLE-ROUSSE, a town of Corsica, on the seacoast, 36 miles S. W. of Bastia.

\* ISLE AND VILAINE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

ISLEBEN. See EISLEBEN.

ISLEWORTH, a large village in Middlesex, 9 miles W. of London, seated on the river Thames. In this parish, is Lion House, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland, and several handsome villas. The S. side of Hounslow is also in this parish. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

\* ISLINGTON, a large village, to the N. of London, to which it is now contiguous. On the N. W. is the new village of Pentonville, to which it is likewise united. The New River, which is a great ornament to this place, is received, at the S. W. end of it, into a larger reservoir called the New River Head, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this, is Sadler's Wells, a noted place for ropedancing, pantomimical entertainments, &c. To the N. of the White Conduit House Tea Gardens, are the remains of a fortification, supposed to have been a Roman camp; and on the E. side of the town, is an extensive white lead manufactory, with

with a curious windmill for grinding, the lead. The parish is very extensive; including the hamlets of Upper and Lower Holloway, Kinsland Green, and three sides of Newington Green. The parish church is a handsome structure, rebuilt in 1754; and here are three places of worship, for the Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. Near the New River Head, is a noted spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells.

\* **ISLIP**, a town of Oxfordshire, noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor. The chapel in which the ceremony was performed, stands a little N. of the church, and is still called the King's Chapel. It was entirely destroyed in Cromwell's time, and has now a roof of thatch. Here also are some remains of an ancient palace, said to have been king Ethelred's. Ilip was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs. It is 46 miles from London, in the road to Abingdon.

\* **ISMAIL**, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians, on the 22d of December 1793; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 10,000 men. The most shocking part of the transaction is, that the garrison (whose bravery merited, and would have received, from a generous foe, the highest honours) were massacred in cold blood by the merciless Russians, to the amount, by their own account, of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N. side of the Danube, 140 miles S. by W. of Bender. Lon. 29. 30. E. lat. 45. 11. N.

**ISNY**, an imperial town of Germany, in Swabia, and in Algow; seated on the river Itay, 14 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 62 S. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 3. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

**ISNIC**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient splendour but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 30. 9. E. lat. 40. 13. N.

**ISOLA**, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see, 18 miles S. E. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 39. 2. N.

**IRONA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia,

seated near a mountain, at the source of a rivulet that falls into the Noguera Pallaresa.

**ISPAHAN**, a celebrated city of Asia, capital of Persia, seated in a province of Irac-Agomi; and thought, by some, to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains, at eight miles distance, which rises gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. It is situated on a small river, called Sanderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in the summer-time, for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravansaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and very fine streets, in which are canals, planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved; but always clean, on account of the dryness of the air; for it seldom rains or snows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but, what with intestine broils and civil wars, this kingdom has been almost torn to pieces, by which the principal towns are greatly depopulated. There are three large suburbs: that called Juifa is inhabited by Armenians; Halenbath, by Georgians; and Kebrabath by Pagans. Though it is at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 miles N. E. of Bussarah, 300 S. of the Caspian Sea, and 1400 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 52. 15. E. lat. 32. 25. N.

**ISSEL**, or **YSSEL**, a river of the United Provinces, which rises in Westphalia, runs N. by Doesburg, afterward by Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and soon falls into the Zuider-Zee, by two mouths.

**ISSEL**, or **YSSEL**, **THE LITTLE**, another river of the United Provinces, which waters Ysselstein, Montfort, and Gouda; and falls into the Maese, a mile and half above Rotterdam.

**ISSEQUIBO**, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch in S. America, contiguous to that of Demerary, and about three leagues W. of the town of Surinam. It was taken by the English in 1781, but restored by the treaty of peace in 1783.

**ISSOIRE**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. At Vernes,

near

# ISS

near a mountain, at the source of a rivulet that falls into the Noguera.

**ISPAHAN**, a celebrated city of Asia, capital of Persia, seated in a province of Agomi, and thought, by some, to be the best city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains, at eight miles distance, which rises gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. It is situated on the bank of a river, called Sanderud, which flows almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they sit, and lie, in the summer-time, to enjoy the fresh cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1809 large caravansaries, above 100 public baths, a prodigious number of schools, and very fine streets, in which are canals, planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved; always clean, on account of the dryness of the air; for it seldom rains or snows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but, what with intestine broils and civil wars, this kingdom has been almost torn to pieces, by which the principal towns are greatly depopulated. There are three large suburbs: that called Juifa is inhabited by Jews; Halenbath, by Georgians; Kebrabath by Pagans. Though it is at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting there for the sake of trafficking. It is 265 miles N. E. of Buja, 300 S. of the Caspian Sea, and 50 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 52° E. lat. 32° 25' N.

**ISSEL**, or **YSSEL**, a river of the United Provinces, which rises in Westphalia, N. by Doeiburg, afterward by Appen, Deventer, and Campen, and falls into the Zuider-Zee, by two mouths.

**ISSEL**, or **YSSEL**, THE **LITTLE**, another river of the United Provinces, which rises in Ysselstein, Montfort, and Gouda; it falls into the Maese, a mile and half above Rotterdam.

**ISSEQUIBO**, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch in S. America, contiguous to the river of Demerary, and about three leagues from the town of Surinam. It was taken by the English in 1781, but restored to the Dutch by the treaty of peace in 1783.

**ISSOIRE**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and the province of Auvergne. At Vernet, near

# ITA

near this town, are found amethysts, of as beautiful a colour as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the river Couze, near the Allier, 13 miles S. of Clermont. Lon. 3° 15' E. lat. 45° 34' N.

**ISSORDUN**, a handsome town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings. It is seated on the river Theols, partly on a plain, and partly on an eminence, 17 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris. Lon. 2° 6' E. lat. 46° 57' N.

**IS-SUR-TILLE**, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy. In its vicinity are quarries of a white stone, which is not affected by the frost. It is seated on the river Ignon, near the Tille, and is 12 miles N. of Dijon.

**ISTRIA**, a peninsula of Italy, lying on the N. part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N. and on the E. S. and W. by the sea. The air is unwholesome, especially near the sea; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture: there are also quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the Capital.

**ITALY**, one of the finest countries of Europe, lying between 7° and 19° E. lon. and 38° and 47° N. lat. On the North, N. W. and N. E. it is bounded by France, Switzerland, the country of the Grisons, and Germany; on the E. by the gulf of Venice; and on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; its figure bearing some resemblance to that of a boot. Its length, from Aousta, at the foot of the Alps, in Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, is about 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in some places near 400 miles, in others not above 25 or 30. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and, afterward, of that astonishing universal usurpation, the spiritual dominion of the pope. Italy is divided into a great number of states, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the W. and N. are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Savoy, Montserrat, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the N. E. are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of these, are the Italian dominions of the emperor,

# ITA

namely, part of the Milanese, and the Mantuan. South of these, are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, belonging to the duke of Modena. West of these are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon. South of Parma, lies the republic of Genoa, and S. E. of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany, whose sovereign is brother to the present emperor of Germany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies principally to the E. and S. E. of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and the remainder of Italy, which occupies the whole southern extremity, is the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent islands, of which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the countries it contains. In those on the N. side of the Appennines, it is more temperate; but on the S. it is very warm. The air of the Campagna of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unwholesome; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In summer, the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples, and would be almost intolerable, if it were not mitigated by the sea breezes. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Var; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. As there are a number of rivers in Italy, beside those mentioned above, the soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, innumerable mulberry trees, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. The tender plants are sheltered, in winter, on the N. side of the Appennines; but on the S. side, they have no need of that precaution. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains have, not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all

all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens, as thyme, lavender, laurel, wild olivetrees, tamarinds, junipers, oaks, and pines. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. The Italians are generally well proportioned; but of their complexion they cannot boast. With respect to dress, they follow the fashions of the countries on which they border, or to which they are subject; namely those of France, Spain, and Germany. As to their genius and taste in architecture, painting, carving, and music, they are thought to excel greatly the other nations of Europe; but their music, perhaps, is too soft and effeminate, to merit all the praises bestowed upon it; and their houses, in respect to convenience, are far inferior to those of England. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, painters, and sculptors; that is, since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. In respect to jealousy, indeed, we are told, that a very extraordinary change has taken place, and that the Italians are now not less indulgent and complaisant to their wives, than the most polite husbands even in France. In their temper they seem to be a good medium between the French and Spaniards; neither so gay and volatile as the one, nor so grave and solemn as the other. Boiled snails, served up with oil and pepper, or fried in oil, and the hinder parts of fowls, they reckon dainty dishes. Kites, jackdaws, hawks, and magpies, are also eaten, not only by the common people, but by the better sort. Wine, cooled by ice or snow, is drunk here both in summer and winter. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly the Roman ladies and courtezans: they also use pains and washes, both for their hands and face. The established religion of the country is the Roman Catholic. Their language is a corruption of the Latin, and is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence. It is, indeed, denominated *La Lingua Toscana*.

\* **ITCHEN**, a river of Hants, which rises in the centre of the county, and watering Winchester, enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

**ITZHOA**, an ancient and handsome

town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein. It is seated on the river Stöer, 15 miles N. E. of Glückstadt, and 30 N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 53. 58. N.

**JUAN DE LA FRONTERA**, St. a town of S. America, in Chili, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated at the foot of the Andes, 98 miles N. E. of St. Jago. Lon. 68. 55. W. lat. 33. 25. S.

**JUAN DE PUERTO RICO**, St. an island of the West Indies, 50 miles E. of Hispaniola. By the English it is called *Porto Rico*, but improperly, as the Spanish word for a port is *Puerto*. It is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile valleys, interspersed with woods, and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain. Besides, there are so many cattle, that they often kill them for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N. part of the island. It is commonly said, that the air is healthy, and yet, in the reign of queen Elisabeth, the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67. 4. W. lat. 18. 17. N.

**JUAN DE PUERTO RICO**, St. the capital of the island of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by several forts, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the North coast of the island, 200 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 69. 1. W. lat. 18. 28. N.

\* **JUAN FERNANDEZ**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 83° W. lon. and 32° S. lat. about 300 miles W. of Chili. It is uninhabited, but having some good harbours, is found extremely convenient to touch at, and water. This island is famous for having given rise to the romance of Robinson Crusoe. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, having been left on shore, in this solitary place, by his captain, lived here some years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. When brought on board, he had forgotten his native language, and could

scarcely

## JUA

many, in the circle of Lower duchy of Holstein. It is seated on the river Stör, 15 miles N. E. of and 30 N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 53. 58. N.

**LA FRONTERA**, St. a town in Chili, in the province of Maipo, near the lake Guanacho. The town is inhabited by the Spaniards, who are tributary to the Indians. It contains mines of gold, and is famous for the almonds that are very delicious. It is seated at the foot of the Andes. N. E. of St. Jago. Lon. 33. 25. S.

**PUERTO RICO**, St. an island in the Indies, 80 miles E. of Hispaniola. The English call it *Porto Rico*, improperly, as the Spaniards call it *Puerto*. It is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is the Spaniards, and is full of vegetables, and extremely fertile. It is covered with woods, and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces rum, ginger, corn, and is very proper to the climate, and is produced from Spain. Besides, it has many cattle, that they often use for the sake of the skins alone.

There is a great number of uncommon minerals in the N. E. of the island. It is commonly said, that it is healthy, and yet, in the reign of Elizabeth, the earl of Cumberland had taken this island, lost it by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the other islands. The capital is the same name. Lon. 67. 4. W. lat. 7. N.

**DE PUERTO RICO**, St. the capital of the island of the same name, with a harbour, defended by several forts. It is seated on the North side of the island, 200 miles from St. Jago. Lon. 69. 1. W. lat. 18. N.

**AN FERNANDEZ**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 83° W. lon. 10° S. lat. about 300 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is uninhabited, but having some fresh water, is found extremely convenient for ships. This island is famous for having given rise to the story of Robinson Crusoe. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, having been left on the island, in this solitary place, by his ship, lived here some years, till he was rescued by captain Rogers, in 1709. He brought on board, he had forgotten his native language, and could scarcely

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scarcely be understood. He was dressed in goat's skins, would drink nothing but water, and it was some time before he could relish the ship's victuals. During his abode in this island he had killed 500 goats, which he caught by running them down; and he had marked as many more on the ear, which he let go. Some of these were caught, 30 years after, by commodore Anson's people. From this remarkable circumstance, Daniel de Foë derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated production.

**\* JUAN DE ULHUA**, St. an island of N. America, lying in the gulf of Mexico, near Vera Cruz, in New Spain. It was discovered in 1518, by Grijalva. Lon. 97. 25. W. lat. 19. 12. N.

**YUCATAN**, or **YUCATAN**, a large peninsula of N. America, in New Spain, opposite the island of Cuba. It contains a great quantity of timber, proper for the building of ships, as also sugar, coffee, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are very few, they having formerly been very ill used by the Spaniards. It is a flat, level country, and is very unhealthy, which may be owing to the frequent inundations. Merida is the capital; but some give that appellation to the town of Campeachy. See **HONDURAS**.

**JUDENBURG**, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. It is seated on the river Muehr, 45 miles W. by N. of Gratz, and 100 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 26. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

**JUDOIGNE**, a town of Austrian Brabant, near which the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory, in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is seated on the river Gete, 13 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 16 N. of Namur. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

**IVES**, St. a seaport and borough of Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only, for the taking of pilchards. It is eight miles N. E. of Penzance, and 277 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 50. 18. N.

**IVES**, St. a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Monday, the largest in England for cattle, except that of Smithfield. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Ouse, over which is a fine stone bridge. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. It is six miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 49 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

## JUM

**JUGON**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Brittany, seated on the little river Arqueon, 12 miles from the English Channel.

**IVICA**, the capital of an island of the same name, in the Mediterranean, with a good harbour. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 38. 52. N.

**IVICA**, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 miles S. W. of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and it is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made here.

**IVINGO**, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a small market on Friday, six miles S. W. of Dunstable. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

**JULIAN**, St. a harbour of S. America, on the coast of Patagonia, where ships usually touch that are bound for the South Sea. Lon. 68. 44. W. lat. 49. 10. S.

**JULIEN DU SAULT**, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, five miles from Joigny.

**JULIEN**, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limousin, 13 miles W. of Limoges.

**JULIERS**, a small duchy of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Guelderland, on the E. by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S. by the duchy of Luxemburg and electorate of Treves, and on the W. by the duchy of Limburg. The principal towns are, Juliers, Duren, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is subject to the Elector Palatine, is about 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of wood it produces.

**JULIERS**, an ancient town in Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the river Roer, 15 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18 W. of Cologne, and 27 E. by N. of Maastricht. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

**JULPHA, OLD**, once the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. They were brought thither for the sake of trade.

**JUMIEGE**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Seine, 12 miles S. W. of Rouen, and

77 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

\* **JUMNA**, a large river of Hindoostan, Proper, which rises to the N. W. of Delhi, waters that capital, as well as the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges, about 100 miles below Benares.

**JUNSLAM**, a seaport of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam. It is a shelter for all the ships that are bound to the coast of Coromandel, when they are surprised by a storm, and is seated to the N. of a large island of the same name. Lon. 93. 30. E. lat. 8. 56. N.

**JURA**, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, to the N. E. of the island of Islay, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is 10 miles long, and seven broad. Some parts of the southern and western sides are fertile. There are only three mountains on the whole island. These are of a conic form, of a stupendous height, and are called the Paps of Jura. The rest of the island is flat, and generally covered with heath. A few wild roes are still seen here.

\* **JURA**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, of various different colours, and of alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

\* **JURA MOUNT**, a chain of mountains, which begins in the canton of Zurich in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchatel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from the late French provinces of Franche Comté and Burgundy, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated vallies, much visited by travellers; particularly the valley of the Lake of Joux, upon the top of that part of the Jura called Mount Joux. This valley contains several neat and well-peopled villages, is beautifully checkered with wood, arable, and pasture; and is watered by two picturesque lakes; the largest of which is called the lake of Joux; the smaller, lake Brenet. They are divided by a narrow neck of land. This little vale is very populous, containing about 3000 inhabitants; some employed in making watches, but the greater part in polishing crystals, granites, and marbles. It is remarkable, that above a thousand of the inhabitants bear the surname of Rochat, and are descended from

a single family that came originally from France. These parts are much infested with bears and wolves. The descent from this delightful vale, through a variety of hill, valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very extensive prospect of great part of the Pays de Vaud, the lake of Geneva, with its mountains, and the lake of Neuchatel.

**IVREA**, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of Canaveze, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, and an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N. of Turin, and 32 E. by N. of Susa. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

**IVRY**, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Eure, 10 miles N. by W. of Dreux. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

**JUTLAND**, a large peninsula, which makes the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded on the S. E. by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides, by the German Ocean and the Baltic. It is about 180 miles in length, from N. to S. and 50 in breadth, from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholesome. The soil is fertile in corn and pastures, and feeds a great number of horses and bees, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came, that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleswick.

\* **IVY BRIDGE**, a village of Devonshire, remarkable for its rural and picturesque scenery; having, on the N. the rude barren mountains of Dartmoor, and on the S. one of the most fertile and best cultivated countries in the kingdom; while the river Arme, which here crosses the road from London to Plymouth, and which runs with great rapidity through the village, having its course interrupted by many huge masses of granite, which lie in a confused manner on its bed, forces its way among them with great noise and impetuosity, and, when swelled with heavy rains, exhibits a very romantic appearance. A little above the bridge (from which probably the village derives its name) is a considerable paper manufactory. Ivy Bridge is 11 miles N. E. of Plymouth, and 205 S. W. of London.

**IXER**, or **HICAR**, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the river Marlin. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

**IXWORTH**

**IXWORTH** market town by N. of have been

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the came originally from the parts are much infested with wolves. The descent from vale, through a variety of wood, and lawn, affords a prospect of great part of Vaud, the lake of Geneva, mountains, and the lake of

ancient and strong town of Mont, and capital of Canabriga, a strong fort, a bishop's see, and a city. It is seated on the river Eure, between two hills, 20 miles N. of Paris, 12 E. by N. of Sufa. Lon. 45. 22. N.

town of France, in the department and late province of Normandy, a late Benedictine abbey. It is on the river Eure, 10 miles S. of Dreux. Lon. 1. 28. E.

N. a large peninsula, which is the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded on the S. E. by the Gulf of Helsingør, and on the N. by the German Ocean and the Baltic. It is about 180 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, from S. to N. The air is very cold, but the soil is fertile in corn, and feeds a great number of bees, which are sent to Holland, &c. It was anciently called Chersonesus, and is now the country whence the Danes, that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. the latter being the duchy of

BRIDGE, a village of Devonshire, remarkable for its rural and picturesque scenery; having, on the N. the high mountains of Dartmoor, and on the S. one of the most fertile and best countries in the kingdom; while the river Arme, which here crosses the road from London to Plymouth, and which flows with great rapidity through the village, its course interrupted by many falls of granite, which lie in a manner on its bed, forces its way through them with great noise and impetuosity, when swelled with heavy rains, presents a very romantic appearance. Above the bridge (from which the village derives its name) is a paper mill, and a paper manufactory. It is 11 miles N. E. of Plymouth, and 11 S. W. of London.

or HICAR, a town of Spain, in the province of the river Marín. It is 19. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

IXWORTH

IXWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is 79 miles N. E. by N. of London. Several Roman coins have been dug up here.

\* JYEPPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory of the same name (otherwise called Jaypour, Jaynagar, Joinagar, or Jyenagar) in the eastern quarter of Agimere, and subject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It was built by the celebrated rajah Jessing, who also erected an observatory here, and invited Claude Boudier to it, in 1734. Wendel represents Jyepour as a place of great wealth and consequence in 1779, being the staple of the principal part of the goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 136 miles W. by S. of Agra. Lon. 76. 9. E. lat. 26. 56. N.

IZQUINTENANGO, a rich and handsome town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great number of ananas or pine-apples.

## K.

*The Words that begin with K, and are not found under that Letter, should be sought for under the Letter C.*

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near the town of Cassel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

KAFREY CHIRIN, a town of Persia, built by king Nouchirevon Aadel, whose actions and sayings are the foundations of the Persian morality. Lon. 53. 15. E. lat. 34. 40. N.

KAIEN, a town of Persia, remarkable for its good air, and for the learned men it has produced. Lon. 65. 45. E. lat. 36. 22. N.

KAIROVAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

KALAAR, a considerable town of Persia, in Ghilan, where a large quantity of silk is made. Lon. 58. 45. E. lat. 36. 23. N.

KALIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, the capital of a considerable bailiwick.

KALIR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with an old castle. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

KALISCH, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the W. by the palatinate of Posnia, on the E. by that of Syrad, on the N. by Western Prussia, and on the S. by Silesia. This province was forcibly seized by the king of Prussia, in 1793.

KALISCH, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, where the Jesuits had a magnificent college. It is seated on the river Proina, in a morass, which renders it difficult of access, 110 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 13. 5. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartars, that inhabit that part of the Russian government of Caucasus, that lies between the river Volga and the river Yaick (now Ural) toward the Caspian Sea; in all which immense tract there is not one house to be seen, as they all live in tents, and remove from one place to another in quest of pasturage for their large herds of cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable; and, in the winter, their cattle fare like the wild beasts. Their food is fish, (especially that of horses) fish, wild-fowl, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed among them, and from it they make a strong spirit, of which they are very fond, and which is as clear as water. They are divided into an infinite number of hordes or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one principal khan, who is called orchicuri-khan, or the king of kings, and who derives his pedigree from the great Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or to live under its protection. They are pagans. In person they are of a low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and flat, with a flat nose and little black eyes, distant from each other like the Chinese. They are of an olive colour, and their faces full of wrinkles, with very little or no beard: they shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair on the crown. The better sort of them wear coats of stuff or silk, above which they wear a large, wide, fur coat of sheepskins, and a cap of the same. In time of war, they cover their head and body with iron net-work, the links of which are so close, that it is proof against any kind of weapons except fire-arms, as a bullet will break it, and generally carries some broken pieces into the wound, which makes them stand in great awe of fire-arms. Their only weapons are the scimitar, lance, and bow and arrow; but they are coming into the use of fire-arms, which, in time, will make them more formidable.

## K A L

formidable. Their cattle are large, and their sheep are of the largest kind, having great fat tails, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds; their ears hanging down like our dogs, and instead of wool they have soft curled hair, so that their skins are all converted into fur coats. Their horses are small, and of a bad shape, but swift, hardy, and strong; and many of them pace naturally, and trot at an incredible rate. They eat the flesh of camels, cows, and sheep, but universally give the preference to that of the horse. In winter they are obliged to cross the river, and live on the bare plains of Astracan, where their only firing is the dried dung of the cattle, and the cattle themselves surviving on the scanty produce of a barren desert. Here they remain till the spring, when their former habitation, on the east side of the river, is overflowed, for near a month, to a vast extent, by the melting of the snow, and their country appears one continued sea overgrown with trees. As soon as this subsides, they return with great joy, swimming their loaded camels and cattle over the river, where the intervening islands make their passage easiest. When they go upon any expedition, they have no regard either to bridges or boats: they no sooner come to a river, than they plunge in with their horses, and, sliding from their back, hold fast by the mane till they get over, and the immediately mount again, and proceed. They live but four months at most in the deserts, and inhabit a very pleasant country all the rest of the year. Their way of life exactly resembles that of the old patriarchs, their whole occupation consisting in the care of their flocks and herds, fishing, and hunting. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a sheep with him for his provision, and three horses, which he rides alternately; and when any one of them fails, they kill it and divide the flesh, putting pieces of it under their saddle, and after riding some time upon it, they eat it without any farther preparation. This, in their estimation, is the best way of dressing it. They generally return from their excursions with only one horse, having eat all the rest. Their kibbets, or tents, are both warm and large, having a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke. They are 24 feet diameter, and capable of being enlarged or contracted at pleasure: they are all round, the sides being made of a kind of checkered wicker-work, and the cross sticks neatly jointed for folding together or extending. When they erect a kibbet, they join as many of them together as will make a circle, of

the dimension they choose, and having fixed the outside, which is six feet high, they raise, with their lances, a round board, three feet diameter, with a hole in the middle of it, and small holes all round the edge. The large hole serves for their chimney; the small holes receive the ends of so many straight rafters; and the other ends being fixed to the sides, the roof is formed, which is both ingenious and pretty. Having thus erected the frame of the kibbet, they cover it over with thick felt, more or less, according as the season is cold or warm, beginning at the bottom and proceeding to the top, where they place a krinc, which they can turn at pleasure against the wind, to prevent smoke. The kibbet is surprisingly warm, withstands wind and rain better than a house, and is erected with greater ease, and in less time, than we could set up an officer's tent. The small-pox is as much dreaded among the Kalmucs, as the pestilence among the Europeans. When any of them are seized with it, they immediately break up their camp and fly, leaving the sick person in one of their worst kibbets, with a killed sheep, part of which is roasted and part raw, and a jar of water, and some wood for fire. If he recovers, he follows the horde. This seldom happens, for he most commonly dies for want of attendance.

**KALNICK**, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29. 18. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

**KALO**, or **KALOO**, a town of Upper Hungary, seated in a lake, 22 miles S. E. of Tockay. Lon. 21. 54. E. lat. 47. 56. N.

\* **KALUGA**, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow. It contains 12 districts, and its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the river Occa.

**KAMAKURA**, a famous island of Japan, about three miles in circumference, lying on the S. coast of Nippon. It is here they confine their great men, when they have committed any fault. The coast of this island is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

\* **KAMBALA**, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between the lake Palte and the river Sanpoo, or Burrampooter. From the top of this ridge may be seen, to the N. a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow. The foot of Mount Kambala is 31 miles S. of Lassa.

**KAMINIECK**, a very strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, with a castle and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, who restored it, in 1690, after

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**KAMENSK**, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29. 48. 57. N.

**KALOO**, a town of Upper Siam, seated in a lake, 22 miles S. E. of Bangkok. Lon. 21. 54. E. lat. 47. 56. N.

**KAMOGA**, a government of the empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow. It contains 10,000 square miles, and its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the river Occa.

**KAMURA**, a famous island of Japan, three miles in circumference, on the S. coast of Niphon. It is very fertile, and its great men, when they are committed any fault. The island is so steep, that they could not be lifted up by cranes.

**KAMBALA MOUNT**, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between the lake of the river Sanpoo, or Burram. From the top of this ridge may be seen to the N. a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow. The Mount Kambala is 31 miles S. of the city of Lhasa.

**KAMENIECK**, a very strong town, capital of Podolia, with a castle belonging to the see. It was taken by the Russians in 1672, who restored it, in 1690, after

# K A M

after the treaty of Carlowitz. When the Russians forcibly seized part of the Polish territories in the beginning of 1773, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 miles W. of Bracklaw, and 100 S. E. of Lemburg. Lon. 26. 30. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

**KAMTSCHATKA**, a peninsula situated on the eastern coast of Asia, extending from 52 to 61 N. lat. the longitude of its extremity to the S. being 156. 45 E. The isthmus, joining it to the continent on the N. lies between the gulfs of Olutorih and Penhink; and its extremity to the S. is Cape Lopatka. The whole peninsula is somewhat in the form of a shoe; and its greatest breadth is 236 computed miles, being from the mouth of the river Tigril to that of the river Kamtscharka; and, toward each extremity, it gradually becomes narrower. On the N. it is bounded by the country of the Koriaks; by the North Pacific Ocean to the S. and E. and by the sea of Okotk to the W. A chain of high mountains from N. to S. extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise, and pursue their course into the Pacific Ocean and the sea of Okotk. Captain King, who visited this place in 1779, says, "We nowhere perceived the smallest spot of ground, that had the appearance of a good green turf, or that seemed capable of improvement by cultivation. Stunted trees were thinly scattered over the whole face of the country, whose bottoms were mossy, with a mixture of low heath; the whole resembling Newfoundland in a most striking degree. This disadvantage of soil, however, is not universal; for we were assured, that some parts produced tolerably good hay. The severity of the climate, it may naturally be supposed, must be in proportion to the sterility of the soil; for in computing the seasons here, spring should certainly be omitted. Summer may be said to extend from the middle of June till the middle of September. October may be considered as an autumn; from which period to the middle of June, it is all dreary winter. We found great quantities of wholesome vegetables in a wild state, such as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and wild celery. We also met with some excellent turnips, and turnip-radishes, upon a few spots of ground in the valleys; and this was the utmost extent of their garden cultivation. They have a variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam. These

# K A P

constitute a considerable part of the winter provisions, serving as a general sauce to their dried fish. Fish is certainly the staple article of food among the inhabitants of this peninsula, who cannot possibly derive any considerable part of their subsistence either from agriculture or cattle. The inhabitants of Kamtschatka may be said to consist of three sorts, the Kamtschadales, the Russians and Cossacks, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. The habitations of the natives consist of three different sorts, which they call jouts, balagans, and loghouses. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; in the third, introduced by the Russians, only the more wealthy people reside. The external appearance of a jout resembles a round squat hillock; a hole, serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre; and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toe. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resembles a waggoner's frock. If for summer wear, it is made of nankin; if intended for winter, it is made of a skin, having one side tanned, and the hair preserved on the other, which is worn innermost. A close jacket of nankin, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a shirt made of thin Persian silk, of any colour. They wear long breeches, and boots, made of skins, with the hair innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are usually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to fall round the shoulders in bad weather. They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins.

\* **KANEM**, a city of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of an extensive and fertile province of the same name, in which the inhabitants, who are composed of Mussulmans and Pagans, breed multitudes of cattle, and raise innumerable horses for the service of the king. It is 150 miles N. W. by N. of Bornou.

**KANTOW**, a strong town of Poland, in the Ukraine, and in the palatinate of Kiow. It is near the river Dnieper, 62 miles S. by E. of Kiow, and 100 N. E. of Bracklaw.

**KANISKA**, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1690, and is seated on the river Drave, 54 miles S. W. of Alba Regalis, and 11. 5 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 46. 43. N.

**KAPOSWAR**, a fort of Lower Hungary.

# K A Y

so called from the river Kapos, that wadies its walls. It is 55 miles W. of Tolna. Lon. 18. 13. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

\* KARECK, an island in the Persian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, about 7 leagues from each side, and about 30 leagues from Busfarah River, where all the ships bound for that port must call for pilots. It is about five miles long, and two broad. Here baron Kniphausen, about the middle of this century, formed a flourishing Dutch settlement; but on his quitting their service, it became subject again to its former master, the sheik of Bandaric.

\* KARLSRUH, a free town of Germany, in the circle of Rhenish, and territory of the margrave of Baden Durlach, who has here a magnificent palace. The town is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Baden.

\* KASAN, a large country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the river Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, subject to the Kalmuc Tartars, to whom the great dukes of Moscow, with the other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But Ivan Vassilievitch I. the founder of the Russian greatness, toward the end of the 15th century, rescued his country from the Tartar yoke; and, in 1552, the second duke of the same name conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Penza.

\* KASAN, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, seated on the rivulet Casanka, where it falls into the Volga. It is 414 miles E. by N. of Moscow. Lon. 49. 35. E. lat. 55. 23. N.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and territory of Kempton. The inhabitants consist of Papists and Protestants. It is seated on the river Wardach, 18 miles N. E. of Kempton, and 30 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 43. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

KAYE'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, whose southwest point is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the shore are interrupted by small vallies, filled with pine-trees. These also abound in other parts of the island, which indeed is covered, in a manner, with a broad girde of wood. The trees, however, are far from being of an extraordinary growth; so that they would be of no great service for shipping, excepting as materials for small things. The pine-trees appear to be all of one species; and neither the Canadian pine, nor cypress, was to be

seen. This island, which was discovered by captain Cook, in 1778, lies in lon. 131. 48. W. and lat. 59. 51. N.

KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, five miles N. W. of Colmar, and 25 N. W. of Basil. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

KAYSERSLAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the Elector Palatine; seated on the river Lauter, 22 miles S. W. of Worms, and 38 S. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

KAYSERSSTUHL, or KEISERSTUHL, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is eight miles S. E. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

KAYSERBERG, or KEISEWERT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Berg; subject to the Elector Palatine. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N. of Dusseldorp, and 22 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

KEFTEEN, a large village of Asia, in Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, on the road to Tripoly. It gives its name to a large, fertile, well-cultivated plain, where they feed a great number of pigeons.

KEGWORTH, a village in Leicestershire, 10 miles S. E. of Derby, and 12. S. W. of Nottingham. It is situated on a beautiful eminence, which commands an extensive prospect over the counties of Nottingham and Derby. Near it is a handsome stone bridge, over the Trent, called Cavendish Bridge, it being built at the duke of Devonshire's expence.

KEHL, or KEIL, once an important fortress of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. It is seated on the Rhine, opposite Strasburgh, to which, when the latter was an imperial city, it belonged. It was also strongly fortified by the French, who took possession of it in 1684. Being ceded to the empire, at the peace of Ryswic, the emperor assigned it to the house of Baden, reserving to himself, however, the right of a garrison. But this garrison has been since withdrawn; and now there are only the ruins of the ancient fortifications, and, as a garrison, a few invalids belonging to the marquis of Baden. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

KELLINGTON, or CALLINGTON, a borough in Cornwall, with a good market on Wednesday. It is 12 miles S. of Launceston, and 217 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

KELSO,

# K E L

# KEI.

and, which was discovered  
c. in 1778, lies in lon. 131.  
59. 51. N.  
ERG, a town of France, in  
of Upper Rhine and late  
face, five miles N. W. of  
5 N. W. of Basle. Lon. 7.  
10. N.  
AUTERN, a town of Ger-  
Lower Palatinate, belonging  
or Palatine; seated on the  
22 miles S. W. of Worms,  
W. of Mentz. Lon. 7.  
20. N.  
CHUL, or KEISERTOUL, a  
erland, in the county of Ba-  
bridge over the Rhine, and a-  
longs to the bishop of Con-  
eight miles S. E. of Zur-  
S. 24. E. lat. 47. 8. N.  
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eiday. It is 12 miles S. of Launce-  
1 217 W. by S. of London.  
5. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

KELSO,

# KEN

**KELSO**, a neat and populous town of  
Scotland in Roxburghshire, with a good  
market for corn, and a handsome bridge of  
six arches over the Tweed, near its con-  
fluence with the Teviot. The abbey, the  
magnificent ruins of which still remain,  
was founded by David I. in 1128. The  
environs of Kelso are very fine. From  
the Chalkheugh is a beautiful view of the  
forks of the rivers, Roxburgh Hill, Spring-  
wood Park, and the Fleuch. From Pin-  
nacle Hill is seen a vast extent of country,  
highly cultivated, watered by long reaches  
of the Tweed, and well wooded on each  
margin. Much wheat is raised in this  
neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the sheep  
are remarkably fine. Kelso is 20 miles S.  
W. of Berwick, and 338 N. N. W. of  
London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 55. 36. N.  
**KEMAC**, a celebrated fort of Asia, 17  
miles from Arzenegain, on the confines of  
Natalia. It is seated on the river Euphrates.  
**KEMPEN**, a town of Germany, in the  
electorate of Cologne; seated on the river  
Niers, 30 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6.  
30. E. lat. 51. 18. N.  
**KEMPEN**, a free imperial town of  
Germany, in the territory of the abbot of  
Kempten, who is a prince of the empire.  
The inhabitants are Protestants. It is  
seated on the river Iller, 45 miles S.  
by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 21. E.  
lat. 47. 49. N.  
**KEMPEN**, a territory in the circle of  
Suabia, in Germany, between the bishopric  
of Augsburg and the barony of Walburg.  
It is about 47 miles long and broad, and  
has no considerable place but the towns of  
Kempten and Kauffbeuren which are im-  
perial.  
\* **KEN**, or **KAN**, a river of Westmor-  
land, which flows by Kendal, and empties  
itself into the sandy wash of Lancashire,  
called Morecambe Bay. It has a cataract  
near its mouth, which renders it incapable  
of navigation; so that the village of Mil-  
thorp, situated on a little creek, near the  
mouth of the Ken, is the only port of  
Westmorland; and this is capable of re-  
ceiving very small vessels only. Hence  
the fine Westmorland flates are exported  
to Liverpool, London, Hull, &c.  
\* **KEN**, a river of Scotland, which de-  
scending from the mountains in the north  
of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows in a southerly  
direction to the town of New Galloway,  
below which it expands into a fine lake,  
about four miles in length, and one in  
breadth. The river Dee, which descends  
from the west, joins the stream that issues  
from this lake. Their united waters take

# KEN

the name of that river, and flow to the S.  
W. till they meet the Irish Sea at Kirk-  
cudbright.

**KENDAL**, a large, handsome town of  
Westmorland, with a great market on  
Saturday. It is seated in a valley, among  
hills, on the W. side of the river Ken,  
over which are two stone bridges, and one  
of wood, which leads to the cattle, now in  
ruins. The church is a spacious structure,  
and has 12 chapels of ease belonging to it.  
The free-school stands on the side of the  
churchyard, and is well endowed, having  
exhibitions to Queen's College in Oxford.  
Kendal has been long noted for its woollen  
manufactures; particularly, woven and  
knit stockings; and a thick stuff, called  
cottons, for the clothing of the negroes, and  
for sailors jackets, and linsley-woolsey. There  
is likewise a considerable tannery; and fish-  
hooks, waste silk, and wool-cards are ma-  
nufactured here. The mills for scouring,  
fulling, and frizing cloth; for cutting and  
rasping dying wood, &c. are well worth  
seeing. So early as the reigns of Richard  
II. and Henry IV. Kendal was noted for  
its manufactures; special laws having been  
enacted in those reigns, for the better re-  
gulation of the Kendal cloth; &c. and such  
has been the spirit and industry of the in-  
habitants, that they have continued to  
flourish ever since, notwithstanding the  
disadvantage of possessing no water ear-  
riage. Kendal is 46 miles S. of Carlisle,  
and 259 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2.  
52. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

\* **KENNEBEC**, a river of N. America,  
which rises in the northern part of the  
district of Main, in New England; and  
flowing in a southerly direction, falls into  
the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays of  
Calico and Penobscot.

\* **KENNET**, a river, which rises among  
the chalky hills in the middle of Wilts,  
and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it  
becomes navigable, and below which it is  
augmented by the Lamborn. It then  
keeps along the southern edge of the  
county, till, turning up to Reading, it  
mingles with the Thames. Pope has ce-  
lebrated this river, as "the Kennet swift,  
for silver eels renown'd".

\* **KENNINGTON**, a village of Surry, in  
the parish of Lambeth. Here is a barn,  
called the Long Barn, the remains of a  
royal palace, which was the residence, in  
particular, of Edward the Black Prince.  
Kennington Common is the place of ex-  
ecution for the county of Surry.

\* **KENOQUE**, a fort in Austrian Flanders,  
between Ypres and Furnes, six miles from  
Dixmude.

KEN-

## KEN

**KENSINGTON**, a village of Middlesex, two miles W. of London. Here is Kensington Palace, a seat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterward earl of Northampton, but purchased of that nobleman by king William. The extensive gardens, originally designed by Kent, were much improved by Brown, and, of late years, have become a very fashionable walk, particularly on Sunday.

**KENT**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by the Thames, which divides it from Essex, and by the German Ocean; on the E. and S. E. by that ocean and the Straits of Dover; on the S. by Sussex and the English Channel, and on the W. by Surry. From E. to W. it is about 58 miles, and from N. to S. about 36. It is divided into five lathes, under each of which are several hundreds. It contains two cities, 29 market-towns, and 408 parishes; and sends 18 members to parliament. In the soil and face of the country, there is great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the N. E. extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The S. part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat, woody tract, of a clayey soil; fertile, but unwholesome on account of its moisture. It terminates in the great marsh of Romney. It is in this part, particularly, that the opulence of the farmers has given rise to the proverbial appellation of the wealthy Kentish yeomen. The midland and western districts are a happy mixture of hill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness, and variety of products, to any part of England. This county produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dyeing; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs, for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of commerce for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney Marsh. The principal rivers, beside the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town.

\* **KENTISHE, MOUNT**, a ridge of

## KEN

mountains, in the southern part of Thiber, bordering on Hindoostan Proper. On the W. side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E. side issues the Sampoo or Burrampooter.

**KENTSINGUEN**, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, whose fortifications were demolished in 1703. It is seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

\* **KENTUCKY**, a country in N. America, situated in its central part, near the latitude of 38° N. and 85° W. longitude. It is bounded on the north by Great Sandy Creek; by the Ohio on the N. W. by N. Carolina on the S. and by the Cumberland mountain on the E. It is upward of 250 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; and at present divided into seven counties, Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, and Madison. The principal rivers are the Ohio, Kentucky, Licking River, Red River, Elkhorn, Dick's River, Green River, Cumberland River, and Great Kenhaway or New River. These are all navigable for boats almost to their sources, without rapids, for the greater part of the year. This country is generally level, and abounding with limestone, which usually lies about six feet deep, except in hollows, where streams run, where we find the rock in the bottom of the channel. The springs and streams lessen in June, and continue low, hindering navigation, until November, when the autumnal rains soon prepare the rivers for boats, and replenish the whole country with water. The soil is amazingly fertile. The inhabitants distinguish its quality by first, second, and third rate lands; and scarcely any such thing as a marsh or swamp is to be found. This country is more temperate and healthy than the other settled parts of America. The winter begins about Christmas, and ends about the first of March; at farthest does not exceed the middle of that month. Snow seldom falls deep or lies long. The W. winds often bring storms, and the E. winds clear the sky; but there is no steady rule of weather in that respect, as in the northern states. The W. winds are sometimes cold and nitrous. The Ohio running in that direction, and there being mountains on that quarter, the westerly winds, by sweeping along their tops, in the cold regions of the air, and over a long tract of frozen water, collect cold in their course, and convey it over the country; but the weather is not so intensely severe as that which these winds bring with them in Pennsylvania. The country, in general, may be considered as well-timbered, producing

large

# KEN

the southern part of Thibet, Hindoostan Proper. On the ridge are the two heads of from its E. side issues the ampoooter.

EN, a town of Germany, whose fortifications were 1703. It is seated on Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48.

Y, a country in N. America its central part, near the N. and 85° W. longitude. on the north by Great by the Ohio on the N. W. on the S. and by the Cum- on the E. It is upward length, and 200 in breadth; divided into seven counties, te, Bourbon, Mercer, Jef- and Madison. The prin- are the Ohio, Kentucky, Red River, Elkhorn, Dick's River, Cumberland River, Haway or New River. These are for boats almost to their rapids, for the greatest ear. This country is gene- abounding with limestone, lies about six feet deep, ex- s, where streams run, where rock in the bottom of the e springs and streams lessen continue low, hindering na- November, when the au- soon prepare the rivers for plenish the whole country. The soil is amazingly fertile. Its distinguish its quality by and third rate lands; and such thing as a marsh or swamp. This country is more tem- healthy than the other settled America. The winter begins nas, and ends about the first at farthest does not exceed f that month. Snow seldom lies long. The W. winds storms, and the E. winds clear there is no steady rule of that respect, as in the northern W. winds are sometimes cold. The Ohio running in that and there being mountains on the westerly winds, by sweep- their tops, in the cold regions of over a long tract of frozen et cold in their course, and ver the country; but the wea- is intensely severe as that which bring with them in Penn- The country, in general, may ed as well-timbered, producing

# KEN

large trees of many kinds, and to be ex- ceeded by no country in variety. Those which are peculiar to Kentucky are the sugar-tree, which grows in all parts in great plenty, and furnishes every family with plenty of excellent sugar; and the honey-locust, which is curiously furround- ed by large thorny spikes, bearing broad and long pods in form of peas, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer. Here are also the coffee-tree, which greatly re- sembles the black oak, grows large, and also bears a pod, in which is inclosed c- f- fee; the papwa-tree, which does not grow to a great size, is a soft wood, bears a fine fruit, much like a cucumber in shape and size, and tastes sweet; the cucumber tree, which is small and soft, with remarkable leaves, and bears a fruit much resembling that from which it is named; black mul- berry-trees in abundance; the wild cher- ry-tree, which is of a large size, and sup- plies the inhabitants with boards for all their buildings; the buck-eye, a very soft wood, bearing a remarkable black fruit; and some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. Here is great plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed, and grow fat. This plant, in general, grows from three to twelve feet high, of a hard sub- stance, with joints at eight or ten inches distance along the stalk, from which pro- ceed leaves resembling those of the willow. There are many cane-brakes so thick and tall, that it is difficult to pass through them. Where no cane grows, there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo- grass, covering vast tracts of country, and affording excellent food for cattle. The fields are covered with abundance of wild herbage not common to other countries; as the Shawanese salad, wild lettuce, pep- per-grass, and many more, as yet un- known to the inhabitants, but which, no doubt, have excellent virtues. Here are seen the finest crown-imperials in the world, and the cardinal-flower, so much ex- celled for its scarlet colour; and all the year, excepting the winter months, the plains and valleys are adorned with variety of flowers of the most admirable beauty. Here is also found the tulip-bearing laurel-tree, or magnolia, which has an ex- quisite smell, and continues to blossom and feed for several months together. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance, but we do not hear of any silver or gold mines. The western waters produce plenty of fish and fowl. The fish, common to the Ohio, are the buffalo-fish, of a large size, and the catfish, sometimes exceeding one hun- dred weight. Trout have been taken in

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Kentucky, weighing 30 pounds weight. The mullet, rock, perch, garfish, and eel, are here in plenty. Suckers, sunfish, and other hook-fish, are abundant. On these waters, and especially on the Ohio, the geese and ducks are amazingly numerous. The land fowls are turkeys; a species of grouse, which the inhabitants call pheas- ants; and quails, to which they give the name of partridges. Here likewise is the parroquet, a bird every way resembling a parrot, but much smaller; and the ivory- bill woodcock, of a whitish colour, with a white plume. It flies screaming exceed- ingly sharp; and it is asserted, that its bill is pure ivory; a circumstance very singular in the plume tribe. Here also is the great owl, resembling its kind in other parts, but remarkably different in its vocifera- tion, sometimes making a strange, sur- prising noise, like a man in the most ex- treme danger and difficulty. Serpents are not numerous, and are such as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mockason snakes. Among the native animals is the buffalo, much resembling a large bull, of a great size, with a large head, thick, short, crooked horns, and broader in his forepart than behind. Upon his shoulder is a large lump of flesh, covered with a thick bo- of long wool and curly hair, of a dark brown colour. They do not rise from the ground as our cattle, but spring up at once upon their feet; are of a broad make, and clumsy appearance, with short legs, but run fast, and turn not aside for any thing when chased, except a standing tree. They weigh from five to ten hundred weight, are excellent meat, supplying the inhabitants in many parts with beef; and their hides make good leather. They are innocent harmless creatures. There are still to be found many deer, elks, and bears. There are also panthers, wild cats, and wolves. The waters have plenty of beavers, otters, minks, and musk rats; nor are the animals common to other parts wanting, such as foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons, ground-hogs, polecats, and opo- summs. Most of the species of the cometic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlement, such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, which are prodigiously multi- plied, suffered to run in the woods with- out a keeper, and brought home only when wanted. Many caves are found in this country amazingly large; in some of which we may travel several miles under a fine limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars: in most of them runs a stream of water. Kentucky, which, in the

## KER

the year 1784, was computed to contain 30,000 souls, has been since rapidly increasing in population, and now forms one of the fifteen United States of America. Lexington is the capital.

\* **KENTUCKY**, a river of N. America, which rises with three heads from a mountainous part of the country of the same name. Its N. branch, which interlocks with Cumberland River, runs half way in a W. direction, and N. W. the other half, and falls into the Ohio in latitude 38. 27. S. It is amazingly crooked for upward of 200 miles in length. Among the natural curiosities of the country, are the winding banks of this river, and of that called Dick's River. They are rather precipices than banks; for, almost every where, the astonished eye beholds three or four hundred feet of a solid perpendicular limestone rock; in some parts a fine white marble, either curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones. These precipices are like the sides of a deep trench, or canal; the land above being level, except where creeks set in, and crowned with fine groves of red cedar. It is only at particular places that this river can be crossed, one of which is worthy of admiration; a great road, large enough for waggons, made by the buffalo, sloping with an easy descent from the top to the bottom of a very large steep hill, at or near the river above Leestown.

\* **KEROLANG**, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean. It is between 80 and 100 miles in circumference, and, in general, of a very good height. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive vallies, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The houses stand on posts, and appear to be well-built, and neatly thatched. Their fishing hooks and lines are mostly European; and the inhabitants are Malays. Their clothing, in general, is made of a coarse kind of calico, though some wear silk, and most of them have a kind of turban round their head; and a few have been seen with a Chinese pointed hat. They are a mild and apparently quiet people; and the confidence they put in strangers proves, that the latter are not unwelcome guests. Lon. 126. 31. E. lat. 4. 28. N.

**KERGUELEN'S LAND**, an island in the Southern Ocean, visited by captain Cook, in 1779. From its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation; but captain Cook was unwilling to rob M. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. Mr. Anderson, who accompanied captain Cook in

## KES

this voyage, says, that no place hitherto discovered, in either hemisphere, affords so scanty a field for the naturalist as this spot. Some verdure, indeed, appeared, when at a small distance from the shore, which might raise the expectation of meeting with a little herbage; but all this lively appearance was occasioned by one small plant, resembling saxifrage, which grew upon the hills in large spreading tufts, on a kind of rotten turf, which, if dried, might serve for fuel, and was the only thing seen here that could possibly be applied to that purpose. Lon. 69. 37. E. lat. 40. 3. S.

**KERMAN**, a province of Persia, lying on the gulf of Persia. Here are sheep, which, after grazing from January to May, have their fleeces fall off their backs, and become as naked as sucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Kerman is the capital.

**KERMEN**, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name. It is 120 miles N. of Gombroon. Lon. 57. 55. E. lat. 29. 40. N.

**KERPEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Juliers, 14 miles S. E. of Juliers. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

**KERRY**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the E. by the counties of Limerick and Cork; on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Thomond; and on the S. by Desmond, with a part of the ocean. It is 57 miles long, and 45 broad. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good corn-fields. It contains 84 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Ardfert is the capital town.

\* **KERTSCH**, a fortress, situated on the E. coast of the Crimea, and near the N. entrance of the straits of Caffa. This fortress, and that of Yenikalé, are of the greatest importance, as they command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea.

**KESROAN**, a chain of mountains, in Asia, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the most pleasant countries in the East, as well on account of the goodness of the air, as the excellence of the corn, fruits, and all the necessaries of life.

**KESSEL**, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, with a handsome castle. It was ceded to the king of Prussia by the treaty of Utrecht, and is seated on the river Maese, between Ruremond and Venlo. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

**KESSELPORFF**, a village of Germany,

# KES

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ORFF, a village of Germany,

# KES

in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles  
below Dresden, remarkable for a victory  
gained here by the king of Prussia, over  
the Saxons, December 15, 1745.

KESTEVES, one of the three divisions  
of Lincolnshire, containing the western  
part of the county, from the middle to the  
southern extremity. It possesses variety  
of soil; but, on the whole, though inter-  
mixed with large heaths, is a fertile coun-  
try. Part of the fens of Lincolnshire are  
in this district; the air of which, however,  
is more salubrious than that of the district  
of Holland; and the soil, moreover, is  
more fruitful.

KESTON, a village in Kent, 8½ miles  
N. W. by N. of Westerham, and 14 S. E.  
by S. of London. On Holwood Hill, in  
this parish, is Holwood House, the seat  
of the right hon. William Pitt, in whose  
grounds are the remains of a large fortifi-  
cation (probably a Roman one) of an ob-  
long form; the area of which is partly in-  
closed by rampires and double ditches of a  
great height and depth. It is two miles  
in circumference, inclosing near 100 acres  
of ground. A path descends from the  
camp to the springhead of the river Ra-  
venbourne. Of this spring an excellent  
cold bath was formed, surrounded by pales  
and trees; but it has been long neglected.  
This river flows hence through Bromley,  
Hayes, Beckenham, and Lewisham, and  
crossing the great road at Deptford bridge,  
falls into the Thames below.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland,  
with a market on Saturday: situated in a  
vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid  
river Gretna. It was known formerly  
for its copper mines, which rendered it a  
considerable place; but it now consists  
only of one long street. It is 21 miles  
N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 257 N. N.  
W. of London. Lon. 3. 16. W. lat. 55.  
35. N.

KESWICK, VALE OF, a delightful  
spot, in the southern part of Cumberland,  
lately much visited by the admirers of na-  
ture. Here is the lake of Keswick, or,  
more properly, the lake of Derwent-wa-  
ter. To the N. of this romantic piece of  
water, rises the lofty mountain Saddle-  
back, one of the most distinguished in England,  
and the haunt of eagles and other birds of  
prey. To the S. is the dreary region of  
Borrowdale. The water of the Derwent  
water is subject to violent agitations, and  
often without any apparent cause. It has  
one peculiar characteristic; namely, that  
it retains its form, viewed from any point,  
and never assumes the appearance of a  
river. See BORROWDALE, DERWENT-  
WATER, and SADDLEBACK.

# KIA

KETTERING, a town of Northampton  
shire, with a market on Friday. It is  
pleasantly seated on an ascent, and is a  
pretty good place, with a session-house  
for the justices, where they sometimes  
meet. It is 12 mile N. E. of Northamp-  
ton, and 74 N. W. of London. Lon. 6.  
59. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

KEW, a village of Surry, on the banks  
of the Thames, about seven miles W. by  
S. of London. It was formerly a hamlet  
to Kington; but, in 1769, an act of par-  
liament was obtained, forming Kew and  
Peterham into one vicarage. Here is  
Kew House, a royal palace, celebrated for  
its fine gardens, and his majesty's exotic  
garden. The last has been brought to  
great perfection by the introduction of  
many new plants from Africa and New  
South Wales; and is known throughout  
all Europe, by the late Mr. Aiton's Hor-  
tus Kewensis. From Kew to Brentford is  
a handsome stone bridge of seven arches  
over the Thames, built, in 1790, from a  
design of the late Mr. Paine. Kew Gar-  
dens are open to the public, every Mon-  
day, from midsummer to the end of au-  
tumn.

KEXHOLM, a town of the Russian  
empire, in the government of Wiburgh.  
It is seated on two small islands of the ri-  
ver Woxen, which here falls into the lake  
Ladoga. It is not very large, but is well  
fortified, and has a strong castle. The  
houses are built of wood. Near it is a  
considerable salmon fishery. It is 60  
miles N. E. of Wiburgh, and 67 N. of  
Peterburgh. Lon. 30. 25. E. lat. 61.  
3. N.

KEYNSHAM, a town of Somersetshire,  
with a market on Tuesday. It is com-  
monly called Smoky Keynsham, and is  
seated on the river Avon, 4 miles S. E.  
of Bristol, and 113 W. of London. Lon.  
2. 34. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

KHARKOF, a government of the  
Russian empire, formerly comprised in the  
government of Ukraine-Slovodskaya. Its  
capital, of the same name, is seated on the  
river Ula, which falls into the Dniester.

KHERSON, or CHERSON, the capi-  
tal of the Russian government of Catha-  
rienski. See CHERSON.

KIANG-NAN, a province of Asia, in  
China, bounded on the W. by Hanan and  
Hou-Quang, on the S. by Tche-Chian and  
Kiau-Si, on the E. by the gulf of Nan-  
king, and on the N. by Chantong. It is  
of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the  
first rank, and 93 of the second and third,  
which are very populous, and of the  
greatest note for trade in the empire. It  
is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and  
their

## K I E

their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. In the city of Changhi only, there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muslins.

**KIANG-SI**, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Kiang-Nan, on the S. by Hou-Quang, on the W. by Quang-Tong, and on the E. by the mountains of Tokien. The mountains that lie to the S. are almost inaccessible; but there are fine valleys among them, which are well cultivated. It is watered by lakes and rivers, which abound with fish; and there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The arrack here is excellent; and it is noted for its fine porcelain.

**KIBURG**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Theroff, 14 miles N. E. of the town of Zurich. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

**KIDDERMINSTER**, a town of Worcester-shire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the county. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased; and this town is the first market in England for pile or plush carpets, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town; but at present by much the greater part are made at Kidderminster. The worsted shag trade has also been introduced here, and employs many looms. The goods go chiefly to Portugal, and their carriage has been much facilitated by the late canal communications. Kidderminster has a good free-school; and is 14 miles S. E. of Bridge-north, and 125 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

**KIDWELLY**, a town of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is eight miles S. of Carmarthen, and 224 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 56. 44. N.

**KIEL**, a strong, rich, and considerable town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands upon a small peninsula in a bay of the Baltic, and has a very commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is already one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade will be still farther augmented, when the inland navigation across the peninsula is finished. By

## K I L

this navigation it is proposed to unite the Northern Sea with the Baltic; and it is to be formed across the duchy of Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonnin-gen. This canal was begun in 1777, is almost finished, and, it is supposed, will be opened for navigation in 1794 or 1795. Kiel is 37 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 46 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

**KIEMA**, a promontory of Switzerland, on the western shore of the lake of Zug. Of this promontory it is remarkable, that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to the canton of Schwytz.

**KILBARCHAN**, a village of Renfrewshire in Scotland, to the N. W. of the lake called Loch Winnoch. It is a manufacturing place, and has several extensive bleaching grounds. It is about five miles S. W. of Renfrew.

**KILBEGGAN**, a borough of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, seated on river Brosna, 44 miles from Dublin.

**KILBURN**, a village of Middlesex two miles N. W. by N. of London; famous for a fine well of mineral water.

**KILDA**, ST. a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, about 18 leagues to the W. of North Uist. A great number of the poor people in this island live chiefly by fishing and catching wildfowls. In the latter employment, they are sometimes incredibly adventurous; being often let down by a rope from the summit of high precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and common method of catching these fowls is, by spreading a large net over the face of the rock where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain. There is no land between it and N. America.

**KILDARE**, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 53. 9. N.

**KILDARE**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. It is 37 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and is bounded on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; on the W. by King's County and Queen's County; on the N. by East Meath; and on the S. by Catherlough. It is a rich plentiful country, contains 100 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

**KILGARRAN** a town of Pembroke-shire,

# K I L

ation it is proposed to unite the  
Sea with the Baltic; and it is  
need across the duchy of Holstein,  
nal of Kiel, and the river By-  
ch passes by Rendsburg, and  
the German Ocean at Tonning.  
his canal was begun in 1777, is  
finished, and, it is supposed, will be  
for navigation in 1794 or 1795.  
miles N. W. of Lubec, and 46  
miles W. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54.

MA, a promontory of Switzerland,  
western shore of the lake of Zug.  
promontory it is remarkable, that  
it belongs to the canton of Lucern,  
er to that of Zug, and the leaves  
anton of Schweiz.

MBARCHAN, a village of Ren-  
in Scotland, to the N. W. of the  
Loch Winnoch. It is a manu-  
place, and has several extensive  
grounds. It is about five miles  
Renfrew.

MBEGGAN, a borough of Ireland,  
county of West Meath, seated on  
ofna, 44 miles from Dublin.

MBURN, a village of Middlesex  
N. W. by N. of London; fa-  
r a fine well of mineral water.

MDA, St. a small island of Scot-  
e of the Hebrides, about 18 leagues  
W. of North Uist. A great num-  
the poor people in this island live  
by fishing and catching wildfowls.  
latter employment, they are some-  
credibly adventurous; being often  
n by a rope from the summit of  
precipitous rocks, where they clam-  
along the rugged cliffs, in search of  
s and nests of various birds. But  
are safe and common method of  
g these fowls is, by spreading a  
et over the face of the rock where  
edge, in which great numbers are at  
entangled, and lowered down into a  
St. Kilda is the most westerly  
of Great Britain. There is no  
between it and N. America.

MDARF, a town of Ireland, capital  
county of the same name, with a bi-  
see. It is 27 miles S. W. of Dub-  
lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 53. 9. N.

MDARE, a county of Ireland, in the  
ce of Leinster. It is 37 miles in  
s, and 24 in breadth; and is bounded  
E. by Dublin and Wicklow; on  
W. by King's County and Queen's  
y; on the N. by East Meath; and  
S. by Catherlough. It is a rich  
ful country, contains 100 parishes, and  
10 members to parliament.

MDARRIN a town of Pembroke-  
shire,

# K I L

shire, with a market on Wednesday. It  
had formerly a castle, now in ruins. It is  
seated on the river Tyvy; and near it,  
is a remarkable salmon-leap; from which  
circumstance, that fish is caught in great  
abundance. Above this place, are large  
works for the fabricating of tin plates. It  
is 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 227 W.  
N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat.  
52. 4. N.

KILHAM, a town in the E. riding of  
Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday.  
It is 36 miles N. E. of York, and 200 N.  
of London. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 54.  
5. N.

KILIA, a fortified town of Turkey in  
Europe, in the province of Bessarabia;  
seated at the mouth of the river Danube,  
in an island formed by it. It was taken  
by the Russians on the 29th of October  
1790, but restored at the subsequent peace.  
It is 86 miles S. W. of Bialogorod, and  
290 N. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 28.  
46. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, capital  
of a county of the same name. It is one  
of the most populous and trading towns of  
Ireland; and consists of two parts, the  
Irish and English Town, the last of which  
is the principal. It once had a bishop,  
and the cathedral is yet standing. It is  
26 miles N. of Waterford, and 54 S. W.  
of Dublin. Lon. 6. 55. W. lat. 52.  
36. N.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the  
province of Leinster, 40 miles in length,  
and 20 in breadth. It is bounded on  
the E. by Catherlough and Wexford, on  
the W. by Tipperary, on the N. by  
Queen's County, and on the S. by Water-  
ford. It is one of the best counties in Ire-  
land, contains 96 parishes, and sends 16  
members to parliament.

KILLALA, a seaport of Ireland, in the  
county of Mayo, with a bishop's see. It  
is 21 miles N. of Castlebar. Lon. 9. 11.  
W. lat. 54. 15. N.

KILLALOE, a city of Ireland, in the  
county of Clare, with a bishop's see, seated  
on the river Shannon, over which is a  
bridge of 19 arches; and here is a con-  
siderable salmon and eel fishery. It is 10  
miles N. W. of Limerick.

\* KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in  
the county of Kerry, on the side of the  
lake of the same name. Within half a mile  
of this place are the ruins of the cathedral  
of Aghadoe, an ancient bishopric united to  
Ardfert. It is 143 miles S. W. of Dub-  
lin.

\* KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of  
Ireland, in the county of Kerry, other-  
wise called Lough Lean, from its being

# K I L

surrounded by high mountains. It is pro-  
perly divided into three parts, called the  
Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The  
northern, or lower lake, is six miles in  
length, and from three to four in breadth.

The country, on this and the eastern bound-  
ary, is rather of a tame character, but is  
here and there diversified with gentle  
swells, many of which afford delightful pro-  
spects of the lake, the islands, and sur-  
rounding scenery. The S. shore is compos-  
ed of immense mountains, rising abruptly  
from the water, and covered with woods of  
the finest timber. From the centre of the  
lake, the view of this range is astonishingly  
sublime, presenting to the eye an extent of  
forest, six miles in length, and from half a  
mile to a mile in breadth; hanging in a  
robe of rich luxuriance on the sides of two  
mountains, whose bare tops, rising above  
the whole, form a perfect contrast to the  
verdure of the lower region. On the side  
of one of these mountains, is O'Sullivan's  
Cascade, which falls into the lake with a  
roar that strikes the timid with awe.

The view of this sheet of water is uncom-  
monly fine, appearing as if it were de-  
scending from an arch of wood, which  
overhangs it above 70 feet in height from  
the point of view. Coasting along this  
shore affords an almost endless entertain-  
ment, every change of position presenting  
a new scene; the rocks hollowed and  
worn into a variety of forms by the waves,  
and the trees and shrubs bursting from the  
pores of the sapless stone, forced to assume  
the most uncouth shapes, to adapt them-  
selves to their fantastic situations. The  
islands are not so numerous in this as in  
the upper lake; but there is one of un-  
common beauty; namely, Innisfallen,  
nearly opposite O'Sullivan's Cascade. It  
contains 18 Irish acres. The coast is  
formed into a variety of bays and promon-  
tories, skirted and crowned with arbutus,  
holly, and other shrubs and trees. The  
interior parts are diversified with hills and  
dales, and gentle declivities, on which every  
tree and shrub appears to advantage. The  
soil is rich even to exuberance; and trees  
of the largest size incline across the vales,  
forming natural arches, with ivy intertwining  
in the branches, and hanging in festoons of  
foliage. The promontory of Mucrus, which  
divides the upper from the lower lake, is  
a perfect land of enchantment; and a  
road is carried through the centre of this  
promontory, which unfolds all the interior  
beauties of the place. Among the distant  
mountains, Turk appears an object of mag-  
nificence; and Mangerton's more lofty,  
though less interesting summit, soars above  
the whole. The passage to the upper

lake

# K I L

lake is round the extremity of Mucrus, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is that celebrated rock, called The Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes. A French horn sounded here, raises a concert superior to 100 instruments; and the report of a single cannon is answered by a succession of peals resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety. The shores, however, are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees, some of which have a very picturesque appearance, when viewed from the water. The eastern boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a circular lake near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl; which, on account of its immense depth, and the continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney. One of the best prospects which this admired lake affords, is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe.

**KILLEVAN**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles S. W. of Monaghan. Lon. 7. 26. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

\* **KILLICRANKIE**, a noted pass of Perthshire in Scotland, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a scene of horrible grandeur. In the last century, this was a pass of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road, formed by the soldiery lent by government, and encouraged by an additional stipend a day, gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N. end of this pass, in its open and unimproved state, king William's army, under general Mackey, was defeated, in

1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viscount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. Here also, a body of Hessians, in 1746, made a full pause, refusing to march farther: for it appeared to them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country.

\* **KILLILEAGH**, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on an arm of the lake of Strangford. It suffered much in the calamitous war of 1641; but it is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufactory. At the upper end of the great street is a castle, formerly the seat of the family of Hamilton, now earls of Clanbrassil; and at the bottom of this street is a little bay, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. The celebrated sir Hans Sloane was born in this town, which is 80 miles N. by E. of Dublin.

**KILLINAULE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 14 miles N. of Clonmell. Lon. 7. 26. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

**KILLONY**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 6 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 24. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

\* **KILLOUGH**, or **PORT ST. ANNE**, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, agreeably situated on the N. of St. John's Point. Some degree of caution is necessary in sailing into the harbour; for a rock stands in the middle of the entrance, covered at half-flood. Either to the E. or W. of this rock is a secure passage, the inlet lying S. by E. and N. by W. Here is a profitable manufacture of salt. It is 75 miles N. by E. of Dublin.

**KILLYBEGS**, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N. side of Donegal Bay. It is 12 miles N. W. of Ballythannon, and 125 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 6. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

**KILMAG-THOMAS**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 12 miles S. E. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

\* **KILMAINHAM**, a town of Ireland, seated about half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house and a handsome gael; and here the quarter sessions are held for the county of Dublin, and the knights of the shire for that county elected. It was sometimes the seat of government, before the Castle of Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

**KILMALLACK**, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 18 miles S. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

\* **KILMARNOCK**, a populous town of

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Highlanders, commanded by  
dee, who was killed in the  
story. Here also, a body of  
746, made a full pause, re-  
search farther: for it appeared  
ne *ne plus ultra* of habitable

EACH, a borough of Ireland,  
of Down, seated on an arm  
of Strangford. It suffered  
e calamitous war of 1641;  
now a thriving place, with a  
ead manufactory. At the up-  
e great street is a castle, for-  
at of the family of Hamilton,  
Clanbrailil; and at the bot-  
street is a little bay, where  
e sheltered from all winds.  
ated fir Hans Sloane was born  
, which is 80 miles N. by E.

AULE, a town of Ireland, in  
of Tipperary, 14 miles N. of  
Lon. 7. 26. W. lat. 52.

Y, a town of Ireland, in the  
Sligo, 6 miles S. of Sligo. Lon.  
at. 54. 11. N.

OUGH, or PORT ST. ANNE,  
of Ireland, in the county of  
reably situated on the N. of St.  
aint. Some degree of caution  
y in falling into the harbour;  
stands in the middle of the en-  
vered at half-flood. Either to the  
of this rock is a secure passage,  
lying S. by E. and N. by W.  
a profitable manufacture of salt.  
ates N. by E. of Dublin.

ROSES, a borough of Ireland, in  
ty of Donegal, with a spacious  
on the N. side of Donegal Bay.  
miles N. W. of Ballythannon, and  
V. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 6. W. lat.

AC-THOMAS, a town of Ire-  
he county of Waterford, 12 miles  
f Waterford. Lon. 7. 10. W.

AINHAM, a town of Ireland,  
about half a mile from Dublin.  
fession-house and a handsome gael;  
the quarter sessions are held for  
nty of Dublin, and the knights of  
e for that county elected. It was  
es the seat of government, before  
le at Dublin was appropriated to  
rpose.

MALLOCK, a borough of Ireland,  
county of Limerick, 18 miles S.  
erick. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52.

ILMARNOCK, a populous town of  
5. Ayr-

# KIN

Ayrshire in Scotland, noted for a great  
manufacture of gloves, carpets, stockings,  
nightcaps, bonnets, and other woollen  
goods. It is 15 miles S. W. of Glasgow.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the  
county of Cavan, with a bishop's see, three  
miles S. W. of Cavan. Lon. 7. 11. W.  
lat. 54. 2. N.

KILTEARN, a town of Ross-shire, in  
Scotland, the burial-place of Donald Mon-  
ro, who gave Buchanan the account of the  
Islands and Highlands of Scotland, which  
he has inserted in his history.

\* KILWORTH, a thriving town of Ire-  
land, in the county of Cork, with a good  
church, at the foot of a large ridge of  
mountains, called Kilworth Mountains.  
Below the town, runs the river Funcheon,  
on which stands the castle of Clough-leagh,  
which has stood seven sieges. It is adjoin-  
ing to Moore Park, the noble seat of the  
earl of Mount Cashel. Kilworth is 108  
miles S. W. of Dublin.

KIMBOLTON, a town in Huntingdon-  
shire, with a market on Friday. The  
castle has been much improved, or rather  
new-built, in an elegant style. Queen  
Catharine, after her divorce from Henry  
VIII. resided some time in this castle. It  
is 64 miles N. of London.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of the  
province of the same name, in East Both-  
nia, at the mouth of the river Kimi,  
which here falls into the gulf of Both-  
nia, 10 miles S. E. of Tornea.

\* KINBURN, a fortress of the Russian  
empire, situated at the mouth of the  
Dnieper, opposite Oczakow. In their  
last war with Russia, the Turks made se-  
veral attacks upon it both by land and sea,  
but were finally repulsed; and their admiral  
was rewarded for his unsuccessful brave-  
ry, by the bowstring.

\* KINCARDINE O-NIEL, a village of  
Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the  
river Dee, 23 miles W. of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or MEARNES,  
a county of Scotland, bounded on the N.  
by Aberdeenshire; on the E. by the Ger-  
man Ocean; and on the S. W. by Angus-  
shire. Its length along the coast is scarcely  
30 miles; its greatest breadth about 20.  
The only borough in it is Inverbervie.

KINETON, a town in Warwickshire  
with a market on Tuesday. King John  
kept his court in a castle here. It is 80  
miles N. W. of London.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name  
given by captain Cook, in 1778, to the  
harbour which he discovered on the W.  
coast of N. America, at the mouth of a  
great river, in lon. 126. 48. W. and lat.

# KIN

49. 33. N. But the natives call it  
Nootka; the name now generally adopted  
by the English. The woods here are  
composed of the Canadian pine, white cy-  
press, and two or three other sorts of  
pine; and, in general, they grow with  
great vigour, and are of a large size.

About the rocks and borders of the woods,  
were seen some strawberry plants, and  
raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes,  
all in a flourishing state. The princi-  
pal animals seen here were racoons,  
martens, and squirrels. Birds are far  
from being numerous, and those that  
are to be seen are remarkably shy, owing,  
perhaps, to their being continually har-  
rassed by the natives, either to eat them,  
or to become possessed of their feathers  
to be worn as ornaments. The que-  
brantahueffos, flags, and gulls, were seen  
off the coast; and the last two were  
also frequent in the Sound. Though the  
variety of fish is not very great here, yet  
they are in greater quantities than birds.  
The principal sorts are the common her-  
rings, a silver-coloured bream, and another  
of a brown colour. The stature of the na-  
tives is, in general, below the common  
standard; but their persons are not pro-  
portionably slender, being usually pretty  
plump, though not muscular. The wo-  
men are, in general, of the same size and  
form as the men; nor is it easy to distin-  
guish them, as they possess no natural fe-  
minine graces. There was not a single  
one to be found, even among those who  
were in their prime, who had the least  
pretensions to beauty or comeliness. Their  
bodies are always covered with red paint,  
but their faces are ornamented with a va-  
riety of colours, a black, a bright red, or  
a white colour; the last of which gives  
them a ghastly and horrible appearance.  
They appear to be docile, courteous, and  
goodnatured; but they are quick in re-  
senting injuries; and, like most other pas-  
sionate people, as quickly forgetting them.  
A rattle and a small whistle are the only  
instruments of music that were seen among  
them. Their houses consist of very long  
broad planks, resting upon the edges of  
each other, tied, in different parts, with  
wines of pine-bark. The furniture of  
their houses consists principally of chests  
and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each  
other, at the sides or ends of their houses,  
in which are deposited their garments, and  
whatever they deem valuable. They have  
also square and oblong pails, bowls to eat  
their food out of, &c. The irregularity  
and confusion of their houses is far exceed-  
ed by their nativeness and stench. They

## KIN

not only dry their fish within doors, but they also gut them there; which, together with their bones and fragments, thrown upon the ground at meals, occasions several heaps of filth, which are never removed, till it become troublesome, from their bulk, to pass over them. Every thing about the house stinks of trainoil, fish, and smoke; and every part of it is as filthy as can be imagined. This remote, and seemingly unimportant part of the globe, had nearly occasioned a very serious rupture between the courts of Great Britain and Spain. In 1786, a final association of British merchants, resident in the E. Indies, had formed the project of opening a trade to this part of the world, for the purpose of supplying the Chinese market with furs. The principal point to which these little expeditions were directed was Nootka Sound; and the adventurers, being in some degree satisfied with their traffic, took measures, in 1788, to secure to themselves a permanent settlement; at the same time that the shipping employed in this commerce, was generally of two, and never exceeded the amount of four small vessels. The Spaniards conceived some jealousy of the intrusion of the English into a part of the world, which they had long been desirous to regard as their exclusive property; and, accordingly, a Spanish frigate was sent from Mexico, for the purpose of putting an end to this commerce. The frigate arrived in Nootka Sound in May 1789, and, in July following, captured two English vessels, at the same time taking possession of the settlement that had been formed upon the coast. The British ministry, on receiving intelligence of this transaction, immediately ordered a powerful armament to give weight to their demand of reparation. The affair, at last, was amicably terminated by a convention, in 1790.

**KINGHORN**, a town of Scotland, on the seacoast of Fife, 19 miles N. of Edinburgh.

**KINGSBRIDGE**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the head of a small inlet of the English Channel, is governed by a portreeve, consists of about 150 houses, and is 218 miles W. by S. of London: Lon. 3. 52. W. lat. 50. 14. N.

\* **KINGSBURY**, a village of Herts, to the N. of St. Alban's, once famous for a palace of the Saxon kings.

**KINGCLEAR**, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings, and is nine miles N. by E. of Gosport, and 56 W. of London.

## KIN

**KING'S-COUNTY**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by West-Meath; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Queen's-County and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon. It is not so rich as some of the other counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital is Philipstown or Kingston. It contains 56 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

\* **KING'S LANGLEY**, a village of Herts, about five miles W. of St. Alban's. It received its name from a royal palace built by Henry III. the ruins of which are still to be seen. Richard II. was buried in its monastery, though afterward removed to Westminster by Henry V.

**KING'S**, or **PEARL ISLAND**, lying in the bay of Panama, and subject to Spain. It is famous for a pearl fishery.

**KINGSTON UPON HULL**. See HULL.

**KINGSTON UPON THAMES**, a large and ancient town of Surry, with a market on Saturday. A great national council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and, in the record of this event, the town is called "*Kyninges-tun, famosa illa locus*." The old chronicles, moreover, mention several of the Saxon monarchs who were crowned here, from Edward the elder, in the year 900, to Edward the martyr in 975. The town enjoys many privileges and immunities by different royal charters, from the first granted by king John, to the last by king James II. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of the second and third Edward; but it ceased to be a borough, in consequence of a petition from the corporation praying to be released from the burden. The corporation is governed by a high steward, two bailiffs, a recorder, townclerk, &c. The Lent assizes are constantly held here. The parish of Kingston once included the villages of Richmond, Moulsey, Thames Ditton, Peterham, and Kew; but, in 1769, an act of parliament was obtained, to form the whole parish into two vicarages and two perpetual curacies. Queen Elizabeth founded here a free grammar school; and Mr. Cleave, alderman of London, built some neat almshouses for twelve poor people. The wooden bridge here, over the Thames, is the most ancient on that river, except London Bridge; and the corporation have a revenue for its support. It is 11 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

**KINGSTON**, or **PHILIPSTOWN**, a town of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and

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## KIN

**KINCOUNTY**, a county of Ireland, of Leinster, 34 miles in length and 10 in breadth. It is bounded by the S. by Queen's-County; and on the W. by the N. It is not so rich as some counties, nor is it so well improved. The capital is Philipstown. It contains 56 parishes, and 15 members to parliament.

**KINLANGLEY**, a village of five miles W. of St. Alban's. Its name from a royal palace of Henry III. the ruins of which are still seen. Richard II. was buried in the church, though afterward removed by Henry V.

**KINPEARL ISLAND**, lying in the Gulf of Panama, and subject to Spain. It is famous for a pearl fishery.

**KINUPON HULL**. See **HULL**.

**KINUPON THAMES**, a large town of Surrey, with a market. A great national council was held here in the year 818, at which the first king of all England, and his twelve sons, were present; and, in consequence of this event, the town is called *Kinupon*, *famula illa loci*. The king, moreover, mentions several monarchs who were crowned at this place. Edward the elder, in the year 900, and the martyr in 975. The town has many privileges and immunities, and several royal charters, from the reign of king John, to the last by king Henry II. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of the first three Edwards; but it ceased to do so, in consequence of a petition presented by the corporation praying to be released from the burden. The corporation is now governed by a high steward, two bailiffs, and a townclerk, &c. The Lent assizes are constantly held here. The parish of Kinupon once included the villages of Ditching, Moulsey, Thames Ditton, and Kew; but, in 1769, an act of parliament was obtained, to form the parish into two vicarages and two actual curacies. Queen Elizabeth here a free grammar school; and she gave, alderman of London, built almshouses for twelve poor people, and a wooden bridge here, over the river, which is the most ancient on that river, and the London Bridge; and the corporation has a revenue for its support. It is 10 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 13. N. 27. N.

**KINTON**, or **PHILIPSTOWN**, a town in the province of Leinster, and

## KIO

and capital of King's-County, 15 miles N. W. of Kildare. Lon. 7. 50. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

**KINGSTON**, a town of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, seated on the N. side of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large town, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little squares, and cross-streets, and has one church. The Jews have two synagogues here, and the Quakers a meeting-house. It is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and seamen, because most of the ships come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 76. 52. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

**KINGSTON**, or **KYNETON**, a large town in Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth. It has a market on Wednesday, and is 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

**KINROSS**, a borough of Scotland, in Kinrossshire, seated on a plain screened on the N. by the Ochil Hills, and not far W. of Loch Leven. The manufactures of this town are linen and some cutlery ware. The house of Kinross, an elegant ancient structure, stands on the N. side of the town. It is 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

**KINROSSSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is about 30 miles in circuit, its length and breadth being nearly equal. It boasts of the beautiful lake of Loch Leven, and sends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

**KINSALE**, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S. of Cork. Lon. 8. 26. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

**KINTAIL**, a peninsula of Ross-shire, in Scotland, between Loch Garron and Loch Duich. It forms the S. W. corner of the county.

**KINTORE**, a borough of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, seated on the river Don. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 57. 38. N.

**KIOF**, or **KIOW**, a considerable town of Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. The Poles have four churches here. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, and seated on the W. side of the river Dnieper, 180 miles N. E. of Kami-

## KIR

niec, and 335 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lon. 31. 51. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

**KIOF**, or **KIOW**, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E. side of the river Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the W. side. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiof was their capital and principal residence. This country was conquered by the Tatars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was over-run and possessed by the Cossacks, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. The vast privileges that they enjoyed have been gradually abolished, and they are now reduced to the same state as the other provinces of the Russian empire. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Psel, and Trubesh.

**KIOF**, or **KIOW**, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W. side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

**KIOGE**, or **KOGGE**, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 10 miles S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 46. E. lat. 59. 31. N.

**KIOPING**, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated on a small stream, that falls at a little distance into the lake Macler. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

**KIRBY-LONSDALE**, a town of Westmorland, with a market on Thursday. It is a large well-built town, with a handsome church, and a fine stone bridge over the river Lon. It is 10 miles S. E. of Kendal, and 253 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

**KIRBY-MOORSIDE**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N. of York, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

**KIRBY-STEPHEN**, or **KIRKBY-STEPHEN**, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Monday. It is seated near the skirts of the hills, which separate this county from Yorkshire, and has a handsome church; and also a manufactory of stockings. It is nine miles S. of Appleby, and 281 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 54. 26. N.

**KIRCHBERG**, a town of Germany, in the

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the circle of Snabia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the river Danube, nine miles S. of Ulm, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

**KIRKCALDY**, a seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, seated on the frith of Forth. It has a dockyard for small vessels, has a silk manufacture, and contains many well-built houses, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, a seaport of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dee, has a fine harbour, with depth of water sufficient to admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet has but an inconsiderable trade. The town consists of two streets, which form a right angle with each other, and meet at the townhouse. It is 60 miles W. of Carlisle, and 83 S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, the shire, or stewartry of, which once formed, with the county of Wigton, the ancient province of Galloway. This county is bounded on the N. E. by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the S. by the Solway Frith and the Irish Sea, and on the W. by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N. to S. is nearly 30 miles; from E. to W. about 45.

**KIRKHAM**, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday; seated at the mouth of the Ribble, and adorned with a handsome church. It has a considerable manufactory of sail-cloth, and is 18 miles S. of Lancaster, and 223 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

**KIRKLEES**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Calder, three miles from Huddersfield. In the park near it, is the funeral monument of that generous highwayman, Robin Hood, and on the adjacent moor are two little hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

**KIRKOSWOLD**, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated upon a hill, near the river Eden, 202 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 48. W. lat. 54. 48. N.

**KIRKPATRICK**, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, lying E. of the town of Dumfries. It is said to be the birth-place of the tutelary saint of Ireland. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the frith of Clyde at this place, to the frith of Forth. It is called, by the country people, Gra-nam's Dike, for which different reasons have been given by antiquaries.

**KIRKWALL**, a borough of Scotland, capital of Orkney, the principal of the

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islands of that name. It is built upon an inlet of the sea on the E. side of the island. The most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. At the N. end of the town is a fortification built in the time of Cromwell, on which some cannon are mounted for the defence of the harbour. Kirkwall is 45 miles from Dunglass-Head, the most N. E. promontory of Scotland. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 58. 58. N.

**KIRTON**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the edge of Lincoln Heath, 10 miles N. of Lincoln, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

**KISMISH**, an island of Asia, in the gulf of Persia, about 50 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is fertile and well-inhabited, and has been extremely remarkable for its pearl fishery.

\* **KITTERY**, a town of N. America, in the district of Maine. It is famous for ship-building, and is seated on the E. side of the mouth of the Piscataqua.

\* **KISTI**, one of the seven Caucasian nations, that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. This nation extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundsha rivulets. They are bounded on the W. by the Little Cabarda, to the E. by the Tartars and Lefguis, and to the S. by the Lefguis and Georgians. They consist of no less than sixteen different districts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Their dialects have no analogy with any known language, and their history and origin are at present utterly unknown. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angush, and Shalkha, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Tshetshen tribe is so numerous and warlike, and has given the Russians so much trouble, that its name is usually given by them to the whole Kisti nation. The Ingush, who are capable of arming above 5000 men, live in villages near each other, containing about 20 or 30 houses: they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, but have no saints or religious persons. They celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They have a fast in Spring, and another in Summer. They observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths. They

## K I S

that name. It is built upon an island on the E. side of the island. A striking object is the flatly of St. Magnus. At the N. end of a fortification built in the time of the Danes, on which some cannon are for the defence of the harbour. It is 45 miles from Dungbaysmoor N. E. promontory of Scotland. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 58. 58. N.

SP, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the edge of the Heath, 20 miles N. of Lincoln. Lon. 1. 15. W. of London. Lon. 1. 53. 33. N.

SH, an island of Asia, in the Persian Gulf, about 50 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is fertile and well-watered, and has been extremely remarkable for its pearl fishery.

STERY, a town of N. America, in the district of Maine. It is famous for its building, and is seated on the E. side of the mouth of the Piscataqua.

STR, one of the seven Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. This nation extends from the highest ridge of the Caucasus, along the Sundha rivulets, to the E. by the Tatars and the Georgians. They consist of no less than sixteen different districts or tribes, and are generally at variance with each other and with their neighbours. Their language has no analogy with any known language, and their history and origin are almost entirely unknown. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angush, and Chalkha, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Tchetchen tribe is so numerous and powerful, and has given the Russians so much trouble, that its name is usually given to the whole Kisti nation. The Tchetchen, who are capable of arming above 20,000 men, live in villages near each other, numbering about 20 or 30 houses: they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Some of their villages have a stone tower, which serves in time of war, as a retreat for their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are Mohammedans, and have the custom of wearing turbans. Their religion is very simple, and has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Daili, and have no saints or religious persons. They celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They have a fast in Spring, and another in Summer. They observe no religious ceremonies either at births or deaths.

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## K N A

They allow of polygamy, and eat pork. One kind of sacrifice is usual among them at certain times: a sheep is killed by a person who seems to be considered as a kind of priest, as he is obliged to live in a state of celibacy. His habitation is in the mountains, near an old stone church, which is said to be adorned with various statues and inscriptions. Under the church is a vault that contains certain old books, which, however, no one ever attempts to approach. Mr. Guldenstaedt, who relates these circumstances, was prevented by the weather from visiting this church. Major Rennell thinks that the Kisti may be the people whom Gaebel calls the Taulinzi (that is, the Mountain-dwellers) and to whom he attributes the following strange custom: "When a guest or stranger comes to lodge with them, one of the host's daughters is obliged to receive him, to undress and feed his horse, take care of his baggage, prepare his dinner, pass the night with him, and continue at his disposal during his stay. At his departure, she saddles his horse, and packs up his baggage. It would be very uncourteously to refuse any of these marks of hospitality."

\* KISTNA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises on the E. side of the Gauts, forms the boundary between the Deccan and the Peninsula, and falls into the bay of Bengal, S. of Masulipatam.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles S. W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

KLETTENBERG, a town of Switzerland, seated on the river Aar, three miles from Waldschut. It belongs to the bishop of Constance as to the spiritual jurisdiction, but the sovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

\* KLUNDERT, a strong fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, near the arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. It was taken by the French, in 1793, after a gallant resistance; but they were obliged to evacuate it soon after. It is nine miles S. E. of Williamstadt.

\* KNAPDALE, a mountainous district of Argyle shire, in Scotland, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S. by a narrow neck of land, to the peninsula of Cantyre.

KNARESBOROUGH, a borough in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, on a rugged rock, where there was a castle; and is famous for its medicinal and petrifying waters. It is 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

## K O N

KNIGHTON, a handsome trading town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursday. It is a place of some trade, is seated in a valley, on the river Teme, and is 14 miles W. of Hereford, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

\* KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a village of Middlesex, the first from London on the great western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital; and here are also very considerable manufactories for painting floor-cloths.

KNOSFORD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. In the Higher is the parish church, and in the Lower a chapel of ease. They are seven miles N. E. of Northwich, and 173 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

KOEI-TACHEOU, a province of China, one of the smallest in that empire. It contains 10 cities of the first rank, and 38 of the second and third, and is full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns; but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expence. This province is remarkable for its copper mines, and between the mountains, are several fruitful valleys. They have neither silk, nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a sort of goats, like hemp. Their horses are the best in China.

KOLA, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, and the capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near the bay of the same name in the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 32. 26. E. lat. 68. 34. N.

\* KOLYVAN, a government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of Western Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Obi, near the mouth of the Berda, and was known, before the institution of this government, under the name of Berdskoi Ostrog. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the rivers Obi and Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

\* KONGSBERG, a town of Southern Norway,

# K O N

Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, contains about 1000 houses, and, including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. These mines, which lie about two miles from the town, were first discovered and worked, during the reign of Christian IV. Kongfberg is 45 miles S. W. of Christiania. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 59. 40. N.

<sup>W</sup> KONGSWINGER, a fortress of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. The town contains about 50 small wooden houses, seated near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which stands an impregnable citadel; at least, Charles XII. who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent to decline the attempt.

KONIGFLUTTER, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weimar, three miles N. E. of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and marquisate of Brandenburg, 47 miles S. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

KONIGSBERG, the capital of the kingdom of Prussia, with a university, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The townhouse, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, and has 294 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. There are 19 churches in all, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, three to the Calvinists, and one to the Papists. The town is about five miles in circumference, and, including the garrison of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, a navigable river, which flows from the north-western provinces of Poland, and here falls into the eastern extremity of the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Königsberg; and the merchandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Königsberg is very considerable. It is 62 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 125 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 55. E. lat. 54. 42. N.

KONIGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, with a bi-

# K O R

shop's see; 35 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 215 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 8. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

KONINGSHOFEN, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of confinement for state prisoners, and is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles S. E. of Pirna, and 10 S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

KONITZ, a town of Eastern Prussia, 10 miles N. W. of Culm, and 50 S. W. of Dantzic. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

KOPYS, a small fortified town of Lithuania, seated on the river Dnieper. Lon. 29. 43. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

KORIACS, a nation on the borders of Kamtschatka, tributary to the Russians. There are two sorts of Koriacs. Those who are properly called by that name have a fixed residence: the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Raindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are very numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about incessantly, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as servicable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtschadales. There is, in many respects, a great resemblance between the fixed and the wandering Koriacs: we cannot but wonder, therefore, at the little cordiality, or rather at the misunderstanding, that subsists among them, on account of which they may be considered as two different people. Their country, however, is the same, and takes in a vast extent, terminated to the S. by the peninsula of Kamtschatka and the gulf of Pengina; to the E. by the country of the Oluterians; to the N. by that of the Tchoukchis, and to the W. by the Tongoules, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. It is confidently asserted that this country was formerly very populous, but that the smallpox had made very considerable ravages. But M. Lessops doubts whether that disease had carried off more of the inhabitants than their frequent contests with their neighbours, and with the Russians. The number of fixed Kori-

## KOR

5 miles S. W. of Glatz, 22  
of Vienna. Lon. 16. 8. E.

SHOFEN, a strong town of  
the circle of Franconia, with  
see. It is 25 miles N. W.  
Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 49.

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the Russians. The number of fixed  
Kori-

## KOR

Koriacs scarcely exceeds at present nine  
hundred; and though it is not easy to  
calculate that of the wandering Koriacs,  
it is imagined that they do not much sur-  
pass this amount. The manners of the  
former are a mixture of duplicity, mis-  
trust, and avarice. They have all the  
vices of the northern nations of Asia,  
without their virtues. Robbers by nature,  
they are suspicious, cruel, incapable ei-  
ther of benevolence or pity. To pro-  
cure the least service from them, it is  
first necessary to offer, and even to give  
them some recompense. Nothing but  
presents can excite their attention, or  
rouse their activity. From this perfi-  
dious and savage disposition, it would  
not be easy for them to live in peace,  
or form any durable ties with their  
neighbours. So unfociable a spirit must  
also give them an abhorrence of all foreign  
dominion. Hence their continual insur-  
rections against the Russians, their atro-  
cious robberies, their daily incursions on  
the people who surround them; hence  
the respective animosities and revenge  
that incessantly spring up. This state of  
war fomented in every individual a ferocious  
spirit. The practice of attacking,  
and of defending themselves, creates in  
them an inflexible courage, that delights  
in perpetual combats, and glories in a  
contempt of life. Superstition lends its  
aid to ennoble in their eyes this thirst  
of blood, by imposing a law that obliges  
them to conquer or to die. The more  
important is the cause that calls them to  
arms, the more greedy are they of death.  
Neither the bravery, nor the number of  
their adversaries, can at all intimidate  
them: it is then they swear to *destroy the*  
*fun*. They discharge this terrible oath  
by cutting the throats of their wives and  
children, burning all their possessions,  
and rushing madly into the midst of  
their enemies. The combat cannot ter-  
minate but by the total destruction of  
one of the parties. The vanquished  
never seek their safety in flight; honour  
forbids it; and not a Koriac will sur-  
vive the slaughter of his countrymen.  
Their regular occupation is hunting and  
fishing; but every season will not permit  
them to follow it. During these inter-  
vals, shut up in their profound habita-  
tions, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk.  
Thoughtless of the future, without regret  
for the past, they come not out of their  
yurts till the most urgent necessity com-  
pels them. These yurts are larger than  
those of the northern Kamtschadales, but  
are distributed nearly in the same man-  
ner. Perhaps, their filthiness is still more

## KOR

disgusting: as there is neither door, nor  
vent-hole, the smoke must be insupportable.  
These people, enemies to industry, live  
like the Kamtschadales upon dried fish,  
and the flesh and fat of the whale and  
seawolf. The whale is commonly eaten  
raw, and the seawolf dried and cooked in  
the same manner as their fish, except the  
sinews, the marrow, the brain, and now  
and then a slice of the flesh, which they  
devour raw with extreme avidity. Rain-  
deer is their favourite dish. Vegetables  
also form a part of their food: they ga-  
ther in autumn various sort of berries, of  
a part of which they make themselves a  
refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised  
to powder, and kneaded with the oil  
of the whale or seawolf. Their passion  
for strong liquors, increased by the dear-  
ness of brandy, and the difficulty of pro-  
curing it on account of their extreme dis-  
tance, has led them to invent a drink  
equally potent, which they extract from  
a red mushroom, known in Russia as a  
strong poison by the name of moukha-  
morr. They put it in a vessel with  
certain fruits, and it has scarcely time  
to clarify when their friends are invited  
to partake of it. A noble emulation in-  
flames the guests, and there is a contest  
of who is best able to disburden the mas-  
ter of the house of his nectar. The en-  
tertainment lasts for one, two, or three  
days, till the beverage is exhausted. Fre-  
quently, that they may not fail of being  
tipsy, they eat the raw mushroom at the  
same time. It is astonishing that there  
are not more examples of the fatal effects  
of this intemperance. Some of them have  
been made seriously ill, and recovered  
with difficulty; but experience does not  
correct them, and, upon the first occasion  
that offers, they return to their brutish  
practice. It is not from absolute sensua-  
lity, it is not from the pleasure of drink-  
ing a liquor, that by its flavour creates  
an irresistible craving for more; they  
seek merely in these orgies a state of  
oblivion, of stupefaction, of total brutish-  
ness, a kind of cessation of existence,  
which constitutes their only enjoyment.  
The features of the majority of the Ko-  
riacs are not Asiatic, and they might be  
considered as Europeans, but for their  
low stature, their ill shape, and the col-  
our of their skin. The other Koriacs  
have the same characteristic outlines as  
the Kamtschadales. Among the women,  
particularly, there are very few who have  
not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent  
cheeks. The men are almost entirely  
beardless, and have short hair. The  
women carry their children in a kind of

nest or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. Among their strange customs, is the probation to which a young man subjects himself when he is desirous of marrying. As soon as he has fixed his choice, he waits upon the relations of his mistress, and offers to drudge for them, as the phrase is. The young lady is immediately enveloped in a multiplicity of garments, which conceal her to such a degree, that the face itself is scarcely visible. She is not left alone for a single instant; her mother, and a number of old matrons, accompany her wherever she goes, sleep with her, and do not lose her from their sight on any pretext whatever. The aim of the lover, the point of happiness to which all his cares tend, is to touch her naked body, the only way by which he can obtain her. In the mean time, he executes, with zeal and submission, all the functions that the relations impose on him. Become, as it were, the slave of the family, he is employed in all the domestic labours, to cut wood, fetch water, provide ice, &c. Love, and the presence of his intended, inspire him with courage. If he relax, a single look, however indifferent, is sufficient to make him forget the fatigues and drudgery of his servitude. The hope of abridging its duration influences all his actions. His eye is invariably fixed on the idol of his heart, he watches her motions, follows her steps, and is incessantly in her way. But how can he deceive the Argus eyes of the duennas that surround her? It is a continual contest of vigilance against cunning: each party acts with equal zeal and perseverance. From such assiduities, from the agitation of the lover, and the precautions that are taken to counteract his manoeuvres, one would suppose that he was about to carry off some extraordinary beauty. Who would imagine that the object of the thoughts and desires of this whining Koriac, was ugliness itself, and that he aspired to no other reward for so many exertions, than to touch a cellous, yellow, greasy skin? In his leisure moments, at liberty to see and approach his mistress, he endeavours to merit her affection by some sly attempt to obtain a touch; but the number and thickness of her garments are an invincible barrier. Enraged at so many obstacles, he tears, and pulls off this teasing dress. Woe betide him if he be surprised in his rash attack! The relations, the inexorable spies, dart upon him, and force him to relinquish his prize. It is commonly by

the eloquence of the foot, or a stick, that they entreat him to withdraw, and find some better opportunity. If he resists, he is dragged by the hair, or the nails of these old hags are imprinted on his face. If he be disheartened, or murmurs at this cruel treatment, he is instantly dismissed, and forfeits for ever all claim to the alliance, which is considered as the most signal disgrace that can be inflicted on a Koriac lover. But difficulties only render his desires more vehement. Far from desponding at these rigorous proceedings, he considers himself as the more worthy of the felicity he has in view. He rejoices, he glories in all the tribulations he experiences during his amorous and painful servitude. It is frequently not till after the expiration of two or three years, that he obtains his end. Elate with his victory, he flies to inform the relations of his success. The witnesses are summoned, and the young lady interrogated. Her confession is necessary, as well as force proof that she was taken by surprise, and made fruitless efforts to defend herself. Her hand is then bestowed on the conqueror, but he is obliged still to wait till it is seen whether she can reconcile herself to living with him. From this moment, freed from his labours, he makes his court without restraint to his future wife, who is not perhaps sorry to find herself delivered from her cumbersome attire. This second stage of courtship is seldom very long; the dance, in the presence of the family, soon gives her consent, and nothing more is requisite to entitle him to all the claims of a husband. The nuptial ceremony and feast consist merely in assembling the relations of the parties, who are eager to get drunk in imitation of the new-married couple. A plurality of wives is not allowed among the Koriacs; although there have been instances, however, of its being practised without scruple. Their funeral rites have a striking similarity to the ancient institutions of paganism, still observed by various uncivilized people of the new hemisphere. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours assemble to pay him their last respects. They erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of the wealth of the deceased, and a stock of provisions, consisting of reindeer, fish, brandy, in short, whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. If it be a wandering Koriac, his deer conduct him to the pile; if a resident Koriac, he is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his

of the foot, or a stick, that him to withdraw, and find opportunity. If he refuse, he by the hair, or the nails of his fingers are imprinted on his face. If heartened, or murmurs at the treatment, he is instantly dispossessed for ever all claim to the office, which is considered as the disgrace that can be inflicted on a lover. But difficulties only increase more vehement. Far from being at these rigorous proceedings considers himself as the object of the felicity he has in his rejection, he glories in all the experiences during his amon painful servitude. It is frequent after the expiration of two years, that he obtains his end, his victory, he flies to the relations of his success. They are summoned, and the young are engaged. Her confession is not well as some proof that he by surprise, and made fruitless to defend herself. Her hand is bestowed on the conqueror, but he still to wait till it is seen he can reconcile herself to live him. From this moment, freed from labours, he makes his court to his future wife, who perhaps sorry to find herself still in her cumbersome attire. This age of courtship is seldom very tame, in the presence of the conqueror gives her consent, and nothing is requisite to entitle him to all the rights of a husband. The nuptial ceremony and feast consist merely in assembling the relations of the parties, who are to get drunk in imitation of married couple. A plurality of wives is not allowed among the Koriacs; there have been instances, however, being practised without scruple, their funeral rites have a striking resemblance to the ancient institutions of paganism still observed by various uncivilized people of the new hemisphere. When a Koriac dies, his relations and friends assemble to pay him their last respects. They erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of the wealth of the deceased, and a stock of provisions consisting of reindeer, fish, brandy, &c., whatever they conceive he will require on his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. If a wandering Koriac, his deer comes to the pile; if a resident Koriac is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his

his relations. The body is exhibited, clothed in his best attire, and lying in a kind of coffin. There it receives the adieu of the attendants, who, with torches in their hands, consider it as an honour speedily to reduce their relation or friend to ashes. They feel only the regret of a short absence, and not of an eternal separation. They wear no mourning; and the funeral pomp terminates in a scene of intemperance, where the fumes of their liquor and tobacco gradually efface the remembrance of death. After a few months widowhood, the women are permitted to marry again. The superstitious practices observed at their funerals, and their transient grief at the loss of persons the most dear to them, seem an evident proof of their indifference to life, the brevity of which neither astonishes nor afflicts them. Death is in their eyes but the passage to another life; and, in quitting the world, they do not imagine that their pleasures terminate, but that other enjoyments are reserved for them. They acknowledge a supreme being, the creator of all things. He inhabits the sun, whose burning orb they consider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature, whom they probably confound with that celestial fire, which is supposed to be his dwelling. They neither fear, nor worship him. They address no prayer to him: goodness, they say, is his essence; all the good that exists in the world proceeds from him; and it is impossible he should do an injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the good being the empire of nature. Their power is equal. As the one is intent on the happiness of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind, are his work, and the instruments of his vengeance. It is to pacify his wrath, that they sacrifice their personal interest, and have recourse to devotion. Their homage is dictated merely by the terror with which this menacing deity fills every heart, and consists of expiatory sacrifices. They offer to him various animals, that have just begun to exist, reindeer, dogs, the first-fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable. Their devotional exercises consist of supplications and thanksgivings. There is no temple, no sanctuary, set apart for their votaries. This fantastic god is equally worshipped in all places, and hears the Koriac who prays alone to him in the desert, as well as the assembled family, who conceive that

they render him propitious by plausibly getting drunk in their youths; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities. This demon is, doubtless, the same being as the Koutka of the Kamtichadales, whose ministers and interpreters the shamans consider themselves. Here, as in the peninsula, the mystic language of these magicians works upon the credulity, and obtains the veneration of the multitude. They exercise physic and surgery with equal success. These exclusive functions, which are supposed to be aided by inspiration rather than the light of experience, procure them an unbounded power. They are sent for from all parts of the country, and testimonies of gratitude heaped upon them beforehand. They demand with haughtiness whatever they please, and consider every thing that is given them as a tribute. It is upon the pretext of making an acceptable offering to the god, whose organ they are, that they appropriate to themselves whatever the inhabitants possess, that is the most costly and beautiful. It is not necessary to suppose that these impostors gull their votaries by a parade of virtue, by rigid observances, and a more scrupulous life; on the contrary, they surpass them in their vices, and fall short of them in sobriety. On the eve of their magic ceremonies, they pretend, indeed, to fast all the day; but they make up for this abstinence, at night, by a profusion of the moukamorr, the intoxicating poison described above, which they eat and drink to satiety. This preparatory intoxication they consider as a duty. It is probable that they feel its effects the next day, and that they derive from it an elevation of spirits that contributes to derange their minds, and give them the necessary strength to go through their extravagant transports.

**KORSAW**, or **KOSOA**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W. by S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 55. 29. N.

**KOSAL**, or **KOSSEL**, a fortified town of Silesia, near the river Oder, between Little Glogaw and Buten. Lon. 17. 56. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

**KOSTROMA**, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the two provinces of Kostroma and Unsha. The capital of the former is Kostroma, which is seated at the mouth of the river Volga: the capital of the second is Makarieff, which is situated on the river Unsha.

**KOWNO**, a town of Lithuania, seated on

# KUB

on the rivers Wilna and Niemen, 42 miles W. of Wilna. Lon. 24. 12. E. lat. 54. 56. N.

KRAINEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 35 miles E. of Munich.

KRAINEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carniola, seated on the river Save, 18 miles N. W. of Laubach.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Silesia, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 17. 49. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

KRAINSKAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 0. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

KRAPITZ, a town of Silesia, seated on the river Oder. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

KREKYTHF, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawr Bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is a small place, though a corporation, 13 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 237 N. W. of London.

KREMPEN, a strong town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and five N. of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 53. 58. N.

KREMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Danube. It is 35 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

\*KREUZENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, seated on the river Nave, about seven miles S. W. of Mentz. It was once an imperial city.

KREIZOW, a strong town of Lithuania, with a bishop's see. Lon. 33. 15. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

KRUMLAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lon. 16. 49. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

KUBESHA, a town of Asia, in the country of the Lefguis, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Colonel Gacher, who wrote an account of these countries in 1718, gives the following description of this very curious place: "Kubelha is a large, strong town, situated on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the E. to all Europeans) and relate, that their ancestors were brought hither by some accident, the particulars of which are now forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were cast away

# KUF

upon the coast; but these who pretend to be better versed in their history, tell the story this way: "The Greeks and the Genoese," say they, "carried on, during several centuries, a considerable trade, not only on the Black Sea, but on the Caspian, and were certainly acquainted with the mines contained in these mountains, from which they drew, by their trade with the inhabitants, great quantities of silver, copper, and other metals. In order to work these upon the spot, they sent hither a number of workmen, to establish manufactures, and instruct the inhabitants. The subsequent invasions of the Arabs, Turks, and Mongols, during which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the strangers from effecting their return; so that they continued here, and erected themselves into a republic. What renders this account the more probable is, that they are still excellent artists, and make very good fire-arms, as well rifled as plain; sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have, likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. In their vallies, they have pasture and arable land, as well as gardens; but they purchase the greater part of their corn, trusting chiefly for support to the sale of their manufactures, which are much admired in Turkey, Persia, and the Crimea. They are generally in good circumstances, and are a quiet inoffensive people, but high-spirited and independent. Their town is considered as a neutral spot, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasure with safety. They elect yearly twelve magistrates, to whom they pay the most unlimited obedience; and, as all the inhabitants are on a footing of the most perfect equality, each individual is sure to have, in his turn, a share in the government. In the year 1723, their magistrates, as well as the Uf-niel, or Khan of the Caisaks, acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute." Lon. 67. 59. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

KUDACH, a strong fort of Poland, in the Ukraine, and in the palatinate of Kief, seated on the river Dnieper. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

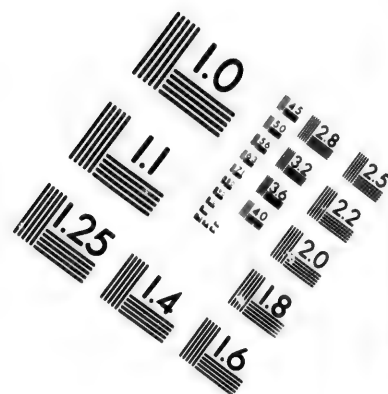
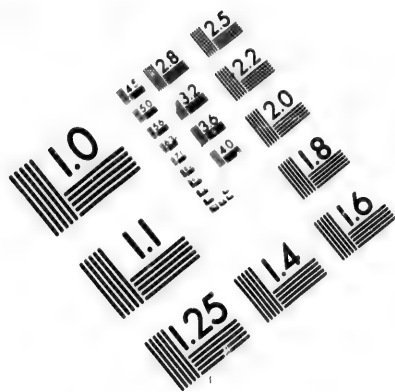
KUFSTEIN, a small, handsome, and strong town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated on

K U F

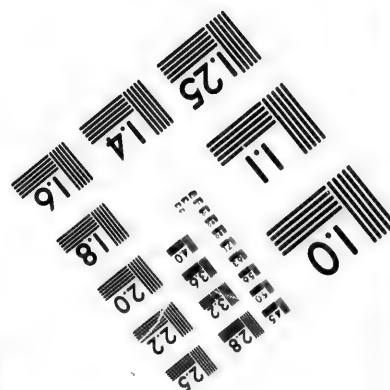
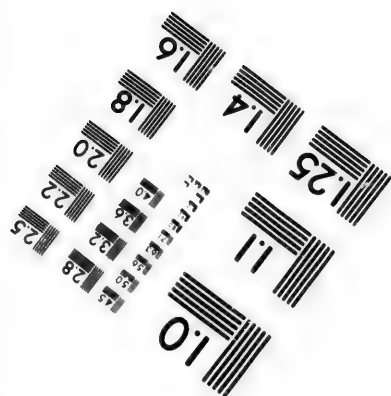
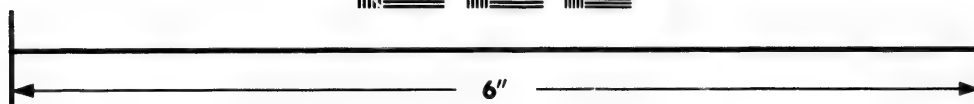
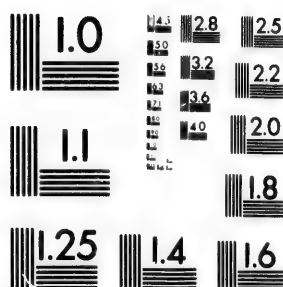
at ; but these who pretend  
verified in their history, tell  
way : " The Greeks and the  
y they, " carried on, during  
a considerable trade, not  
Black Sea, but on the Cas-  
re certainly acquainted with  
contained in these mountains,  
they drew, by their trade  
habitants, great quantities of  
r, and other metals. In or-  
these upon the spot, they sent  
number of workmen, to esta-  
blish, and instruct the inha-  
the subsequent invasions of the  
ks, and Monguls, during which  
were filled up, and the manufac-  
tured, prevented the strangers  
ing their return ; so that they  
here, and erected themselves  
public. What renders this ac-  
count more probable is, that they are  
ent artists, and make very good  
as well as plain ; fabres,  
ail, and several articles in gold  
for exportation. They have,  
for their own defence, small  
cannons, of three pounds calibre,  
themselves. They coin Turkish  
in silver money, and even ru-  
h readily pass current, because  
of the full weight and value.  
villies, they have pasture and  
d, as well as gardens ; but they  
the greater part of their corn,  
chiefly for support to the sale  
manufactures, which are much  
in Turkey, Persia, and the Cri-  
they are generally in good cir-  
cumstances, and are a quiet inoffensive peo-  
ple, high-spirited and independent.  
own is considered as a neutral  
where the neighbouring princes can  
store their treasure with safety. They  
have twelve magistrates, to whom  
the most unlimited obedience ;  
all the inhabitants are on a foot-  
the most perfect equality, each  
is sure to have, in his turn,  
a share in the government. In the year  
their magistrates, as well as the Uf-  
Khan of the Caisaks, acknow-  
ledge the sovereignty of Russia, but with-  
out paying any tribute." Lon. 67. 59. E.  
30. N.

ACH, a strong fort of Poland, in  
Ukraine, and in the palatinate of  
seated on the river Dnieper. Lon.  
E. lat. 47. 48. N.  
EISEN, a small, handsome, \* and  
town of Germany, in the Tirol,  
a castle, on a rock. It is seated  
on





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ed on the river Inn, 46 miles S. by E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

KUR, a river of Persia, which rises in mount Caucasus, and, passing by Teflis, falls into the Caspian Sea.

KURAB, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Kefcar, two miles from the Caspian Sea. Lon. 50. 15. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

KURGAN, a river of Persia, which has its source in the province of Korasan, and falls into the Caspian Sea.

\* KURILES, a chain of islands, extending from lat. 51. to 45. N. running from the southern promontory of Kamtschatka to Japan, in a S. W. direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themselves called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. Spanberg says they are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost island, which is called Shoofika, is about three leagues distant from the promontory Lopatka, its inhabitants consisting of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. The next, which is named Paramoufic, is considerably larger than Shoofika, and is inhabited by the real natives; their ancestors, according to a tradition among them, having come from an island a little farther to the south, called Onecutan. Those two islands were first visited by the Russians in 1713, and at the same time brought under their dominion. The others in order, are at present made tributary down to Oosheer inclusive, as captain King was informed by the worthy pastor of Paratounca, who was their missionary, visited them once in three years, and spoke of the islanders in terms of the highest commendation, representing them as a friendly, hospitable, generous, humane race of people, and excelling their Kamtschadale neighbours, not less in the formation of their bodies, than in docility and quickness of understanding. Though Oosheer is the southernmost island that the Russians have yet brought under their dominion, yet they trade to Ooroop, which is the eighteenth; and, according to their accounts, the only one where there is a good harbour for ships of burden. Beyond this, to the S. lies Nadeegsda, which was represented by the Russians, as inhabited by a race of men remarkably hairy, and who, like those of Ooroop, live in a state of entire independence. Spanberg places this island in 43. 00. N. latitude, and mentions his having watered upon it; and that this watering party brought off eight of the natives, of whom

he relates the following circumstances: that their bodies were covered all over with hair; that they wore a loose striped silk gown, reaching as low as their ankles; and that some of them had silver rings pendent from the ears; that on spying a live cock on deck, they fell on their knees before it; and likewise, before the presents that were brought out to them, closing and stretching forth their hands, and bowing their heads, at the same time, down to the ground; that, except the peculiarity of their hairiness, they resembled the other Kurile islanders in their features and figures, and spoke the same language. In the same direction, but inclining somewhat more to the westward, lie a group of islands, which the Japanese call Jeso; a name which they also give to the whole chain of islands between Kamtscharka and Japan. The southernmost, called Matmai, has been long subject to the Japanese, and is fortified on the side toward the continent. The two islands to the N. E. of Matmai, Kunachir and Zellany, and likewise the three still farther to the N. E. called the Three Sisters, are perfectly independent.

\* KURSK, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Tukor, which falls into the Seine or Som.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, remarkable for its silver mines, in a neighbouring mountain; 35 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the river Kyll, 16 miles N. W. of Treves. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

KYNETON, a village in Somersetshire, on the N. E. side of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile, with one smooth broad rock, which looks like ice.

## L.

LAA, LAAB, or LAHAB, a town of Germany, in Austria, seated on the river Teya, 27 miles N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 9. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

LABADIA, a strong town of Italy, in the peninsula of Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the river Adige, 20 miles N. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

LABIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles S. W. of Nissa.

LABIAU, a town of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the river Deime, near Cuirischhaff,

## L A B

rischhoff, with a strong castle; 30 miles N. E. of Königsberg. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 54. 57. N.

**LABOURD**, a territory of France, which makes part of Basques. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. It is now included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

**LABRADOR**, one of the names of the vast countries that surround Hudson's Bay, in N. America. The climate, even about Haye's River, in only lat. 57° N. is extremely cold during winter. The snows begin to fall in October, and continue falling, by intervals, the whole winter; and, when the frost is most rigorous, in form of the finest sand. The ice on the rivers is eight feet thick. Port wine freezes in a solid mass; brandy coagulates. The very breath falls on the blankets of a bed in the form of a hoar-frost. The sun rises in the shortest day at five minutes past nine, sets five minutes before three. In the longest, it rises at three, and sets about nine. The ice begins to disappear in May; and, about the middle of June, commences hot weather, which, at times, is so violent, as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Thunder is not frequent, but very violent. But there must be a great difference of heat and cold in this vast extent, which reaches from lat. 50. 40. to lat. 63. N. Mock suns and halos are not unfrequent: they are very bright, and richly tinged with all the colours of the rainbow. The sun rises and sets with a large cone of yellowish light. The night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads a thousand different lights and colours over the whole concave of the sky, not to be eclipsed even by the splendour of the full moon, and the stars of a fiery redness. The animals in these countries, are moose-deers, stags, reindeers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild-cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowl. The fish are, whales, morfos, seals, codfish, and a white fish preferable to herring; and, in their rivers and fresh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout. All the quadrupeds in these countries are clothed with a close, soft, warm fur. In summer, there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the several animals: when that season is over, which holds only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the snow: every

## L A D

thing animate and inanimate is white. This is a surprising phenomenon. But what is still more surprising, and one of the most striking things that draws the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, and thicker coat of hair than they originally had. See **NEW BRITAIN**, **ESKIMAUX**, and **HUDSON'S BAY**.

**LACK**, or **BISCHOFFS-LACK**, a town of Germany, capital of Carniola. Here is not only a great deal of iron, steel, quicksilver, and corn, but a large quantity of linen is made here, and sent to Fiume and Trieste. It is 35 miles N. of Trieste. Lon. 14. 7. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

**LADENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar, eight miles N. W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

**LADOGA**, a lake in Russia, situated between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is 150 miles long, and 90 broad, and is esteemed to be the largest lake in Europe. Among the fish with which it abounds, are seals. It is full of quicksands, which, being moved from place to place, by the frequent storms to which it is subject, cause several shelves along its course, which often prove fatal to the flat-bottomed vessels of the Russians. This induced Peter the Great to cause a canal to be cut from the S. W. extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland. It was begun in 1718, and finished in 1732; and is 67 miles long, and 70 feet broad.

\* **LADOGA**, New, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, seated on the river Volkhof, between the lake and the canal of Ladoga. It is 70 miles E. of St. Petersburg. Lon. 30. 32. E. lat. 60. 0. N. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof.

**LADOGNA**, or **LACEDOGNA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 46. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

**LADRONE ISLANDS**, islands of the N. Pacific Ocean, about 1800 miles E. of Canton in China. They are about 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks lying in about 140° E. lon. and between 11° and 28° N. lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him

# LAD

and inanimate is white. A surprising phenomenon. But more surprising, and one of the things that draws the eye to an admiration of the goodness of Providence, is, that cats from Britain, that carried into Hudson's Bay, on the first of winter, have changed colour, and acquired a much thicker coat of hair than they originally had. See NEW BRITAIN, and HUDSON'S BAY.

**BISCHOFFS-LACK**, a town in the capital of Carniola. Here is a great deal of iron, steel, quick-silver, but a large quantity of lead is here, and sent to Fiume. It is 35 miles N. of Trieste. Lon. 46. 31. N.

**LAURENCEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the province of the Rhine, seated on the river, eight miles N. W. of Heilbrunn. Lon. 42. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

**LAKE**, a lake in Russia, situated in the gulf of Finland and the lake It is 150 miles long, and 90 miles wide, and is esteemed to be the largest lake in the world. Among the fish which are found, are seals. It is full of islands, which, being moved from place, by the frequent storms to which it is subject, cause several shelves of ice, which often prove fatal to the bottoms of vessels of the Russians. Peter the Great caused a canal to be cut from the S. W. extremity of the lake to the river Neva, by which it communicates with the gulf of Finland. It was begun in 1718, and finished in 1733; and is 67 miles long, and 10 miles broad.

**LADOGA**, New, a town in the Russian Empire, seated on the Volkhof, between the lake Ladoga and the gulf of Ladoga. It is 70 miles from St. Petersburg. Lon. 30. 32. E. lat. 60. N. Old Ladoga, an inconspicuous place, is higher up the Volkhof.

**LACEDOGNA**, a town in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's seat. 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 41. 1. N.

**LADRON ISLANDS**, islands of the North Sea, about 1800 miles E. of Canina. They are about 11 in number, five of the small islets and rocks about 140° E. lon. and between 58° N. lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched at the island of Guam, where the natives showed him some of his goods, which caused him

# LAH

him to give these islands the name of the Ladrões, or Islands of Thieves. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

**LAGNY**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, with a late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Marne, 15 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

**LAGOS**, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, near which, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet commanded by M. de la Clue. It is 120 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 33. W. lat. 37. 2. N.

**LAGUNA**, a handsome town of the island of Teneriff, one of the Canaries. The governor has a palace here, but generally resides at Santa Cruz. The lake from which it has been supposed to derive its name, is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16. 13. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

**LAGUNES OF VENICE**, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

**LAHOM**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Halland, seated near the Baltic, with a castle, 50 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 56. 31. N.

**LAHORE**, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the Panjab, or country of the Five Rivers, or five eastern branches of the Indus. It is situated on the S. bank of the Rauvee. It is a place of high antiquity, and was the residence of the Mahomedan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. It owed its modern improvements, however, to Humayoon, the father of Acbar, who made it his residence during a part of his troublesome reign. Thevenot says, that, "including the suburbs, it was three leagues in length at that period; and, when he saw it about the year 1665, the city itself was above a league in extent. Ice is brought from the northern mountains to Lahore, and sold there all the year. The famous avenue of stately trees, so much spoken of by the early Indian travellers, began at

# LAM

Lahore, and extended to Agra, near 500 English miles. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, a new power, whose name, even as a sect, was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul Empire, in the present century. Here they have manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is 212 miles N. by W. of Delhi, and 320 N. by W. of Agra. Lon. 73. 45. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

**LAHORE**, a province in Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Candahar, on the N. by Cashmere, on the E. by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S. by Moultan. It is oftener called Panjab. It is very extensive and remarkably fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugars, and cotton wool. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. Gold, according to the Ayin Acbarce, was found in the channels of its rivers.

\* **LAINDON HILLS**. See LANGDON.

**LAINO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, near a river of the same name. Lon. 16. 11. E. lat. 40. 4. N.

**LALAND**, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

**LAMBALLE**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthièvre, and gave the title of princess to the beautiful and unfortunate lady, who was massacred at Paris in September 1792, in consequence of her inviolable attachment to her unhappy mistress, the late queen of France. Lamballe has a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment. It is 37 miles N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 48. 27. N.

**LAMBESC**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence; nine miles N. of Aix. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

**LAMBETH**, a village of Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the archbishops of Canterbury have an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is an asylum for female orphans, and the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital. Here also is a manufactory of artificial stone, which answers every purpose of stone carving, and extends, not only to statues from the finest models, but

# LAN

but to every kind of architectural ornaments. Here likewise are extensive vinegar and home-made wine-works and a patent shot manufactory, and also very numerous timber-veharls, supplied with almost incredible stores of foreign timber.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Kennet below Newbury, and is seven miles N. by W. of Hungerford, and 68 W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It is 50 miles N. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. These mountains are, in general, very bleak and barren, covered with heath, and affording but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them. Soutra Hill is the most elevated of this ridge.

LAMO, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pate and Cape Formosa. Its capital of the same name, is well fortified. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the rest of the inhabitants, who are Pagans. In 1589, the king of this island was beheaded by the Portuguese. His crime, whether real or pretended, was his having basely betrayed the governor of the coast. For this he was seized, with four of his Mahometan subjects, in his own capital, and carried to Pate, where they were publicly executed, in the presence of the king of that island, and of several petty kings of the neighbouring islands; ever since which, Lamo has been tributary to the Portuguese.

LAMPEDOSA, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta. It is desert, but has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

LAMPSACO, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now an inconsiderable place, and is seated on the sea of Marmora, six miles from the Dardanelles. Lon. 27. 20. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

LANCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Cumberland and Westmorland, on the E. by Yorkshire, on the S. by Cheshire, and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It is 74 miles from north

# LAN

to south (inclosing a detached hundred on the northwest, called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe Bay), and its greatest breadth from east to west is 42 miles. It is divided into six hundreds, containing 27 market-towns, and 63 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the Duchy of Lancaster; the only duchy of England (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. The air, in general, is very healthful, the inhabitants living to a great age. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but, upon the whole, it is one of those which are the least favoured by nature; a proof of which is the ancient thinness of its population, shown by the very small number of parishes into which it is divided. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal for the use of the iron furnaces. The eastern part of the county, between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyresdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the southern part of the tract between these two rivers is flat, quite from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackston-edge, that separates the county from Yorkshire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by the black turf bogs, here called mosses; some of which are of large extent, and absolutely impassable in wet seasons. In the northeast part of this division are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle Hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. The natural products of this county are of little consequence, except the coal and turf with which its southern parts abound. Of the former is a species, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. and of being polished, so as to represent a beautiful black marble. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, not only, in many parts, from the nature of its soil, but from the remarkable wetness of its climate, occasioned by the frequent clouds, which, in their passage from the western sea, are here first stopped by the inland ridge of hills: the land, however, is singularly fitted to the growth of the potatoe. All the rivers afford salmon; and the Mersey is

# LAN

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# LAN

visited by annual shoals of smelts, here  
called sparlings, of remarkable size and  
flavour. As a commercial and manufac-  
turing county, Lancashire is distinguished  
beyond any other in the kingdom. Its  
principal manufactures are linen, silk, and  
cotton goods; fustians, counterpanes, shal-  
loons, bays, ferges, tapes, small ware,  
hats, sail-cloth, lacing, pins, iron goods,  
cast plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of  
this county, it may suffice to observe, that  
Liverpool is the second port in the king-  
dom. The principal rivers are the Mer-  
sey, Irwell, Ribble, Lon, Leven, Wyre,  
Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Wintler, Ken,  
and Calder, and it has two considerable  
lakes, Winander Mere and Coniston Wa-  
ter. Lancaster is the county-town.  
LANCASTER, the county-town of Lan-  
cashire, governed by a mayor, recorder,  
seven aldermen, &c. It sends two mem-  
bers to parliament; is an ancient, well-built,  
and populous town; and is seated on the  
river Lon, which here forms a port for  
vessels of moderate burden, and over which  
is a handsome stone bridge of five arches.  
It has but one church, on the side of a hill,  
on the summit of which is the castle, serv-  
ing both as the shire-house and the county-  
gaol. On the top of this castle is a square  
tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair,  
whence there is a fine prospect of the  
mountains of Cumberland, and of the  
course of the Lon; the view toward the  
sea, extending to the Isle of Man. The  
townhall is a handsome structure. Lan-  
caster carries on a considerable trade, es-  
pecially to the West Indies; and is noted  
for the making of mahogany cabinet  
ware. It is 68 miles S. of Carlisle, and  
235 N. N. W. London. Lon. 2. 56. W.  
lat. 54. 4. N.  
LANCASTER, the county-town of  
a county of the same name, in Pennsylv-  
vania. Its trade is already large, and must  
increase in proportion as the surrounding  
country populates. Beside its churches,  
and other public buildings, it contains an  
elegant courthouse, and a college founded  
in 1787, and named Franklin College, af-  
ter the late celebrated Dr. Franklin. The  
trustees of this liberal institution consist of  
an equal number of Lutherans, Calvinists,  
and members of the Church of England.  
The principal is a Lutheran, and the vice-  
principal a Calvinist. Lancaster is seated  
on the Conestogo Creek, near the river  
Susquehanna, 66 miles W. by N. of Phi-  
ladelphia.  
LANCEROTA, one of the Canary Isles.  
It is very high, and may be discovered at  
a great distance. It is about 15 miles long

# LAN

and 10 broad. Lon. 13. 26. W. lat. 29.  
14. N.  
LANCIANO, a considerable town of  
the kingdom of Naples, with an archbi-  
shop's see. It is famous for its fairs, which  
are held in July and August. It is seated  
on the river Feltrino, near that of Sangro,  
87 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 50. E.  
lat. 42. 18. N.  
LANDAFF, a very small and mean  
place of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, but  
honoured with the appellation of a city, on  
account of its being an episcopal see. It is  
seated on an ascent, on the river Taaf, near  
Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large  
stately building, stands on low ground. It  
is 30 miles N. W. of Bristol, and 166 W.  
of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 33. N.  
LANDAU, an ancient, handsome, and  
strong town of Germany, in the palatinate  
of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial,  
but was ceded to the French by the treaty  
of Munster. It is seated on the Queich,  
nine miles S. of Neustadt, and 270 E. of  
Paris. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 12. N.  
LANDEN, a town of Austrian Brabant,  
famous for a battle gained by the French  
over the Allies, in July 1693. Near it, like-  
wise, was fought a decisive battle, March  
18, 1793, between the Austrians and  
French, by which the latter were soon  
compelled to evacuate all the Austrian  
Netherlands. Landen is seated on the  
river Beck, 17 miles N. W. of Huy, and  
18 N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 52.  
41. N. See NEERWINDEN.  
LANDERNEAU, a town of France, in  
the department of Finistère and late pro-  
vince of Bretagne, seated on the river  
Ellhorn, 16 miles N. E. of Brest. Lon. 4.  
20. W. lat. 48. 28. N.  
LANDES, a department of France, includ-  
ing the late territory of Marfan in Gascony.  
It takes its name from a district, called  
Landes, extending along the coast of the  
bay of Biscay. This is a barren sandy  
country, covered with fern, pines, and the  
holm-tree; of the bark of which corks  
are made. It is thinly peopled. The  
soil, however, is improved by manuring it  
with marl, and sowing it with rye. Mont-  
de-Marian is the capital of this depart-  
ment, and Dax the episcopal see.  
LANDGUARD FORT, a fort on the  
Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich,  
but within the limits of Essex. It was  
erected for the defence of the port of Har-  
wich, the entrance of which it com-  
mands.  
LANDRECY, a town of France, in the  
department of the North and late province  
of Hainault. It was besieged in vain by  
prince

# LAN

prince Eugene in 711. It is seated on the river Sambre, 18 miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

**LANDSCROON**, a fort of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on an eminence, three miles from Basil. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

**LANDSCROON**, or **LANDSCRONA**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 22 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 12. E. lat. 55. 52. N.

**LAND'S END**, a promontory of Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moorstone. Lon. 5. 40. W. lat. 50. 6. N.

**LANDSCHUT**, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, seated on the river Zeider, 12 miles W. of Schweidnitz.

**LANDSCHUT**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the river Isar, 35 miles N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

**LANDSCHUT**, a town of Moravia, seated on the river Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

**LANDSPERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the marche of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Warta, 32 miles N. E. of Frankfurt on the Oder. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

**LANDSPERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated near the river Lech, 23 miles S. of Augsburg.

**LANERK**, a borough of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, seated on the river Clyde, 20 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 3. 49. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

**LANERKSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Dumbartonshire; on the E. by the counties of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles; on the S. by Dumfriesshire; and on the W. by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. Its extent from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and from E. to W. 36. The southern part of this county is generally called Clydesdale. See **CLYDESDALE**.

\* **LANGDON**, the name of two parishes in Essex, contiguous to each other, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort. The first is called Langdon with B.ildon; the second Langdon Hills, or Langdon with West Lea. This, which is likewise more commonly called Laindon Hills, was once supposed to be the highest ground in Essex, but, on a survey, it was found not to be so high as Danbury. The ascent on the N. side is easy; but on the south, S. E. and

S. W. the traveller is astonished at the descent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extensive valley, with a view of London to the right; the Thames winding through the valley, with the ships sailing up and down, the view extending to the left beyond the Medway, and bounded in front by the hills of Kent. Langdon Hills are 22 miles E. by N. of London.

**LANGREAC**, a town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne, seated near the river Allier, among mountains, 17 miles E. of St. Flour. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

**LANGREAIS**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, once famous for its excellent melons. It is seated on the Loire, 12 miles W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

**LANGELAND**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, in the strait called the Great Belt. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Ruteping. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 55. 4. N.

**LANGIONE**, a large, rich, and strong town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a magnificent royal palace, seated on a small river, 140 miles S. E. of Ava. Lon. 101. 15. E. lat. 21. 12. N.

**LANGON**, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is noted for excellent wine, and is seated on the river Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bazas. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 44. 33. N.

**LANGPORT**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, on the river Parret, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater. It is 10 miles S. E. of Bridgewater, and 128 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

**LANGRES**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. The cutlery wares made here are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the sources of the river Marne. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beyond conception. It is 35 miles N. E. of Dijon, and 100 S. by E. of Rheims. Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

**LANGUEDOC**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyons; on the E. by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W. by Gascony; and on the S. by the Mediterranean and Roussillon. It was 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where broadest.

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broadest. The clergy were more rich and  
numerous here than in any other part of  
France, there having been before the re-  
volution, three archbishops and 20 bishops.  
It was divided into Upper and Lower Lan-  
guedoc. Toulouse was the capital. It is  
now included in the departments of Aude,  
Gard, Upper Garonne, and Hérault.  
\* LANION, a town of France, in the  
department of the North Coast and late  
province of Bretagne. Its trade consists  
in wine and hemp, and it has some mineral  
waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guin-  
ganp, and the environs, speak the Welsh  
language, which was probably brought  
hither by the Britons, who took refuge in  
these parts, in the fifth century. Lanion  
is 15 miles W. of Treguier.  
LANNOY, a town of France, in the  
department of the North and late province  
of French Flanders, five miles from Lille.  
Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. 35. N.  
\* LANSINBURGH, a flourishing town  
of N. America, in the state of New York.  
It was formerly called the New City, and  
stands on the E. side of Hudson's River,  
opposite the S. branch of Mohawk River,  
and nine miles N. of Albany.  
LANZO, a town of Piedmont, seated on  
the river Sture, 12 miles N. W. of Tu-  
rin. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 45. 9. N.  
LAON, a considerable town of France,  
in the department of Aisne and late pro-  
vince of Soissonnois, with a cattle and late  
bishop's see. Its principal trade consists  
in corn and wine; and it is noted for ex-  
cellent artichokes. It is advantageously  
seated on a mountain, 77 miles N. E. of  
Paris. Lon. 3. 43. E. lat. 49. 34. N.  
LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on  
the N. by China; on the E. by Tonquin  
and Cochinchina; on the S. by Cambod-  
ia; and on the W. by Burmah. This  
country is full of forests, and abounds in  
rice, fruits, and fish. The inhabitants are  
well made, robust, of an olive complexion,  
and mild; but very superstitious, and  
much addicted to women. Their princi-  
pal occupation is tilling the ground, and  
fishing. The king is absolute, and has no  
other law than his own will. He shows  
himself but twice a year, and has a large  
revenue from elephants' teeth found in his  
dominions. Their religion is much the  
same as in China. Langsone is the capital.  
LAPLAND, a large country in the N. of  
Europe, bounded on the N. by the North  
Sea and the Frozen Ocean, on the E. by  
the White Sea, on the S. by Sweden and  
the gulf of Bothnia, and on the W. by Nor-  
way. It is situated between 69 and 75° of  
N. lat. comprehending, on the most north-  
ern side of it, the Frozen Alps, or Alps of

LAP

Snow. These Alps compose the summit  
of that chain of mountains called Severnoi,  
whose declivity toward the E. and S. con-  
sists of lower mountains, deserts, forests,  
fens, and lakes. Swedish Lapland occu-  
pies the southern division of this country,  
which is the largest; Russian Lapland is  
situated in the eastern part; and Danish  
Lapland, which is the smallest division,  
extends the whole length of that chain of  
high mountains, on their northern side.  
The Laplanders are of a middling stature.  
They have generally a flatish face, fallen  
cheeks, dark grey eyes, thin beard, brown  
hair, are stout, straight, and of a yell-  
complexion, occasioned by the weather,  
the smoke of their habitations, and their  
habitual filthiness. Their manner of life  
renders them hardy, agile, and supple,  
but, at the same time, much inclined to  
laziness. They have plain common sense,  
are peaceable, obedient to their superiors,  
not given to theft, nor sly, cheerful in  
company, but mistrustful, cheats in com-  
merce, and so proud of their country and  
constitution, that, when removed from the  
place of their nativity, they usually die of  
the nostalgia, or longing to return. Their  
women are short, often well-made, com-  
plaisant, chaste, and extremely nervous;  
which is also observable sometimes among  
the men. The language of the Laplanders  
comprehends so many dialects, that it is  
with difficulty they understand each other.  
Notwithstanding the introduction of Chris-  
tianity, they have preserved their pastoral  
manners; so that agriculture prospers not  
much among them. They are divided  
into Fishers and Mountaineers. The for-  
mer make their habitations in the neigh-  
bourhood of some lake, whence they draw  
their subsistence. The others seek their  
support upon the mountains, possessing  
herds of reindeer, which they use accord-  
ing to the season; but they go generally  
on foot. They are very industrious herd-  
men, and are rich in comparison of the  
Fishers. Some of them possess six hun-  
dred or a thousand reindeer; and have  
often silver in money, or plate; those who  
possess but a small stock, give to every in-  
dividual a proper name. They castrate  
the superfluous males by crushing the tes-  
ticle with their teeth: such reindeer are  
alert, tame, large, strong, and handsome;  
on which account they use them for  
draught, and hold them in such esteem,  
that it is a compliment among them to call  
each other a gilt reindeer. The Lapland  
fishers, who are also called Laplanders of  
the woods, because in summer they dwell  
upon the borders of the lakes, and in win-  
ter in the forests, live by fishing and hunt-  
ing.

ing, and choose their situation from its convenience for either. The introduction of fire-arms has almost entirely abolished the use of the bow and arrow. With respect to the large game, such as wild reindeer, wolves, &c. they most frequently knock them down with clubs, as it is easy to come up with them by their snow-shoes, which are very long, and prevent them from sinking into the snow: bears they generally shoot, and finish them with spears. Before looking after their reindeer, the fishery, and the chase, the men employ themselves in the construction of their canoes, which are little, light, and compact. They also make sledges, to which they give the form of a canoe; harness for the reindeer; all sorts of utensils in wood, such as cups, bowls, &c. which are sometimes prettily carved, sometimes ornamented with bones, brass, or horn: it is the man's business, likewise, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women consists in making nets for the fishery, drying fish and meat, milking the reindeer, making cheese, and tanning hides. They prepare the nerves of the reindeer in such a manner as to make them serve for thread; and draw brass wire by the help of the horns of the reindeer pierced, instead of a drawing iron. They embroider their clothes with brass wire, silver, sham gold, or wool, which they have the art of dying in all sorts of colours. These people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with briars, bark, linen, turf, coarse cloth, felt, or reindeer skins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains, which open at sundown. They are not able to stand upright in these huts, but constantly sit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down quite naked; and, to separate the apartments, place upright sticks at small distances. They cover themselves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur bag. Their household furniture consists of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, spoons, and sometimes tin, or even silver basins: to these may be added their implements of fishing and hunting. That they may not be obliged to carry such a number of things with them in their excursions, they build, at certain distances, in the forests, little huts made like pigeon-houses, and placed upon the trunk of a tree cut off at about the height of six feet from the root. In these elevated huts they keep their goods and provisions; and though they are never shut, yet are they never plundered. In their dress they use no linen. The men wear close breeches, reaching down to their shoes, which are

made of untanned skin, pointed, and turned up before; and, in winter, they put a little hay in them. Their doublet is made to fit their shape, and open at the breast; over this they wear a close coat, whose skirts reach down to the knees, and it is fastened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or brass. To this girdle they tie their knives, their instruments for getting fire, and their smoking apparatus. Their clothes are made of fur, leather, or cloth; always bordered with fur, or cloth of different colours. Their caps are edged with fur, pointed at top, and the four seams adorned with bits of a different colour. The Russian Laplanders generally border their caps with rat-skins. The women wear breeches, shoes, doublets, and close coats, like the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with brass wire. Beside these, they wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Russian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and ear-rings, to which they sometimes hang chains of silver, which pass two or three times round the neck. They sometimes wear caps folded after the manner of turbans; and sometimes caps to the shape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of brass wire, or with bits of different colours. The reindeer supply the Laplanders with the greatest part of their provisions; the chase and the fishery furnish the rest: but the flesh of the bear is their most delicate meat. They eat every kind of fish, even the sea-dog; as well as all sorts of wild animals, not excepting birds of prey and carnivorous animals. Their winter provisions consist of flesh and fish, both of which they eat raw. They put the milk of the reindeer into the stomach of that animal, and so let it freeze; and when they want to use their frozen milk, they chop off pieces with a hatchet. The seasoning of their food is the fat of sea-dogs, and salt, if they can get it. They make soups of a sort of cheese, which is so fat, that it takes fire on applying a candle. Their common drink is water, sometimes mixed with milk: brandy is scarce with them; but they are very fond of it. Their most considerable traffic is with the Norwegians. Formerly this trade was carried on in the way of barter; but coin is now current among them. The balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; because they can furnish more merchandise in skins and furs, than they buy flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the money, which they have not immediate occasion for, they bury in the earth, as well as their plate, and whatever they

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tanned skin, pointed, and turned out, and, in winter, they put a little on. Their doublet is made to open, and open at the breast; they wear a close coat, whose buttons go down to the knees, and it is bound them by a leathern girdle, and with plates of tin or brass. Girdle they tie their knives, their tools for getting fire, and their apparatus. Their clothes are of fur, leather, or cloth; always with fur, or cloth of different colour. Their caps are edged with fur, the top, and the four seams adorned with a different colour. The Russians generally border their coats with rat-skins. The women wear shoes, doublets, and close coats; but their girdle is embroidered with brass wire. Besides, they wear kerchiefs, and mittens, made of Russian painted cloth, on their fingers, and ear-rings, to which sometimes hang chains of silver pails two or three times round the neck. They sometimes wear caps after the manner of turbans; and these caps to the shape of the head; they are ornamented with the embroidery of brass wire, or with list of different colours. The reindeer supply the Russians with the greatest part of their skins; the chase and the fishery furnish the rest: but the flesh of the bear is not delicate meat. They eat every fish, even the sea-dog; as well as the flesh of wild animals, not excepting the prey and carnivorous animals. Their winter provisions consist of flesh, both of which they eat raw. They put the milk of the reindeer into the stomach of that animal, and so let it rot; and when they want to use their milk, they chop off pieces with a knife. The seasoning of their food is of sea-dogs, and salt, if they can get it; they make soups of a sort of cheese, which is so fat, that it takes fire on a candle. Their common drink is beer, sometimes mixed with milk: it is scarce with them; but they are fond of it. Their most considerable trade is with the Norwegians. Formerly the trade was carried on in the way of barter; but coin is now current among them. The balance is always in favour of the Russians; because they can furnish the Norwegians with skins and furs, than any flour, cloth, and hardware goods. The money, which they have not immediate occasion for, they bury in the ground, as well as their plate, and whatever they

## LAR

they think of value. Nor even at the point of death do they declare the spot where it is hidden, imagining that they shall want it in the other world; and thus the best part of their property is entirely lost. Sterility is a reproach among the women. They are generally delivered without difficulty; the husband assists at the labour, and affords his wife the necessary help. Their cradle is small, light, and made in the shape of a canoe pointed at the two extremities; and, in their journeys, the women carry it at their backs. Their weddings are kept at the bride's house, who is dressed in her best manner, and appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the custom with either women or maidens: the feast is a kind of club-meet, to which each of the guests brings meat and drink. Their diversion, at weddings and other merry makings, is the game of fox and geese: they wrestle, and jump over a stick; and are fond of giving grotesque accounts of different adventures. They likewise dance and sing, or rather howl in disagreeable measures. The new-married people live with the woman's relations for the first year; at the end of which they retire to their own hut. The Laplanders bury their dead in coffins, in some cantons with their clothes on, in others quite naked. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greatest number of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is full of superstition, and a compound of Christian and Pagan ceremonies.

LAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk; and its territory abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lon. 52. 45. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

LARACHA, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. It was once in possession of the Spaniards, but the Moors took it from them. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 35. 40. N.

LAREDO, a seaport of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilbao. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

LARINO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; 60 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 41. 33. N.

LARISSA, an ancient, rich, and famous town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's see, a palace, and some handsome mosques.

## LAV

It was famous as the residence of Achilles, and still retains its ancient name. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly seated on the river Pencus, 50 miles S. of Salonichi, and 120 N. by W. of Athens. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

LARISAN, a province of Persia, which lies N. E. of the gulf of Persia. Lar is the capital.

LARRYBUNDAR, a seaport of Hindoostan, Proper, at the mouth of the river Indus, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. Lon. 67. 37. E. lat. 24. 44. N.

LARTA. See ARTA.

LASSA, or LAHASSA, the capital of the country of Great Thibet, in Asia. It is not a large city; but the houses are of stone, and are spacious and lofty. About seven miles on the E. side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, which contains on its summit the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 24 miles N. E. of the crossing place of the river Sanpoo, which is seven miles from the foot of Mount Kambala; and it is 850 miles N. by E. of Calcutta. Lon. 91. 40. E. lat. 30. 34. N.

LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, an ancient and considerable town of Asia, in Syria, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast, and is 74 miles S. W. of Aleppo, and 245 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 30. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

LATTON, a village in Essex, between Epping and Harlow. It had once a priory of Augustine monks, whose church, now used for a barn, stands about three miles S. of the parish church. Lattou is about 21 miles N. by W. of London.

LAVAL, a considerable town of France, in the department of Maine and late province of the same name. It has been recently erected into a bishopric, suffragan to Rennes. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It has two castles, and is seated on the river Maine, 15 miles S. of the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

LAVANUND, or LAVANT MINDE, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the archbishop of Saltzburg, and is seated on the river Drave, 40 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 18. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

LAVALUR, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of

A 3 2 Langue.

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Languedoc. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see; and it is seated on the river Agout, 10 miles N. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

LAUBACH, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Carniola, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on a river of the same name, in which are the largest crawfish in Europe, 32 miles S. of Clagenfurt, and 155 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, 15 miles S. W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

LAUDER, a borough of Scotland, in Berwickshire; a small town, but lately much improved. Near it, is Lauder Castle, 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

LAUDERDALE, a district of Berwickshire, in Scotland. It is so called from the river Leader, whose name is supposed to be a corruption of Lauder.

LAVELLO, an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; 30 miles E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

LAVELT, or LAVELT, a village in the bishopric of Liege, near Maestricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

LAVENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a branch of the river Breton, and is a large clothing town. Its church is one of the finest in the county: its steeple is 137 feet high. It is 12 miles S. by E. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 61 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 51. E. lat. 52. 39. N.

\* LAVER, the name of three contiguous parishes in Essex, lying between Harlow and Ongar, and distinguished by the appellations of HIGH, MAGDALEN, and LITTLE. In High Laver, that illustrious philosopher, John Locke, spent the greatest part of the last ten years of his life, at the seat of Sir Francis Masham, bart. Here he died, in 1704, and was interred on the S. side of the churchyard, under a black marble gravestone. These parishes are about 21 miles N. by W. of London.

\* LAUFFEN, a small village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, about a league from the town of Schaffhausen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which Mr. Core thinks to be about 50 or 60 feet, and the breadth 300.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 10 miles S. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Ger-

many, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on a rock, on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. It is 17 miles E. of Basle. Lon. 8. 1. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

LAUGHTON, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on a high hill, near Roch-Aboey. It has a church, whose tower and spire, for delicacy and just proportion, are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. The height of the steeple is 195 feet; and it is seen, in some places, at the distance of 60 miles.

LAVIGNA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It lies on the E. side of Genoa, eight miles from Rapallo, at the mouth of a river of the same name.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wilts, with a good market on Wednesday, for corn and malt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 88 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 3. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

LAUNCESTON, a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Tamar. It is the county-town, and had a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town, stands the old priory. It is 23 miles N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

LAUNU, a town of Bohemia, near Egra, on the road from Leipzick to Prague, seated in a territory abounding in fine pastures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high esteem. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

LAVORO, TERRA DI, a province of the kingdom of Naples; bounded on the W. by the Campagna of Rome and by Abruzzo Citeriore; on the N. by Abruzzo Citeriore and Molise; and on the S. by the Principato Citeriore. It is 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; and it is proper for tillage, whence it took its name. It is fertile in excellent vines and fruits. There are also mineral springs and mines of sulphur; and Mount Vesuvius sometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital.

LAUSANNE, a large, ancient, and handsome town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, in the canton of Bern, with a famous college, and a bishop's see. It contains about 7000 inhabitants. It is built upon such a steep ascent, that, in some places, the horses cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot-passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps. But these inconveniences are amply compensated by the most sublime views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays de

# LAU

# LAU

the circle of Suabia, and one of the best towns, with a castle. It is the house of Austria, and is a rock, on the Rhine, which divides into two parts. It is 17 miles E. of N. 8. 2. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

**LUTON**, a village in the W. riding, on a high hill, near Rochford, has a church, whose tower and spire, in proportion, are equalled by any Gothic piece of the height of the steeple is 195 ft. It is seen, in some places, at the distance of 60 miles.

**LIVIGNO**, a town of Italy, in the valley of Genoa. It lies on the E. side of the lake of Rapallo, at the mouth of a river of the same name.

**LUTON**, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday, for corn and other goods. It is 10 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 10 miles S. of London. Lon. 1. 51. 13. N.

**LAKE**, a borough of Cornwall, market on Saturday, seated on the river. It is the county-town, and the castle, which is now in ruins, and without the town, stands the old castle. It is 13 miles N. of Plymouth, and 10 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 51. 40. N.

**LITOMITSA**, a town of Bohemia, near Egra, on a road from Leipzick to Prague, a territory abounding in fine pastures, excellent fruits, particularly apples, are held in high esteem. Lon. 15. 51. 40. N.

**LAURIA**, TERRA DI, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Campagna of Rome and by the Citeriore; on the N. by Abruzzo and Molise; and on the S. by the principato Citeriore. It is 63 miles long, and 35 in breadth; and it is a fertile soil, whence it took its name. It is fertile in excellent vines and fruits. There are also mineral springs and mines of iron; and Mount Vesuvius sometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. It is the capital.

**LAUSANNE**, a large, ancient, and handsome town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, in the canton of Bern, famous college, and a bishop's see. It contains about 7000 inhabitants. It is situated upon such a steep ascent, that the horses cannot, without difficulty, draw up a carriage; the passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps. But these inconveniences are amply compensated by the sublime views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays

# LAX

de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. The church, the townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent; and it is seated between three hills, a mile from the lake of Geneva, 30 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

**LAUTERBURG**, a town of Eastern Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm; 50 miles N. E. of Thorn.

**LAUTERBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, on the frontiers of Alsace, 10 miles S. E. of Weissenburg, and subject to the French. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

**LAWENBURG**, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the river Elbe, with a castle on an eminence. It is 40 miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

**LAWENBURG**, the duchy of, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the E. by Mecklenburg, and on the other sides by Holstein, except to the W. on which the duchy of Luncenburg lies. It is about 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Lawenburg is the capital.

**LAWENBURG**, a town of Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 54. 33. N.

**LAWINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the duke of Neuburg. It is seated on the Danube, 32 miles N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

**LAWRENCE KIRK**, a handsome little town of Kincardineshire in Scotland; the patriotic proprietor of which, the late lord Gardenston, established, a few years ago, a flourishing manufacture of lawn, cambric, linen, and various other articles. He had the generosity, moreover, to renounce freely all the oppressive services due from his tenants. This place is six miles W. of Inverberrie.

**LAWRENCE, ST.** the largest river in N. America, proceeding from the lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal, it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger. Above Montreal it is called the Iroquois.

**LAXENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with a palace, where the princes of the house of Austria go for pleasure. It is seated on a small river,

# LEB

10 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

**LAYTONSTONE**. See **LOW LAYTON**.

**LEA**, a river, which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and running S. E. to Hertford and Ware, and afterward S. dividing Essex from part of Hertfordshire, and Essex from Middlesex, falls into the Thames, a little below Blackwall. By this river large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

**LEADHILLS**, a village of Lanarkshire, in Scotland, situated among the mountains of Clydesdale, by some said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundreds of miners, with their families. These miners, though, in a great measure, excluded from society by their situation, not only find means to procure a comfortable subsistence, but pay more attention to the cultivation of the mind, than many of their countrymen, situated seemingly in more favourable circumstances for the attainment of knowledge. As an evidence of this, they are very intelligent, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village.

**LEATHERHEAD**, a town in Surrey, which had formerly a market. Here is a handsome bridge of many arches over the river Mole. It is 19 miles S. W. by S. of London.

**LEATHES WATER**, called also **WYTHBURN**, or **THIRLMERE WATER**, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S. by E. of Keswick. It begins at the foot of Mount Helwellyn, which it skirts for the space of four miles, receiving numerous torrents that descend from the mountains. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, that are joined by a bridge. The outlet of this lake joins the rapid river Greeta at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwent.

**LEAWAVA**, a seaport of Asia, on the E. coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 83. 15. E. lat. 6. 40. N.

**LEBEDA**, an ancient seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old castle; seated on the Mediterranean, 85 miles E. of Tripoli. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 32. 50. N.

**LEBRIJA**, an ancient, strong, and pleasant town of Spain, in Andalusia; seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the best oil in Spain.

# LEE

Spain. It is 12 miles N. E. of St. Lucar. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 37. 8. N.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and marquisate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Oder, 10 miles N. of Francfort, and 43 E. of Berhn. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 52. 31. N.

LECCO, a rich, populous, and beautiful town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; 10 miles W. of the gulf of Venice, and 195 E. S. E. of Naples. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on lake Como, 26 miles N. of Milan. Lon. 9. 21. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, and uniting with the Maese, falls into the German Ocean near the Briel.

LECHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 34. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

LECNICH, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

LECTOURE, an ancient and strong town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, with a castle. It was lately an episcopal see, and is situated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E. of Condom. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is a well-built place, inhabited by many clothiers, who carry on a great trade. It is 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 116 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 52. 3. N.

LEDESMA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the river Tome, 20 miles S. W. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 31. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

LEE, a village in Kent, in the churchyard of which Dr. Halley, the great astronomer royal, is interred. It is six miles S. E. by E. of London.

LEEDS, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is situated in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England, and is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire. It is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of

# LEE

which vast quantities are sold in its Cloth-Halls. That called the Mixed-Cloth-Hall is a building of amazing extent, in which the cloth is placed on benches, for sale, every market-day; and the whole business is transacted within the space of an hour, without the least confusion. The White-Cloth-Hall is a similar building. The manufactures that supply these two halls extend about ten miles to the S. 15 to the S. W. and 8 to the N. and W. the mixed cloths being mostly made in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has a manufactory of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery. Within three miles of the town are numerous collieries. It is 22 miles W. S. W. of York, and 102 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

\* LEESTOWN, a flourishing town of N. America, in the state of Kentucky and county of Fayette. It is seated on the E. bank of the river Kentucky, and is regularly laid out. As the banks of the Kentucky are remarkably high, in some places 300, and even 400 feet, composed in general of stupendous perpendicular rock, there are few crossing places; the best being at Leestown; a circumstance which must greatly contribute to its increase. It lies a few miles W. of Lexington. See KENTUCKY RIVER.

LEFOGA, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, visited by capt. Cook in 1776. Many parts of the country, near the sea, are still waste, owing, perhaps, to the sandiness of the soil; but, in the internal parts, the soil is better; and the marks of considerable population, and of an improved state of cultivation, are conspicuous. Many of the plantations are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads. Large spots, covered with the paper mulberry-tree, were observed, and the plantations in general were abundantly stocked with plants and fruit-trees. To these captain Cook made some addition, by sowing the seeds of melons, Indian corn, &c. The island is but seven miles in length, and its breadth, in some places, not above three.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, with a good market on Wednesday. It is 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 154 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

LEERDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, 17 miles N. E. of Dort. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

LEEROT,

## LEE

quantities are sold in its Cloth-hall, called the Mixed-Cloth-hall, of amazing extent, in which cloth is placed on benches, for market-day; and the whole transacted within the space of without the least confusion.

Cloth-Hall is a similar building, manufactures that supply these two and about ten miles to the S. 15 W. and 8 to the N. and W. cloths being mostly made in the good of the river Aire, and the is in that of the Calder. Leeds manufactory of camlets, which has and a flourishing one of carpets those of Wilts and Scotland. also some mills for the cutting of and a great pottery. Within of the town are numerous col- is 22 miles W. S. W. of and 102 N. by W. of London. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

TOWN, a flourishing town of N. in the state of Kentucky and coun- ette. It is seated on the E. bank er Kentucky, and is regularly laid on the banks of the Kentucky are ly high, in some places 300, and feet, composed in general of per- pendicular rock, there are few places; the best being at Lee's- circumstance which must greatly e to its increase. It lies a few of Lexington. See KENTUCKY

OGA, one of the Friendly Islands, Pacific Ocean, visited by capt. 1776. Many parts of the coun- the sea, are still waste, owing, to the sandiness of the soil; but, in other parts, the soil is better; marks of considerable population, an improved state of cultivation, numerous. Many of the plantations sed in such a manner, that the running parallel to each other, numerous public roads. Large spots, with the paper mulberry-tree, served, and the plantations in ge- re abundantly stocked with plants trees. To these captain Cook me addition, by sowing the seeds ns, Indian corn, &c. The island seven miles in length, and its in some places, not above three. t, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 18 of Stafford, and 154 N. N. W. on. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 53. 16. N. RDAM, a town of the United es, in Holland, 17 miles N. E. of Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

LEEROT,

## LEI

LEEROT, a fortress of Germany, in E. Friesland, seated at the mouth of the river Lee, where it falls into the Embs, about 10 miles from Emden.

LEeward ISLANDS, that part of Caribbean islands, in the W. Indies, com- mencing at Dominica, and extending to Porto Rico.

LEUWE, a fortified town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Geet, 12 miles E. of Louvain. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LEGHORN, a strong, handsome, and considerable city of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, with one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean, which causes it to be visited by a prodigious number of strangers. It is a free port, and the merchandise brought there is never visited; for the officers of the city take great care that trade may meet with no interruption. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and every other religion is undisturbed. The Jews have a handsome synagogue here, as well as schools. They are very rich, and so well protected, that it is a proverb here, That a man may as well beat the Great Duke, as a Jew. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley slaves. At a little distance is a lighthouse, on a small island. In the great square is the statue of duke Ferdinand I. The air here was very unhealthy till the marshes about it were drained. The commodities that are imported hence, are, silk, wine, and oil. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 10 miles S. of Pisa, 45 S. W. of Florence, and 145 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

LEGNANO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Venetian, seated on the river Adige, 25 miles below Verona.

LEICESTER, the county-town of Lei- cesterhire, with three markets, on Wed- nesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is a bor- ough, and a place of great antiquity, but much declined from its former magnitude and importance. It has suffered much in the civil commotions of this kingdom, and in those under Charles I. was burned by the royalists. It is still a populous, but not a handsome town. The combing and spinning of wool into worsted, and manufacturing it into stockings and other hosiery articles, is the chief business of

## LEI

this town and its neighbourhood. It has five parish churches and a spacious mar- ket-place. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V. was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, where cardinal Wolsey ended his days, overwhelmed with sickness and disgrace, as pathetically described by Shakspeare. Leicester is seated on the river Soar, one of the bridges over which, called Bow Bridge, was long visited by the lovers of antiquity, on account of its hav- ing been the accidental monument over the grave of king Richard III. But this bridge fell down in November 1791. Leicester is 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 99 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 52. 38. N.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county of Eng- land, bounded on the N. by Nottingham- shire, on the E. by the counties of Lin- coln and Rutland, on the S. by Northamp- tonshire, on the S. W. by Warwickshire, and on the N. W. by Derbyshire. It ex- tends about 35 miles from E. to W. and 30 from N. to S. It contains six hundreds, 12 market towns, and 200 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. The air of this county is extremely healthful, and the soil, in general, strong and stiff, composed of clay and marl. It affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of peans, for which it is proverbially noted. To- ward the N. W. the Burdon Hills rise to a great height; and, in their neighbour- hood, lies Charnwood, or Charley Forest, a rough and open tract. Farther to the N. W. are valuable coal mines. The N. E. parts feed great numbers of sheep, which are of a very large size, without horns, and clothed with thick long flakes of soft wool, particularly fitted for the worsted manufactures. The E. and S. E. part of the county is a rich grazing tract. This county, indeed, has been long famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and its reputation has been much extended by the great skill of Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, near Loughborough, who has bred every species of domestic quadruped to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the prin- cipal one in this county. Its chief rivers are the Avon; the Soar, anciently, the Leire; the Wreke, Anker, and Wel- land.

\* LEIGH, a seaport of Essex, on a creek in the mouth of the Thames, op- posite the eastern extremity of Canvey Island. It is noted for oysters, and has

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# LEI

a good road for shipping. It is 18 miles S. S. E. of Chelmsford, and 40 E. of London. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

LEIGH, a town of Lancashire, whose market is almost come to nothing. It is seven miles N. of Warrington, and 164 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a large town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a branch of the Ouse, over which is a bridge, leading into Buckinghamshire. Its market is considerable for fat cattle. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

LEININGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seven miles S. W. of Worms. Lon. 8. 22. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LEINA, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Hesse Cassel, flows N. through Brunfwiek-Lunenburg, and passing by Heiligenstadt, Gottingen, Cilenburg, and Hanover, falls into the Aller.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Connaught and Munster, and on the N. by Ulster. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It contains 12 counties and 858 parishes. The counties are Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, West Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom. Dublin is the capital. The chief rivers are, the Barrow, Boyne, Liffey, Neur, Urrin or Slane, and the Inny. The air is temperate, and the soil fruitful in corn and pastures.

LEIPSICK, a rich, large, strong, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a castle, and a famous university. It is a handsome place, neat, and regularly built, and the streets are lighted in the night. It carries on a great trade, and has a right to stop and sell the merchandise designed to pass through it. There are three great fairs here every year, which are celebrated throughout all Germany, and last a fortnight each. There are six handsome colleges belonging to the university, beside the private colleges. The townhouse makes but an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine structure. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1632, and in 1642 by the Swedes. In 1745 and 1756, it was taken possession of by the Prussians. The Austrians, under marshal Daun, besieged it in vain in 1756. They took it,

# LEI

however, two years afterward, but were soon obliged to give it up. It was restored to the elector of Saxony by the peace of 1763. It is seated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyffe, the Elstter, and the Barde, 40 miles N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

LEITH, a seaport of Scotland, in Edinburghshire. It is seated on the frith of Forth, two miles N. of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port. It is a large and populous town, containing many handsome houses; but the greater part of the ancient buildings are neither elegant nor commodious. As the town is situated on both sides of the harbour, it is divided into N. and S. Leith. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier, at the mouth of the little river, called the Water of Leith. This harbour is now greatly improved, and accommodated with an elegant drawbridge and a good quay. When the proposed new basin and docks are added, this place will become, in every respect, a safe, capacious, and convenient station for trading vessels. In 1781, a fleet of above 500 merchant ships, under convoy of several ships of the line, remained here some weeks, and were supplied with fresh provisions and vegetables from the Edinburgh market, without any rise in the price of those articles. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size, and constructed with peculiar elegance. The largest ships at this port, however, are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. The port is happily situated for the navigation of the eastern seas. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass, ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. Thence are imported vast quantities of timber, oak bark, hides, linen rags, pearl-shells, flax, hemp, tar, &c. From France, Spain, and Portugal, are imported wine, brandy, oranges, and lemons; and from the W. Indies and America, rice, indigo, rum, sugar, and logwood. Ships of considerable size are built at this port; and here are several extensive ropewalks. There are also flourishing manufactories of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; a great carpet manufactory, a soap-work, and some iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

LEITH-HILL, a hill in Surry, admired for one of the finest prospects in Europe. It is situated about five miles E. by S. of Dorking.

\* LEITHIUM,

# LEI

two years afterward, but were not to give it up. It was restored to Saxony by the peace of 1763, and is seated in a plain, between the Elbe and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyffe, the Elster, and the Elbe, 5 miles N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 51. 19. N.

LEITH, a seaport of Scotland, in Edinburgh. It is seated on the frith of the Firth of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is a large busy town, containing many hand-icrafts; but the greater part of the buildings are neither elegant nor commodious. As the town is situated on the edge of the harbour, it is divided into two parts. The harbour is secured by a stone pier, at the mouth of the Firth, called the Water of Leith. The harbour is now greatly improved, and commodated with an elegant draw-bridge and a good quay. When the proposed docks and piers are added, this place will, in every respect, be a safe, capacious and convenient station for trading.

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There are imported vast quantities of timber, oak bark, hides, linen rags, flax, hemp, tar, &c. From Spain, and Portugal, are imported brandy, oranges, and lemons; from the W. Indies and America, indigo, rum, sugar, and logwood. Of considerable size are built at this port and here are several extensive rope-works. There are also flourishing man-ufactories of bottle-glass, window-glass, crystal; a great carpet manufactory, and some iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lon. 56. 0. N.

LEITH-HILL, a hill in Surry, admired for the finest prospects in Europe. It is situated about five miles E. by S. of London.

\* LEITRIM,

# LEM

\* LEITRIM, the county-town of Leitrim in Ireland; formerly a place of some note, of which St. Liegus was bishop. It is 80 miles N. W. of Dublin.

\* LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, on the E. by Fermanagh and Cavan; by Longford on the S. E. Roscommon on the S. W. and Sligo on the W. It is about 42 miles long, and 17 broad; is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black cattle, but has few places of note. It contains 21 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

\* LEIXSLIP, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, with a castle, beautifully seated on the banks of the Liffey. It is a noble edifice, with large garden; on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon Leap, there being plenty of that fish here. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy, and a mile hence is Castletown, the magnificent seat of Mr. Connolly. Leixslip is eight miles W. of Dublin.

LEMBURG, a town of Poland, capital of Red Russia, seated in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the river Peltu, between Kaminiack and Cracow, 90 miles N. of the former, 150 E. of the latter, and 212 S. of Warsaw. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is seated on an eminence without the town. The square, churches, and public buildings, are magnificent, and it is a large and rich trading place. It has a Roman Catholic archbishop, and an Armenian, as well as a Russian bishop. In 1672, it was besieged in vain by the Turks, but in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII. king of Sweden. Lon. 24. 26. E. lat. 49. 51. N. See GALICIA.

LEMBO, the ancient Imbros, an island, of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, about 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name and a harbour. Lon. 26. 0. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

LENGOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and county of Lippe, 17 miles N. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

LEMNOS, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It is situated near the entrance of the Dardanelles, and its capital is of the same name. It is above 112 miles in circumference according to Pliny, who says that it is often shadowed by Mount Athos, though at the distance of 87 miles. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was thence called Lemnius Pater. Lemnos was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which, unfortunately, not a trace remains; and what historians relate of it serves only to excite, but not to gratify, curiosity. Pliny mentions three other buildings of the same kind; one in Crete, the other in Egypt, and the last in Italy. The idea which he gives of these monuments fills the imagination with horror. In the labyrinth of Egypt, extent, magnificence, and solidity, were conspicuous. That immense inclosure was divided into sixteen parts, each of which represented one of the provinces of the empire. Vast palaces, prodigious pyramids, and temples erected to all the deities of Egypt, were there to be seen in astonishing succession. These structures communicated with each other by magnificent flights of steps, sumptuous porticos, and colonnades of porphyry, under which were ranged the statues of the gods, and of the kings. It was often requisite to traverse in the dark the extensive subterranean passages; and persons have been lost in the innumerable windings of this wonderful building. One part of these awful scenes was consecrated to the tombs of their kings, or to those of the sacred crocodiles, whose bodies they preserved: in a word, says Herodotus, the labyrinth of Egypt contained three thousand chambers, embellished with the most exquisite productions of art. Pliny informs us, that the labyrinth of Lemnos was adorned with 150 columns; that the gates were suspended with such art, that a child could move them; that the whole had been raised by three architects, Zmilus, Rhodus, and Theodorus; and that some remains of it were visible in his time. In saying that the labyrinth of Lemnos was similar to that of Egypt, he undoubtedly means no more, than that it was of the same kind; it being impossible to conceive, that an island so diminutive, and so far from being in a flourishing situation, could furnish the means of such astonishing expenditures. With difficulty we form an idea of the sovereigns of a vast empire, who, with a vanity equally cruel and absurd, employ the half of their subjects in the construction of a tomb! The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoetes, and which Gælen went to examine. It is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with all the pomp of ceremony. This earth, called Terra Sigillata, formed into small loaves, and sealed with the grand signior's seal, is then dispersed over all Europe. The greatest virtues are attributed to it. Some physicians have even prescribed it; and yet a chymist of any knowledge can discover

# LEM

LEMON, a fruit of the Citrus, which is cultivated in the south of France, Italy, and the East Indies. It is a small, round, yellow fruit, with a thick, waxy rind, and a juicy, acid pulp. It is used for eating, and for making lemonade, marmalade, and other preserves. The lemon is also used in medicine, and is a powerful stimulant and antiseptic. It is a native of the East Indies, and was introduced into Europe by the Portuguese in the 16th century. The lemon is a member of the Citrus family, and is closely related to the orange and citron. It is a perennial plant, and can be cultivated in pots or in the ground. The lemon is a very important fruit in many parts of the world, and is used in a wide variety of ways. It is a source of vitamin C, and is also used in the food industry for flavoring and preservation. The lemon is a symbol of purity and freshness, and is often used in religious and cultural contexts. It is a fruit that has been enjoyed for centuries, and is likely to continue to be a popular fruit for many years to come.

discover nothing but a mere clayey earth, incapable of producing the effects that have been attributed to it. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks, are very industrious. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. Lon. 25. 28. E. lat. 40. 3. N.

LENA, a large river in the eastern part of Siberia, which flowing in a northerly direction, receives sixteen large rivers, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, by several mouths.

LENCICIA, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, seated on a rock. It stands in a morass, on the banks of the river Blura, 37 miles S. E. of Gnesna, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

LENHAM, a town of Kent, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on an eminence, 10 miles E. of Maidstone, and 47 E. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LENNOX. See DUMFRIES.

LENS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is eight miles N. E. of Arras, and 95 N. E. of Paris.

LENTINI; or LEONTINI, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S. W. of Catania.

LENZBURG, a town in Switzerland, on a small river, in the canton of Bern, eight miles W. of Baden.

LEOGANE, a town in the W. Indies, with a good harbour, seated in a beautiful plain, on the W. side of St. Domingo.

LEGMINSTER, a borough of Herefordshire, with a market on Friday. It is noted for its fine wool, and is seated on the river Lug, 25 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 137 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

LEO, ST. a small but strong town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marrecchia, eight miles S. W. of San Marino, and 15 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

LEON, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N. by the Asturias; on the W. by Galicia and Portugal; and on the S. by Estremadura and Castile, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douero. It pro-

duces all the necessaries of life; and Leon is the capital.

LEON, an ancient and large town of Spain, capital of the province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba, with a bishop's see. It has the finest cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; and boasts the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between two sources of the river Esla, 50 miles S. E. of Oviedo, and 165 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 13. W. lat. 42. 45. N.

LEON, New, a kingdom of N. America, in New Spain, which is very populous; and there are mines of silver in the adjacent mountains.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; the residence of the governor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Buccaneers in 1685, in fight of a Spanish army, who were six to one. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occasions earthquakes. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has several monasteries and nunneries belonging to it. At one end of this town is a lake, which ebbs and flows like the sea. It is 30 miles from the South Sea. Lon. 88. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

LEONARD LE NOBLET, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late territory of Limousin, with a considerable manufactory of paper, and another of cloth for clothing the army. It is seated on the river Vienne, 12 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 105 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E. of Chagant. Lon. 15. 23. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

LEONTINI. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLD. See LEMBERG.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a small but strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665; seated on the Waag, 36 miles N. W. of Neuhäusel, and 62 E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 6. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

LEORONG, a large country of Asia, bounded by part of China, and a part of the same name on the S. by Chinese Tartary on the N. by Korea on the E. and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, and conquered that vast empire. The inhabitants are more warlike, less polite, and not so industrious.

ing, a large country of Asia, by part of China, and a gulf of water on the S. by Chibets Tartars. To the N. by Korea on the E. and the N. part of Tartary on the W. From this country the Tartars of China, and conquered that empire. The inhabitants are more polite, and not so industrious.

44. N. LERINS, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean, lying on the coast of Provence, in France, five miles from Antibes. That near the coast, called St. Margaret, was guarded by invalids, state-prisoners

name of Lefgæ or Ligyes. The strength of their country, which is a region of mountains whose passes are known only to themselves, has probably, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They

# LET

They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. During the troubles in Persia, toward the beginning of this century, they repeatedly sacked the towns of Shamachie and Ardebil, and ravaged the neighbouring districts; and the present wretched state of Georgia and part of Armenia is owing to the frequency of these incursions. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians.

**LESKEARD**, a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and has a good free-school, and a considerable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly sold at Exeter. It is 49 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

\* **LESPIRE**, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, in the environs of which are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of the *cailloux de Medoc*, Medoc stones.

**LESSINES**, a town of Austrian Hainault, seated on the river Dender, and famous for its linen manufacture. It is six miles N. E. of Ath, and 22 S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

**LESTOFFE**. See **LOWESTOFFE**.

**LESTORMAL-CASTLE**, in Cornwall, near Lestwithiel, formerly the residence of the earls of Cornwall. This castle is situated on the edge of a hill, overlooking a deep valley, surrounded by a ditch, which is very deep and wide, and was formerly filled with water, brought by pipes from an adjoining hill. On the higher side, leading to the principal gate, traces of buildings are to be found.

**LESTWITHIEL**, a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Fowey, not far from its fall into Fowey Haven. Formerly ships came as far as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufactory; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. The gaul is likewise here. It is governed by a mayor, six capital burgesses, and 17 common-council-men. It is 19 miles W. N. W. of Plymouth, and 230 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

**LETTRE**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles N. W. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples.

# LEV

**LEVANT**. This word properly signifies the EAST; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for **TURKEY IN ASIA**; comprehending Naxos, Syria, Palestine, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The **LEVANT SEA** means the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

**LEVANTINA VAL**, or the **LEVANTINE VALLEY**, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard, and the Lago Maggiore, and divided into two parts by the river Tesino. It is about eight leagues long; but its breadth is inconsiderable. The lower part is extremely populous, rich in pasturage, and produces much hemp and flax. In the vicinity of lofty mountains, its climate is variable, and liable to frequent rains. In order to prevent these rains from damaging their crops, the inhabitants suspend and dry the corn and grass on several bars, supported by two high poles about 15 feet asunder. The houses are entirely of wood, and have externally the appearance of Swiss cottages, but a neglect of cleanliness proves the vicinity and greater similarity to the Italians. It is a bailiwick subject to the canton of Uri. The residence of the bailiff, Ossogna, consists only of a few houses.

**LEUCATE**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, 20 miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

**LEUCHSTENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria; seated on a mountain, near the river Eschreimpt, 50 miles N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

**LEVEN, LOCH**, a beautiful lake of Kinrossshire, in Scotland. It is about 12 miles in circumference, somewhat of a circular form, and irregularly indented. In this lake are several small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle. This was the place where the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was confined by the confederate lords, after the murder of her husband lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell. Hence, however, she escaped in 1568, by the assistance of the brother of the governor of the castle. Another island, named St. Serf's Isle, is said to have been a residence of the Pictish priests, called Cuides; it was afterward the seat of a priory, of which some remains are to be seen. This lake produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain seasons, are sent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a fine

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**LENTINA, VAL, or the LEVANTINE VALLEY**, a valley of Switzerland, between the mountains of Italy, lying between the Gothard, and the Lago Maggiore, divided into two parts by the river. It is about eight leagues in breadth, is considerable. The part is extremely populous, and produces much flax. In the vicinity of lofty mountains, its climate is variable, and frequent rains. In order to prevent rains from damaging their inhabitants suspend and dry the grapes on several bars, supported by high poles about 15 feet asunder. The trees are entirely of wood, and have the appearance of Swiss cottages. A neglect of cleanliness proves a great and greater similarity to the Swiss. It is a bailiwick subject to the canton of Uri. The residence of the bailiff, consists only of a few

**LEPONT, an ancient town of France**, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, 20 miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

**LESTENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria; on a mountain, near the river Elbe, 20 miles N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

**LEITH, LOCH**, a beautiful lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverclyde, its circumference, somewhat of a circle, and irregularly indented. In the lake are several small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle. This was the residence of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, who was confined by the confederate lords, over the murder of her husband, James, and her marriage with Henry. Hence, however, she escaped by the assistance of the brother of James, the earl of Argyll. Another island named St. Serf's Isle, is said to have been a residence of the Pictish king, called Cuilceid; it was afterward the site of a priory, of which some remains are to be seen. This lake produces a peculiar excellence; of which the fish, at certain seasons, are sent to Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a fine

## LEU

a singular species, called the gully trout, is here fished and dried for winter provision.

\* **LEVEN**, a river of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, which issues from Loch Leven; and, after a meandering course through a delightful vale, adorned with farms, seats, woods, and plantations, empties itself into the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumfries. This river is the subject of a beautiful little ode by Dr. Smollett; and, on the W. side of it, is a pillar erected to his memory.

\* **LEUGNE**, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saône and late province of Franche Comté, lying to the E. of Vesoul. Here is a cavern, 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which serves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible sign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, descend masses, or rather columns of ice, of a prodigious size. The brook, which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in summer, but flows in winter.

**LEUK**, a town of Switzerland, in the Upper Vallais. It is seated on an eminence near the Rhone, which is here very rapid. It is one of the independent *dixains*, or commonwealths of the Upper Vallais, and is remarkable for its springs, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg. Leuk is much frequented in the summer, on account of these springs. The patients either bathe, or drink the waters, which seem nearly to resemble those of Bath; but the accommodations for the company are very inconvenient; each person having only a small apartment, in which there is just room for a bed, a table, and two chairs. Formerly, the accommodations were tolerably good; but, unfortunately, in 1719, an *avalanche* (a vast body of snow) fell with such impetuosity from a neighbouring glacier, upon the village, as to overwhelm the greatest part of the houses and the baths, and to destroy a considerable number of the inhabitants. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

**LEVROUX**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, 35 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

**LEUSE**, a town of Austrian Hainault, seated on the river Dender, 14 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

**LEUTKIRK**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on a river that falls into the Iller, 22

## LEW

miles N. E. of Lindau, and 20 S. W. of Memmingen. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 47. 53. N.

**LEUTMERITZ**, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Elbe, 30 miles N. W. of Prague, and 40 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

**LEWARDEN**, a handsome, rich, populous, large, and strong town of the United Provinces, capital of Friesland. It was the usual place of residence of the stadtholder; and its buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to their trade; especially as they are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 53. 11. N.

**LEWENTZ**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on the river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is 25 miles N. E. of Gran, and 20 N. E. of Neuhausel. Lon. 18. 11. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

**LEWES**, a borough of Sussex, and the principal town of that county, with a market on Saturday. It is a well-built populous place, containing six parish churches, and is seated on the river Ouse, which is navigable here for barges. Near this town was fought a bloody battle in 1263, when Henry III. and his son prince Edward (afterward Edward I.) were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Lewes is finely situated on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, the environs of which command a beautiful view of a richly-varied country. Lewes is 30 miles E. of Chichester, and 49 S. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

**LEWIS**, one of the most considerable of the Western Islands of Scotland, which being connected by a narrow isthmus with HARRIS, forms but one island, which is about 60 miles in length, and of considerable breadth toward the middle and north end. Like most of the Scottish isles, it is greatly intersected by arms of the sea. By these it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The northern part of the island is a flat morass covered with heath. To the S. the ground is very unequal; and, in Harris especially, it is extremely rugged, though the hills, in no place, rise to a considerable height. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation: the hills

are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. The land animals here are similar to those found in the northern isles; and the fisheries on the coast are not inferior. Stornaway is the only town in Lewis. This island belongs to Ross-shire. There are several inferior isles and rocks, which are comprehended under Inverness-shire. The whole lie 20 miles N. W. of the isle of Skye.

\* **LEWISHAM**, a large village in Kent, on the river Ravensbourn. The church is a neat and elegant new edifice. It is five miles S. E. by S. of London.

\* **LEXINGTON**, a town of N. America, capital of the state of Kentucky and county of Fayette. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which were thus fabricated: first on the ground were laid large broad stones; on these were placed the bodies, separated from each other by broad stones, covered with others, which served as a basis for the next arrangement of bodies. In this order they are built, without mortar, growing still narrower to the height of a man. This method of burying appears to be totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood of Lexington also, the remains of two ancient fortifications are to be seen, furnished with ditches and bastions. One of these contains about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. They are now overgrown with trees, which, by the number of circles in the wood, appear to be not less than 160 years old. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These fortifications, with the burial grounds mentioned above, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people different from the present Indians, and farther advanced than they in the arts of life; it being well-known, that no Indian nation has ever practised the method of defending themselves by intrenchments; and such a work would even be no easy one, while these nations were unacquainted with the use of iron. In a word, Mr. Filson, in his recent account of this country, has advanced several arguments to prove, that these people were, in all probability, an ancient colony from Wales. Lexington stands at the head of the river Elk-horn, about 470 miles W. of the new city of Washington. Lon. 85. 10. W. lat. 38. 20 N.

**LEYDEN**, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, and, next to Amsterdam, the largest place in the province. It is seated in a country full of gardens and meadows, surrounded by a great number of ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has eight gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part of which are built of freestone. The principal church is a superb structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and a university, which has generally about 200 students, though there are but two colleges; for these scholars board in the town, and have no dress to distinguish them. The school consists of a large pile of brick building, three stories high; in the uppermost of which the famous Elzevir had his printing-office. Adjoining to the school is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the finest in Europe. Here are manufactories of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland, there being no less than 1600 workmen employed in them. Leyden is famous for the long siege it sustained, in 1573, against the Spaniards. It is four miles E. of the sea, 15 S. S. W. of Harlem, and 20 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

**LEYTE**, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in circumference. Its soil, on the E. side, is very fertile; but there are very high mountains that cut it almost through the middle, and occasion so great an alteration in the air, that when it is winter on the N. side, it is summer on the S. side of the island. Thus, when the inhabitants of one part of the island reap, the others sow; and they have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the rivers descending from the abovementioned mountains not a little contribute. The island contains about 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, and quilts. Lon. 125. 0. E. lat. 11. 0. N.

**LEZINA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice, 75 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 14 E. lat. 41. 44. N.

**LIBANUS**, the name of mountains of Turkey in Asia, which lie between Proper Syria

## LIB

LIB, a city of the United Provinces of Holland, and, next to Amsterdam, the largest place in the province. It is a country full of gardens and is surrounded by a great number of canals, near the ancient bed of the IJ, which now looks like a canal about four miles and a half in length; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has eight islands, and the greatest part of which are built on reeds. The principal church is a structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the public buildings are of a handsome style. There are several hospitals, and a university, which has about 200 students, though there are but two colleges; for these are in the town, and have no distinction from the school. The school is a large pile of brick building, and is high; in the uppermost part of it the famous Elzevir had his printing press. Adjoining to the school is the library, where the professor reads in botany. The library contains many manuscripts; and the theatre for the most part is the finest in Europe. Here are manufactories of the best cloths and of Holland, there being no less than 10,000 workmen employed in them. It is famous for the long siege it endured, in 1573, against the Spaniards. It is four miles E. of the sea, 14 S. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 32. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

LIB, one of the Philippine Islands, is about 40 leagues in length, and 95 in breadth. Its soil, on the E. side, is fertile; but there are very high mountains that cut it almost through the middle, and occasion so great an alteration of the air, that when it is winter on the one side, it is summer on the S. side of the island. Thus, when the inhabitants of the one side reap, the others are sowing, and they have two plentiful harvests a year, to which the rivers descending from the above-mentioned mountains contribute. The island contains about 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, &c. Lon. 125. 0. E. lat. 11. 0. N.

LIBANA, a town of the kingdom of Syria, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice, 15 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 41. E. lat. 44. N.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Syria, which lie between Proper Syria

## LIC

Syria and Palestine, extending from W. to E. from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are so high, that they are always covered with snow; but below are very pleasant and fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees; but now there are scarce any remaining. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S. side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients *Cœlosyria*.

LICHAU, a seaport of Courland, lying on the Baltic. It consists of wooden houses, and is 45 miles N. of Memel. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 56. 31. N.

LIGOURNE, a small, but well-built and populous town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is one of the staples of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 44. 58. N.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Germany, in the landgrave of Hesse, and county of Solms, 21 miles N. of Frankfurt. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

LICHFIELD, a neat well-built city of Staffordshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a city and county of itself, and unites with Coventry in forming one episcopal see. It contains three parish-churches, beside the cathedral, which is a handsome structure. Here is a free-school, and two hospitals. Lichfield is seated in a fine champaign country, 14 miles S. E. of Stafford, and 119 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and considered as impregnable. It is 12 miles from Haguenau. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margravate of Culmbach, 20 miles N. E. of the town of Culmbach. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the river Main, 15 miles N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

LICHTSTALL, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the county of Basle; seated on

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the river Ergetz, five miles from Basle. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

LICOLA, or LAGO-DI-LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lacrine Lake.

LITUA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. Lon. 25. 34. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

LIDB, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in Romney Marsh, and is a member of the Cinque Ports. On the east side of it, is a heap of stones, which they pretend was the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. It is 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

\* LIDFORD, a village of Devonshire, situated on the river Lid, about three miles E. of Bient Tor. It was once a famous town, with a castle, the custody of which was committed to men of high rank; and it twice sent members to parliament. The parish may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two rocks; and the water is at such a depth below, that passengers can only hear the noise of the water, without seeing it. Near this is a very fine cataract. It is nine miles S. by W. of Okehampton, and 204 S. W. of London.

\* LIDDET, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, the only river in that county that flows southward. It falls into the Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

LIDDISDALE, a district of Roxburghshire, in Scotland, comprehending the whole southern angle of that county. The country admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

LIECHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margravate of Anspach, 17 miles S. of Nuremberg, and subject to that city. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, seated on the W. side of the river Scheld, opposite Fort Lillo. It is seven miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

\* LIEGE, a large ancient, and populous city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. Here the river Maese is divided

divided into three branches, which, after having passed through the streets under several arches, unite again. Formerly the inhabitants would not submit to the bishop; but, after he had built two fortified castles, they were forced to submit. The old castle is in the town, and still subsists; and though the new, which is on the other side, was demolished since 1714, yet the fortifications on the side of the city are still standing. This town has 10 large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches; which last, with those in the city, make 10 in all. The cathedral contains many relics, and has a chapter, whose canons must be all noble. The public structures are the bishop's palace, the townhouse, and the arsenal. On the sides of the river are fine walks. Here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. This place is about four miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, and 16 gates. They make a great many fire-arms here, which are exported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again on 1705, but were obliged to raise the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In March 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. The bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats. In the latter part of the year 1789, the inhabitants having vehemently complained of the oppression which they experienced under the government of their bishop, at last insisted upon a regular charter of privileges. As the bishop and chapter did not think proper to comply with their demands, the citizens had recourse to arms; and the bishop, apprehensive for his personal safety, left the city, and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued several decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia, during the greater part of 1790, seemed to act as a mediator for the citizens: the sentences, however, successively issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were at last followed by requisitorial letters addressed to the government of the Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral princes, in enforcing their decrees: in consequence of which, the Austrians entered Liege on the 12th of January 1791, restored the old magistracy that had been expelled, to their functions,

and completely reinstated the bishop and chapter in their authority. In 1792, the French took possession of the city, and effected another revolution; but being driven from the place in 1793, the citizens were once more obliged to submit. Liege is 15 miles S. W. of Maestricht, and 52 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

LIEGE, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E. by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers; on the S. by Luxemburg and the Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant, and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble. The bishop is elected by the chapter, composed of 60 canons; and the capital is of the same name.

LIESINA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, about 53 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine; and belongs to the Venetians.

LIESINA, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fortress on an inaccessible mountain. It was attacked by the Turks in 1500, but they were entirely defeated. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

LIESSE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims used to resort. It is six miles E. of Laon. Lon. 3. 51. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

LIFEY, a river of Ireland, which, rising in the county of Wicklow, runs W. thence into Kildare, and then turning N. E. passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, falling into the Irish Sea, a little below it.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 24 miles N. E. of Donegal. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 54. 47. N.

LIGNE, a town of Austrian Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

LIGNIERES, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, with a collegiate church and a castle, 22 miles S. S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 24. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

LIGNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of principality of the same name, with a castle; seated on the rivulet Cet, 30 miles S. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 36. lat. 51. 10. N.

LIGNY,

reinstated the bishop and his authority. In 1792, the Revolution of the city, and of the province, but being driven in 1793, the citizens were obliged to submit. Liege is 10 m. S. of Maastricht, and 62 S. W. of London.  $\text{Lat. } 50^{\circ} 40' \text{ N.}$   $\text{Long. } 5^{\circ} 40' \text{ E.}$

a bishopric of Germany, in the Westphalia, bounded on the N. by the Duchy of Guelderland; on the E. by the Duchies of Limburg and Juliers; by Luxembourg and the Ardennes; on the W. by Brabant, and the Duchy of Namur. It is fruitful in corn, &c. and contains mines of iron, coal, beside quarries of marble. The episcop is elected by the chapter, who consist of 60 canons; and the capital is Muenster.

NA, an island of Dalmatia, in the Venice, about 58 miles long, and 8. It abounds in corn, olives, and wine; and belongs to the Ve-

NA, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of a district of the same name, with a citadel, and a fortress on an island in the sea. It was attacked by the French in 1800, but they were defeated. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 43.

SE, a town of France, in the de-  
part of Aisne and late province of  
Picardy, famous for an image of the Vir-  
gin, to which a great number of  
pilgrims used to resort. It is six miles  
from Laon. Lon. 3. 51. E. lat. 49.

EY, a river of Ireland, which,  
 in the county of Wicklow, runs  
 into Kildare, and then turns  
 E. passes through the county of  
 and by the city of that name, falls  
 the Irish Sea, a little below it.

ORD, a town of Ireland, in the  
of Donegal, 24 miles N. E. of  
l. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 54. 47. N.

IE, a town of Austrian Hainault,  
river Dender, 12 miles N. W.  
Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

CHER, a town of France, in the  
 department of Cher and late province of  
 with a collegiate church and a cas-  
 12 miles S. S. W. of Bourges. Lon.  
 46. 47. N.

SITZ, a town of Germany, in capital of principality of the same with a castle; seated on the rivulet 10 miles S. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 36. 10. N.

LIGNY.

**LIGNY**, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a handsome park; seated on the river Orney, 8 miles S. E. of Bar-le-duc, and 123 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

**LIGON**, a seaport of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch E. India Company. It is seated on the eastern coast, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lon. 100. 5. E. lat. 7. 40. N.

**LIGUEIL**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on a brook, in a fertile country, 23 miles S. S. E. of Tours. Lon.  $0. 52$ . E. lat.  $47. 3$ . N.

**LILLERS**, a town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late province of Artois. Its fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Navez, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

**LILLO**, a fortress of Dutch Brabant, seated on the E. side of the river Scheld, 8 miles N. of Antwerp. It was built to command the navigation of the Scheld; but when the French invaded Holland in 1793, they easily captured, and were soon as easily compelled to evacuate it. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

**LIMA**, a city of S. America, capital of Peru, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is surrounded by brick walls, fortified with ramparts and bastions, eight yards high. The

streets are handsome and straight ; but the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes. However, they are pretty, and well adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds,

which is not inconvenient, because it never rains here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in

height they have in length and depth ; for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionally broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The royal square is very handsome ; and in the middle is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which spouts out water. On the E. and W. sides are the public structures, which are well built. The river which crosses Lima

forms canals or streams, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, &c. The churches and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of massy gold, adorned with jewels. The city is four miles in length, and two in breadth, and is divided into parishes. They make use of mules to draw their coaches, and of these there are about 5000. Lima is the seat of the viceroy, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are here very frequent, and some have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, sent from Spain in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, the inhabitants paved the streets he was to pass through with ingots of silver. The inhabitants are very debauched, but, at the same time, extremely superstitious; and they have a strong belief in the power of charms. About a fourth part of the city consists of monks and nuns, who are not more chaste than the rest; and if any one happen to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life; for they always carry a dagger under their frock. The most profligate of them think they can atone for all their crimes, by hearing a mass, or kissing the robe of St. Francis, or St. Dominic; and then they return to their former practices. Lima is seated in a pleasant and fertile plain, on a small river, near the sea. Lon. 76. 44. W. lat. 12. 1. N.

LIMA, the audience of a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the South Sea, with an extensive valley and a river of the same name. It is bounded on the N. by the audience of Quito, on the E. by the Andes, on the S. by the audience de los Charcos, and on the W. by the S. Sea. There are several animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, especially near the mountains; but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawny tigers, which are as wild and fierce as those of Africa.

**LIMALE**, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 42. E; lat. 50. 42. N.

**LIMBURG**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1675, and by the allies in 1702, but afterward ceded to the Austrians, the for-

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tifications having been first demolished. Here is a manufactory of woollen cloths, and it is famous for its excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Verfe, 15 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

**LIMBURG**, a province of the Netherlands, subject partly to the Austrians, and partly to the Dutch. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the duchy of Juliers, on part of the E. by the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege, from which it is separated by the Maese. It is about 42 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for corn and pastures. The capital of the Austrian part is of the same name.

**LIMERICK**, or **LOUGH MEATH**, a city of Ireland, in the county of the same name. It is the metropolis of the province of Munster, and was the strongest fortress in Ireland. Within a century, it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom: at present it has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. It is still a commercial, rich, and populous place; and consists of the Irish and English Town; the latter situated on an island, formed by the river Shannon, and called King's Island. Limerick is three miles in circumference, and has markets on Wednesday and Saturday. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of provisions is very considerable. Beside the cathedral and other churches, here are many hospitals, and some handsome public structures. Audfert and Achadoe, in the county of Kerry, are united to the see of Limerick. King William was obliged to raise the siege of this city in 1690; but, in 1691, the garrison surrendered on a very honourable capitulation. It is 40 miles S. of Galway, and 94 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

**LIMERICK**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, on the W. by Kerry, on the S. by Cork, and on the E. by Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W. parts are mountainous. Limerick is the capital.

**LIMME**, a village in Kent, four miles from Romney. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands; and, though it thereby became a poor town, yet it has the horn and mace, and other tokens left

of its ancient grandeur. It used to be the place where the lord warden of the Cinque Ports was sworn, at his entrance upon his office. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stone-street, ended here; and from the brow of its hill may be seen the ruins of the Roman walls. Here was formerly a castle now converted into a farm-house.

**LIMAVADY**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 14 miles N. E. of Londonderry.

**LIMMAT**, a river of Switzerland, which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the N. W. extremity of the lake of Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat, continuing its course N. W. flows through the lake of Zurich, and watering Baden, falls into the river Aar, below that town.

**LIMOGES**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late territory of Limosin, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and its horses are in great esteem. It is seated on the river Vienne, 30 miles N. E. of Perigueux, and 110 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

**LIMOSIN**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by La Marche, on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Quercy, and on the W. by Perigord and Angoumois. It was divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chefnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It is now the department of Upper Vienne, of which Limoges is the capital.

**LIMOUX**, a commercial town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufactory of cloth; and its environs produce an excellent white wine, called *La Blanche de Limoux*, the Perry of Limoux. It is seated on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Narbonne; and 50 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 16. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

**LIMBURG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly free and imperial. It is seated on the river Lehn, 10 miles E. of Nassau, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

**LINCHANCHI**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the territory of Yucatan, 10 miles from Selem. Lon. 87. 50. W. lat. 20. 40. N.

**LINCHE**, or **LINKE**, a strong town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated

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ent grandeur. It used to be the  
re the lord warden of the Cinque  
sworn, at his entrance upon his  
The Roman road from Canterbu-  
d Stone-street, ended here; and  
brow of its hill may be seen the  
the Roman walls. Here was  
a castle now converted into a  
use.

VADY, a town of Ireland, in the  
of Londonderry, 14 miles N. E. of  
derry.

MMAT, a river of Switzerland,  
is formed by the junction of the  
the Linth; the former issuing  
e N. W. extremity of the lake of  
stadr, and the latter flowing from  
The Linmat, continuing its course  
flows through the lake of Zurich,  
entering Baden, falls into the river  
below that town.

OGES, an ancient and considerable  
of France, in the department of  
Vienne and late territory of Limo-  
with a bishop's see. It is a trading  
and its horses are in great esteem  
located on the river Vienne, 50 miles  
of Périgueux, and 110 E. of Bour-  
Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

MOISIN, a late province of France,  
located on the N. by La Marche, on the  
Auvergne, on the S. by Querci,  
on the W. by Perigord and Angou-  
It was divided into the Upper and  
er, the former of which is very cold,  
the latter more temperate. It is co-  
d with forests of chestnut-trees, and  
ains mines of lead, copper, tin, and  
; but the principal trade consists in  
e and horses. It is now the depart-  
t of Upper Vienne, of which Limoges  
is capital.

IMOUX, a commercial town of France,  
the department of Aude and late  
vince of Languedoc. It has a manu-  
tory of cloth; and its environs produce  
excellent white wine, called *La Blanche*  
*de Limoux*, the Perry of Limoux.  
is seated on the river Aude, 37 miles  
by S. of Narbonne; and 50 S. E. of  
oulouse. Lon. 2. 16. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

LIMPURG, a town of Germany, in the  
ectorate of Treves, formerly free and  
perial. It is seated on the river Ichna,  
miles E. of Nassau, and 20 N. of  
fentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

LINCHANCHI, a town of N. America,  
New Spain, and in the territory of  
ucatan, 10 miles from Selem. Lon. 87.  
o. W. lat. 20. 40. N.

LINCHE, or LINKE, a strong town of  
rance, in the department of the North,  
and late province of French Flanders,  
seated

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seated on a river, 10 miles S. W. of Dun-  
kirk. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire,  
with a market on Friday. It is pleasantly  
seated on the side of a hill, on the Witham,  
which here divides into three streams. It  
had formerly 50 churches which are now  
reduced to 14, beside the cathedral. It is  
a bishop's see, whose diocese is the largest  
in England. The cathedral is much ad-  
mired for its interior architecture, which  
is in the richest and lightest Gothic style.  
The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln  
requires 15 able men to ring it. Lincoln  
sends two members to parliament, and is  
a county of itself; whose liberties extend  
twenty miles in circumference. The  
chief trade is in coals brought by the  
Trent and Fossdike; and oats and wool,  
which are sent by the river Witham.  
Here is a small manufacture of camlets.  
Lincoln is 32 miles N. E. of Nottingham,  
and 133 N. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W.  
lat. 53. 15. N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England,  
bounded on the N. by the Humber, which  
divides it from Yorkshire; on the E. by  
the German Ocean; on the S. E. by the  
Wash and part of Norfolk; on the S. by  
Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire;  
on the S. W. by Rutlandshire; and on  
the W. by the counties of Leicester and  
Nottingham. It is 77 miles from N. to  
S. and 45 in breadth, where widest. It  
is divided into three parts; namely, Hol-  
land on the S. E. Kesteven on the S. W.  
and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30  
hundreds, one city, 31 market towns, and  
630 parishes; and sends twelve members  
to parliament. Its principal rivers are  
the Trent, Humber, Witham, and Wel-  
land. The air is various, according to its  
three grand divisions, each of which sec.  
The soil, in many places, is very rich, the  
inland part producing corn in great plenty,  
and the fens cole feed, and very rich pas-  
tures; whence their breed of cattle is larger  
than that of any other county in England,  
except Somersetshire; their horses are also  
excellent, and very large; their hunting  
hounds and hares are particularly noted  
for their extreme swiftness; and their  
sheep are not only of the largest breed,  
but are clothed with a long thick wool,  
peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse  
woollen manufactures. Lincoln is the ca-  
pital.

LINDENFELLS, or LINDENFELD, a  
town of Germany, in the palatinate of the  
Rhine, 17 miles N. of Heidelberg. Lon.  
8. 47. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

\* LINDISPARNE. See HOLY ISLAND.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, ca-

# L I N

pital of the province of W. Gothland,  
with a bishop's see. It is seated on the  
lake Wenner, 12 miles N. W. of Skar,  
and 178 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 19.  
5. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

LINDAU, a strong, free, and imperial  
town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia.  
Here is a celebrated abbey of canonesses,  
whose abbess is a princess of the empire,  
and a Roman catholic, though the inha-  
bitants of the town are protestants. It is  
a trading place, and is seated on an island  
of the lake of Constance, 12 miles S. E.  
of Huchhorn, and 74 S. by W. of Augs-  
burg. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

LINDSEY, the largest of the three prin-  
cipal divisions of Lincolnshire, including all  
the county that lies N. of Lincoln, and the  
Fossdike, which Henry I. cut between  
the Witham and the Trent. It is the  
most elevated part of the county; and the  
air is generally esteemed healthy, especially  
on the western side. Toward the N. E.  
part is a large tract of heathy land, called  
the Wolds, the S. part of which is well  
inhabited; but the N. is very thin of peo-  
ple; great flocks of sheep are bred  
throughout this tract. See ARHOLM.

LINGEN, a strong town of Germany,  
in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a  
county of the same name. It belongs to  
the king of Prussia, and is seated on the  
river Embs, 30 miles W. of Osnaburgh,  
and 37 N. of Munster.

LINLITHGOW, a borough of Scotland,  
the county-town of Linlithgowshire. It  
stands on a rising ground, overlooking a  
lake at the E. end of the town; and is  
an ancient, large, regular, and well-built  
place. Here the kings of Scotland had  
one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins;  
but here is still shewn the room in which  
Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlith-  
gow is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon.  
3. 34. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LO-  
THIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on  
the N. by the frith of Forth, on the E.  
by Edinburghshire, on the S. W. by La-  
nerkshire, and on the W. by Stirlingshire.  
It is near 20 miles long from N. E. to S.  
W. Its breadth, except on the shore of  
the Forth, does not exceed 12.

LINOSA, an island of the Mediterra-  
nean, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles  
from Lampedosa: it is about 12 miles in  
circumference. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 36.  
50. N.

LINTZ, a handsome town of Germany,  
capital of Upper Austria, with two forti-  
fied castles, the one upon a hill and the  
other below it. Here is a hall, in which  
the states assemble, a bridge over the Da-

B b 2 . . . . . nube,

## L I P

nube, and several manufactories. The French became masters of it in 1741, but the Austrians retook it in 1742. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube and Traen, 42 miles E. of Passau, and 100 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 3. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles N. W. of Coblenz, and 18 S. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

LIPARI, the common name of 12 islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the N. of Sicily, between lon. 14. 1. and 15. 12. E. and lat. 38. 20. and 38. 40. N. They were formerly called *Æolian*, "because," says M. de Luc, "the terrible currents of air which sometimes issued from them, had led the poets to feign, that the god *Æolus* kept the winds imprisoned here, and let them out at his pleasure." They are nearly as follows, in the order of their size; namely, *Lipari*, *Strombolo*, *Volcano*, *Salini*, *Felicudi*, *Alirudi*, *Panari*, *Volcanello*, *Vacheluse*, *Lisca*, *Dattolo*, and *Tila Navi*. These islands are subject to the king of Naples, to whom they bring in a good revenue. They produce great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs, in great perfection. Some of their wines are likewise much esteemed; particularly the *Malvasia*, well known all over Europe. These islands are of volcanic origin. See *STROMBOLO*, *VOLCANO*, &c.

LIPARI, the largest, most fertile and populous of the *Lipari Islands*, about 15 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what *Strombolo* is in ours, as a lighthouse, as its fires were never extinguished. It has not suffered from subterranean fires for many ages past, though it every where bears the marks of its former state. The form of this island is very irregular; and in this volcanic species such a number of spiracles have been opened, that the greater part of them are confounded with each other. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered. Its capital is of the same name.

LIPARI, an ancient town, the capital of the island of *Lipari*, in the Mediterranean, with a bishop's see. It was ruined

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in 1544, by *Barbarossa*, who carried away all the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor *Charles V.* The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the island; but the chief necessities of life are imported from *Sicily*. This town has a garrison; and stands on the S. side of the island. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the banat of *Temeswar*, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, and was retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1691, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles N. E. of *Temeswar*, and 75 N. E. of *Belgrade*. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

LIPPE, a river of Germany, in the circle of *Westphalia*, which has its source in the bishopric of *Paderborn*, washes the town of the same name, and that of *Ham*; after which it falls into the *Rhine*, a little above *Wesel*.

LIPSTADT, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of *Westphalia*, capital of the county of *Lippe*. It was formerly free and imperial; afterward it was subject to its own counts, and now to the king of *Prussia*. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the *Rhine*, with which it has a communication by the river *Lippe*. It is seated in an unhealthy morass, 17 miles W. S. W. of *Paderborn*, and 30 S. E. of *Munster*. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

LIQUE, a town of France, in the department of the *Straits of Calais* and late province of *Artois*, 12 miles W. of *St. Omer*. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

LIRE, a town of Austrian *Brabant*, seated on the river *Nethe*, nine miles N. of *Mechlin*, and 12 S. E. of *Antwerp*. Lon. 4. 16. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source in *Artois*, and running N. E. into *Flanders*, passes by *Aire*, *St. Venant*, *Armentieres*, *Menin*, *Courtray*, and *Deynse*, and then falls into the *Scheldt* at *Ghent*.

LISBON, the capital of *Portugal*, a large, rich, celebrated city, one of the principal of Europe, with an archbishop's see, a university, a tribunal of the inquisition, a strong castle, and a harbour 12 miles in length. The squares, public buildings, and palaces, were magnificent; but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755. The harbour will contain ten thousand sail of ships, which

by Barbarossa, who carried away inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the Charles V. The principal trade of the island is in the exportation of silks of the island; but the chief of life are imported from Sicily. The town has a garrison; and stands on the side of the island. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

LIS, a town of Hungary, in the county of Temeswar, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, and was retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, and again in 1691, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the castle. It is seated on a mountain 15 N. E. of Temeswar, and 75 miles N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LIS, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which has its source in the principality of Paderborn, washes the same name, and that of Ham; and falls into the Rhine, a little below the city of Cologne.

LIS, a considerable town of France, in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe. It was free and imperial; afterward it fell to its own counts, and now to the Prussians. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building the Rhine, with which it has communication by the river Lippe. It is an unhealthy morass, 17 miles N. W. of Paderborn, and 30 S. E. of Münster. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

LIS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 12 miles W. of St. Omer. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

LIS, a town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Nethe, nine miles N. W. of Brussels, and 12 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source in Artois, and running N. W. passes by Aire, St. Venimont, Menin, Courtray, and then falls into the Scheldt at the city of Antwerp.

LIS, the capital of Portugal, a city, celebrated city, one of the most of Europe, with an archbishop's see, a tribunal of the inquisition, a strong castle, and a harbour 12 miles long. The squares, public buildings, and palaces, were magnificent; but almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755. The harbour contains ten thousand sail of ships, which

which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other. It is seated on the river Tago, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

LISBURN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It was burnt down about 51 years ago; but it is now rebuilt in a neat, handsome manner, and has a large manufactory for linen-cloth. It is seated on the river Laggan, eight miles S. W. of Belfast. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 54. 41. N.

LISCA, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is a small desert spot, three miles S. W. of the island of Stromboli.

LISIER, St. a small ancient town of France, in the department of Arriege, lately an episcopal see in the province of Couserans. It has a chapel, which has been famous for the resort of pilgrims. It is seated on the river Satat, 50 miles S. E. of Auch, and 390 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 42. 56. N.

LISIEUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Calvados, and lately an episcopal see in Normandy. The churches, and the late episcopal palace and convents, are handsome structures. It is a place of good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec, 12 miles from the sea, and 40 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

LISIE, a large, handsome, and strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is esteemed one of the richest and most commercial towns in France; and the inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is called Lisie (that is, *L'Isle*, The island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes, which have been drained by the industry of the inhabitants. Its citadel, constructed by Vauban, is supposed to be the finest in Europe next to that of Turin. The streets, particularly those of the New Town, are adorned with noble buildings. The Great Square and the Little Square, are both distinguished in this respect; and among the public structures most worthy of notice, are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital very lately built. In another hospital, called l'Hôpital Comte's, the poor were served (at least before the late revolution) upon plate. They have manufactures of all sorts, but their principal

trade is in camlets. Lisie was taken by the duke of Marlborough, after three months siege, and the loss of many thousands of men, in 1708; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians; who, however, were obliged to raise the siege, on the approach of a superior French army. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W. of Tournay, 32 S. W. of Ghent, 37 N. W. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, lying in a spacious bay, between Mull and the coast of Argyshire. It is a fertile island, about nine miles long, and two broad; and was the residence of the bishops of Argyre.

LISONZO, a river in Italy, which has its source in Upper Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

LISSA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, where they have a fishery of pilchards and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polesia, 50 miles W. of Kalish. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

LISSA, a village of Silesia, 16 miles from Breslaw, remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe, which was anciently governed by its grand dukes, but, in 1569, was united to the republic of Poland, under one elective king. It is bounded on the S. by Volhynia; on the W. by Little Poland, Poland, Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N. by Livonia and Russia, which last also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are, the Dnieper, Dwina, Nieman, Pripecz, and Bog. It is a flat country, like Poland, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. They have also excellent little horses, which they never shoe, because their hoofs are very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In these forests, large pieces of yellow amber are

are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem to have fixed their headquarters in this duchy. "If you ask for an interpreter," says Mr. Cox, "they bring you a Jew; if you come to an inn, the landlord is a Jew; if you want posthorses, a Jew procures them, and a Jew drives them; if you wish to purchase, a Jew is your agent; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground: in passing through Lithuania, we frequently saw them engaged in sowing, reaping, mowing, and other works of husbandry. The peasants of this country are in a state of the most abject vassalage. In 1772, the empress of Russia forcibly compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering upon Russia, and including at least one third of the country. This she erected into the two governments of Polotsk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania. The established religion of the country, before this, was the Roman Catholic; but there were Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Greeks, and even Turks, as well as Jews.

\* **LITIZ**, a town of N. America, in the state of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. There is now, beside an elegant church, and the houses of the single brethren and single sisters, which form a large square, a number of houses for private families, with a store and tavern, all in one street. It is eight miles from Lancaster, and 70 miles W. of Philadelphia.

**LIVADIA**, a province of Turkey in Europe. It is bounded on the N. by Janina; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morea; and on the W. by the Mediterranean. This province includes ancient Greece properly so called, and its capital is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.

**LIVADIA**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of that name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, with which it furnishes all Greece; and is 18 miles N. W. of Setines, and 62 S. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 23. 26. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

**LIVADOSTA**, a town of Livadia, seated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N. of a city of that name, with a bishop's see.

**LIVENZA**, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the con-

finies of Trevisano and of Friuli. After it has received the Celina, it falls into the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

**LIVERDUN**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on a mountain, near the river Moëlle, eight miles N. E. of Toul. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

**LIVERPOOL**, a large, flourishing, and populous borough and seaport of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. At the commencement of this century, it was only a small village, a hamlet to the parish of Walton, three miles off. It was indebted for its rise and increase principally to the salt works; and it is now become, with respect to extent of commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, which has been formed with great labour and expence, ships being admitted into noble wet docks, secured by large floodgates. Since the completion of the duke of Bridgewater's canals, the last of which was that at Runcorn, a new dock has been formed by the duke, above the town. One very considerable branch of trade carried on from this port, is that of procuring slaves on the coast of Africa, and disposing of them in the West India islands, and on the continent of N. America. The trade to Ireland is very considerable; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale-fishery; and the coasting trade hence to London employs a great number of ships, their cargoes consisting chiefly of corn and cheese; and many good ships are built here. Liverpool communicates, by the Mersey, with Warrington, and with a canal, called the Sankey Canal, running to some coal-pits and other works, a little way up the country; by the Irwell and the duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with Manchester; by the Weaver, with the Cheshire salt-works; and by the duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk and all its communications. The exchange is a handsome modern edifice of stone, with piazzas for the merchants, and over it is the town-hall, where the courts of justice are held, and the business of the corporation transacted. Here is likewise an assembly room and an elegant playhouse. The new borough gaol is a large and expensive structure, on Mr. Howard's plan. The houses, in general, are new, and built of brick. The stone used here is obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood: it is of a yellow colour, and extremely soft when hewn in the quarry, but hardens by being exposed to the air. Beside the two parochial

Trevifano and of Friuli. After receiving the Celina, it falls into the Venetian lagoon, and empties into the sea, between the mouth of the Canal Grande and the town of Carlo.

**LANCUN**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on a mountain, near the Moselle, eight miles N. E. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

**LIVERPOOL**, a large, flourishing, and important borough and seaport of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. At the commencement of this century, it was a small village, a hamlet to the parish of Birkenhead, three miles off. It was improved for its rise and increase principally by the docks; and it is now become, in respect to extent of commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, which has been formed with great labour and expence, ships being admitted at low water, secured by large breakwaters. Since the completion of the Mersey and Bridgewater's canals, the last of which was that at Runcorn, a new dock has been formed by the duke, above the town.

One very considerable branch of commerce carried on from this port, is that of carrying slaves on the coast of Africa, and disposing of them in the West Indies, and on the continent of America. The trade to Ireland is also considerable; many ships are sent to Greenland, whale-fishery; and the carrying trade hence to London employs a great number of ships, their cargoes consisting of corn and cheese; and many good ships are built here. Liverpool communicates, by the Mersey, with Manchester, and with a canal, called the Runcorn and Weaver, with the Cheshire salt-works; and by the duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Canal, and all its communications. The town is a handsome modern edifice of brick, with piazzas for the merchants, and it is the town-hall, where the courts of justice are held, and the business of the corporation transacted. Here is likewise an assembly room and an elegant playhouse. A new borough gaol is a large and extensive structure, on Mr. Howard's plan. The houses, in general, are new, and built of brick. The stone used here is obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood; it is of a yellow colour, and extremely soft when hewn in the quarry, but hardens by exposure to the air. Beside the two parochial

parochial churches, there are ten other churches for the established religion; one of which (St. George's) is the corporation church. This has the fronts of the galleries, the pulpit, and the altar, entirely of mahogany. There are also Roman Catholic chapels and dissenting meeting-houses; and, among the charitable foundations, are almshouses for the widows of mariners killed or lost at sea, or decayed seamen; and a new asylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 18 miles W. of Warrington, and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

**LIVONIA**, a large province of the Russian empire, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by the three bordering powers of Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a constant source and perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nyfadt, in 1721. It now forms the Russian government of Riga, or Livonia, of which the town of Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by the government of Revel, or Esthonia; on the E. by that of Pskof, or Pleskof; on the S. by that of Polotsk and part of Poland; and on the W. by the gulf of Livonia. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of lakes. The fish that abound here are salmon, carp, pike, flat fish, and many others. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, reindeers, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch-trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. They export flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potash. The czar Peter, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change of sovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea; but being persuaded to recall them, most of them perished before the edict was published; so that he was obliged to repopulate their country with other nations.

**LIZARD**, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lon. 5. 10. W. lat. 49. 57. N.

**LIANBEDER**, a town of Cardiganhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesday.

It is seated on the river Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire; 24 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, and 197 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

**LLANDILOVAWR**, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on an ascent, on the river Towy, over which is a handsome bridge, 13 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 194 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 3. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

**LLANELLY**, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek, trades much in coal, and is 13 miles S. by E. of Carmarthen, and 216 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

**LLANGADOCK**, a small town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which soon join the Towy. It is 18 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 185 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

**LLANGOLLEN**, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales. Here is a beautiful bridge of four arches over the river Dee. The scenes in the vicinity of this place are very romantic and sublime, especially in approaching the lofty Berwyn mountains, which separate the two counties of Denbigh and Merioneth. Llangollen is 7 miles S. W. of Wrexham, and 184 N. W. of London.

**LLANIMDOVERY**, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated near the river Towy, and had once a castle, now in ruins. It is 26 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 181 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

**LLANROO**, a small town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Conway; has a good market-house and a free-school; and is 15 miles S. W. of Denbigh, and 222 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 58. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

**LLANTRISSENT**, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Friday. It is seated in a hilly part of the county, and is an ancient place, governed by a portreeve, who is sworn by the deputy constable of the castle that stands near it. It is 10 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 166 W. of London. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

**LLANVILLING**, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, and is a pretty good place. It is 15 miles N. of Montgomery. B b 4

Montgomery, and 179 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a great market on Saturday, for woollen yarn. It is 18 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 180 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

LLAUGHARN, a well-built town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Friday. It is seated at the mouth of the river Towy, near the ruins of two old castles. It has some trade, and is seven miles S. W. of Carmarthen, and 233 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 33. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

LO, St. a considerable town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It is seated on the river Vire; is defended by fortifications in the ancient manner, dug in a steep rock; and there is a good citadel. It has considerable manufactories of serges, shalloons, ribands, and gold and silver lace. It is seated in a fertile country, 12 miles from Coutances, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 53. W. lat. 49. 6. N.

LOANDA, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Angola, in Congo, or Lower Guinea, with a good harbour, a fort, and a bishop's see. It is large and handsome, considering the country, containing about 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Beside these, there are a vast number of negroes' huts made of straw and earth. The Jesuits had a college here, and there are several other religious houses; but they have no fresh water. They have a prodigious number of slaves. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 8. 15. S.

LOANGO, a considerable kingdom of Africa, in Congo, or Lower Guinea, lying on the seafide. It is about 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth. The king and his court reside in a town of the same name; and it is said, that the natives are converted to Christianity, at least the greater part of them. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, whence they draw palm-wine. Their principal trade consists in elephants' teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable. This country lies between 10° and 19° E. lon. and 1° and 5° S. lat.

LOBAW, a town of Western Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 24 miles from Culm. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 53. S. N.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, seated on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 22. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It contains about 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a crescent, with two wings; and, in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. The old part of the town is dirty, and the streets are narrow. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, perched on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a superb view of the lake of Locarno and its magnificent boundaries. The canopy, in the church of the Capuchins, deserves to be mentioned for its beautiful execution; it is of saw work, and almost rivals velvet or gold fringe. Locarno was once situated on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks: at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 miles N. of Novara, and 55 N. by W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

LOCARNO, LAKE of. See MAGGIORE.

LOCHABER, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged district of Invernessshire, in Scotland, in the southern part of that county.

LOCHEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Borrel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

\* LOCHER MOSS, a morass of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, about 10 miles in length, and three in breadth. From the vast oak-trees that have been dug up here, it is evident that this morass has been, at some distant period, a great forest. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here; and as the present morass is but little elevated above flood-mark, it is supposed to have been once covered by the sea.

LOCHEZ, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It is defended by a strong castle, the prospect from which is very extensive. Here was one of those horrid dungeons, built by the cruel Lewis XI. the walls, floors, ceilings, and doors of which were lined with plates of iron fastened to bars of the same metal. The unfortunate Ludovic Sforza, duke of Milan,

a town of Spain, in the province of Zamora, seated on the river Tago, 22 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. lat. 38. 32. N.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, in the district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It has about 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the shape of a crescent, with two wings; and the front is a row of trees, and the streets are narrow. It contains several convents, and a small Franciscan church, perched on a rock overhanging the town, and commanding a superb view of Locarno and its magnificent bay. The canopy, in the church of the Virgin, deserves to be mentioned as a beautiful execution; it is of wood and almost rivals velvet or gold. Locarno was once situated on the shore of a lake, and had a port capable of receiving ships: at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 miles N. of Novara, and 55 N. by W. of Locarno. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

LOCARNO, LAKE OF. See MAGGIOR.

LOCHE, a bleak, barren, mountainous and rugged district of Invernesshire, Scotland, in the southern part of the county.

LOCH, a town of Dutch Guelder, in the county of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Rhine, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. lat. 52. 12. N.

LOCHER MOSS, a morass of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, about 10 miles in length and three in breadth. From the moss, trees that have been dug up here, are so recent that this morass has been, at a distant period, a great forest. Canadian anchors have been frequently found here, and as the present morass is but situated above flood-mark, it is supposed to have been once covered by the sea.

LOCHES, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Touraine. It is defended by a castle, the prospect from which is extensive. Here was one of those dungeons, built by the cruel Lewis, in which the walls, floors, ceilings, and doors were lined with plates of iron, and the bars of the same metal. The unfortunate Ludovic Sforza, duke of Milan,

taken in battle, under Lewis XII. ended his days in one of them. In the choir of the late collegiate church, is the tomb of the celebrated Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII. to whose patriotic exhortations that monarch owed almost all his glory. Loches is seated on the river Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S. of Amboise, and 20 S. E. of Tours. Lon. 0. 51. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

LOCHMABEN, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, situated on the W. side of the river Annan, nearly opposite the place where it receives the united streams of Yea and Kinnel, 10 miles N. E. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 55. 19. N.

LOCHRIDA, or OCRIDA, a large town of Turkey in Europe, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name, in the province of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and is 62 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

LOCHTA, a seaport of Sweden, in the Bothnia, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S. of Tornea. Lon. 24. 16. E. lat. 64. 20. N.

\* LOCHWINNOCH, a town of Renfrewshire, in Scotland, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in manufactures. It is seated on the W. side of a lake of the same name, called also Castle Semple Loch, which is two or three miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake, is seen an old fortress, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortresses in Scotland. From this lake issues the river Black Cart.

\* LOCHY, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the S. W. part of Invernesshire. It is above 10 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. From the N. W. the waters of Loch Arkeck descend into this lake. Out of it runs the river Lochy, which, about a mile below, receives the Spean, a considerable river, over which is a magnificent bridge, built by marshal Wade, about two miles above the place where it falls into the Lochy. Their united streams traversing the plains of Lochaber, after a course of six miles, fall into Loch Eil.

LODDON, a town in Norfolk, with a small market on Friday. It is 8 miles S. E. of Norwich, and 113 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

LODESAN, a small district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Its chiefes are in very high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the department of Hérault and late province of Languedoc. It was lately a bishop's see. Its manufactories of hats and of cloth for the army render it very rich; but it is seated in a dry barren country, on the river Logue, at the foot of the Cévennes, 27 miles N. W. of Montpellier, and 40 N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 42. 47. N.

LODI, a large and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodofan. It is 20 miles S. E. of Milan, and 15 N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

\* LODOMERIA. See GALICIA.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in the bishopric of Trent, seated on the small lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese, 31 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 10. 46. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

LOEMEL, a town of Austrian Brabant, 30 miles S. of Bois-le-duc, and 35 E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LOEWENSTERN, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and chief place of a district of the same name.

LOGOWOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, seated on the W. bank of the river Dnieper, 25 miles N. W. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 7. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits, good wines, and all the necessaries of life. It is seated on the river Ebro, 52 miles E. of Burgos, and 115 N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 29. N.

LOHN, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and running S. W. passes by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, falling into the Rhine a little above Coblenz.

\* LOIR AND CHER, a department of France, including the late province of Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarthe, above Angers; and the last empties itself into the Loire, five miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

\* LOIRE, UPPER, a department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the principal river in France, which rises in the mountains of the Cévennes in Languedoc, begins to be navigable at Roanne; and watering Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, falls into the bay of Biscay, below Paimbœuf. Le Puy is the capital.

\* LOIRE, LOWER, a department of France, containing part of the late province

# LOM

# LON

vince of Bretagne. Nantes is the capital.

\* **LOIRET**, a department of France, late the province of Orléanois. It takes its name from a small river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

**LOMBARDY**, a name given to part of Italy, and which comprehends almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. It lies toward the N. and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Lombardy is the western part, and comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the duchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eastern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the Church, the Paduan, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Cremasco, and Bergamo.

**LOMBEZ**, a small town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony; lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Save, 27 miles S. W. of Toulouse. Lon. 1.0. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

\* **LOMOND, BEN**, a great mountain, in the N. of Stirlingshire, in Scotland, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It stretches along the E. side of Loch Lomond several miles; and its broad base extends so far into the country, that the ascent of this mountain, though steep, is computed to be six miles. In this long ascent, we meet with a diversity of climates, and a variety of inhabitants. Ptarmigan, and other heath-fowls, frequent its upper regions: its lower are the haunts of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous vallies and sheltered pastures at its base. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast as far as the Cheviot Fells, the isles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

\* **LOMOND HILLS**, some beautiful verdant hills in the western part of Fife-shire, in Scotland, at the foot of which stands the borough of Falkland.

**LOMOND, LOCH**, a beautiful and extensive lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which descends from the northern point of that county, expanding as it advances southward. It is 28 miles long; its breadth, from seven miles, decreasing to three quarters of a mile; and, were its windings followed, its circuit would be upward of 100 miles. There are 23 islands in this lake, several of which are inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews. Others rise into

high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey, or sea-eagle. In 1755, when Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated. The duke of Montrose has a fine seat on the S. E. corner of it, where terminate the Grampian mountains; and on the W. side, where it is broadest, is the beautiful seat of the family of Lufs, screened by mountains and ancient woods.

\* **LON**, or **LUNE**, a river which rises in Westmorland, and flowing by Kirby Lonsdale in that county, falls into the Irish Sea, below Lancaster. The banks of this river are beautiful and romantic.

**LONDON**, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of the Roman emperor Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of *The City*, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are situated in Middlesex, on the N. side of the river Thames. Southwark is seated on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the greatest breadth does not exceed three. With respect to the government of the metropolis, the City is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman. From the aldermen, the chief magistrate, the lord mayor, is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-council-men, a recorder, a common serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a townclerk, a city remembrancer, a water bailiff, a common hue, and many inferior officers. Westminster, which was once a mile from London, but is now united to it, is a distinct city, the government of which, both civil and ecclesiastical, was vested in the dean and chapter of Westminster; but, since the Reformation, the civil part has been committed to laymen. The high steward, who is generally a nobleman of rank, is chosen by the dean and chapter, and has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter. His power resembles that of a sheriff; for by him juries are summoned, and he makes the return at the election of members of parliament. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Middlesex; who, beside their county-hall, on Clerk-

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## L O N

Clerkenwell Green, have an office in  
Bow-street, long distinguished for public  
spirit and activity. But as there were  
justices of peace, who prostituted their  
office to mercenary views, an act of par-  
liament passed, in 1792, by which seven  
other public offices were established.  
Three magistrates officiate at each of these;  
and, to deprive them of all temptation to  
corrupt practices, they are prohibited from  
taking any fees, in lieu of which they have  
each an annual salary of 400*l*. The fees  
of office, which are paid as usual, are ap-  
propriated to defray the expences of these  
new establishments. Southwark was long  
independent of London, but Edward III.  
granted it to the city. It was then called  
the village of Southwark; it was after-  
ward named the bailiwick, and the corpo-  
ration of London appointed the bailiff. In  
the reign of Edward VI. it was formed  
into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of  
Bridge Ward Without. On the death of  
the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded  
by the next in seniority, to whatever  
ward he may belong; this ward being  
considered as a sinecure, and consequently  
the most proper for "the father of the  
city." The city has likewise a high bailiff  
and steward here. Among the churches in  
the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul,  
as the most conspicuous, first claims atten-  
tion. This noble fabric is 2292 feet in  
circumference, and 365 in height to the  
top of the cross. It is inferior to none in  
Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. It  
is now destined to be the receptacle of the  
monuments of such illustrious men, as may  
do honour to their country by their talents  
and their virtues. Two are already pre-  
paring; the first, for that great philan-  
thropist Mr. Howard, and the second, for  
Dr. Samuel Johnson. The House of  
Commons, moreover, at the conclusion of  
the sessions, in 1793, voted a monument to  
be placed in this temple of the British wor-  
thies, to the memory of lord Rodney.  
Westminster Abbey, the collegiate church  
of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Goth-  
ic architecture, said to have been found-  
ed by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in  
610. Having been destroyed by the  
Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the Con-  
fessor, about the year 1066. Henry III.  
pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to  
build the present structure in 1245. The  
work was carried on slowly by succeeding  
princes, and can hardly be said to have  
been finished before the time of sir Chris-  
topher Wren, who built the two towers  
at the west end. This church is 360 feet  
in length within the walls; at the nave  
it is 72 broad, and at the cross 195.

## L O N

Here most of our monarchs have been  
crowned, and many of them interred. It  
contains also a great number of monu-  
ments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets,  
and persons distinguished by genius, learn-  
ing, and science. The chapel of Henry  
VII. adjoining, Leland calls "The  
Wonder of the World." St. Stephen's,  
Walbrook, is a small church of exquisite  
beauty, the masterpiece of sir Christopher  
Wren: perhaps Italy itself can produce  
no modern building that can vie with this  
in taste and proportion. Bow Church, in  
Chancery; St. Bride's, in Fleet-street;  
St. Dunstan's in the East; and St. Martin's  
in the Fields, are among the other  
churches most distinguished for fine ar-  
chitecture. The parish churches, in what  
are called the Bills of Mortality, amount  
to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16  
without the walls, 23 out parishes in Mid-  
dlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and  
liberties of Westminster. Beside these  
churches, is one belonging to the Temple,  
one of our celebrated seats of law. It was  
founded by the Knights Templars in the  
reign of Henry II. upon the model of  
that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.  
There are likewise a great number of  
chapels for the established church, fore-  
ign protestant churches, Roman Catholic  
chapels, meetings for the dissenters of all  
persuasions, and three synagogues for the  
Jews. With respect to palaces, the mag-  
nificence of royalty is not to be found in  
them. That of St. James was an hospital  
for leprous females, dedicated to that saint.  
It was surrendered to Henry VIII. who  
erected on its site the present palace; of  
which it has been observed, that, notwith-  
standing its mean exterior, it is the most  
commodious for the parade of royalty, of  
any in Europe. He likewise laid out a  
large piece of ground adjoining into a  
park, formed a canal and walks, calling it,  
in conformity to the name of the palace,  
St. James' Park. Charles II. enlarged  
and improved this spot, adorning it with  
plantations of trees; but, a few years ago,  
it was improved in a still more beautiful  
degree. The Queen's Palace stands in the  
most favourable situation that St. James'  
Park could furnish. It was erected by  
the duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and  
called Buckingham House, until it was  
purchased, in 1761, for the royal residence;  
when it acquired its present name. In  
1775, parliament settled this house upon  
the queen, in case she should survive his  
majesty. Carlton House, the residence of  
the prince of Wales, the gardens extend-  
ing to St. James' Park, is a stately build-  
ing, on which vast sums have been ex-  
pended;

ended; but it is not yet completed. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, was begun, in 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones. It is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Westminster Hall, and some buildings appendant to it, contain the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the superior courts of justice. The great hall, in which are held the trials of peers, and of persons impeached before the lords, exceeds, in dimension, any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet; the breadth 74; and the height in proportion. The Guildhall of the city, situated at the end of King's-street, Cheapside, was built in 1431. Its great hall is 133 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high; in which are the pictures of several of the kings and queens of England, and of the twelve judges who distinguished themselves in determining the differences between landlords and tenants, on rebuilding the city, after the great fire; here is likewise a picture of lord chief justice Pratt, afterwards earl Camden; a marble whole-length statue of Mr. Beckford, who was twice lord mayor; and a magnificent cenotaph to the memory of the earl of Chatham. The front of this hall has been rebuilt in the Gothic style. Here the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas hold sittings at Nisi Prius: here also the city elections are held, and all the business of the corporation transacted. The Sessions House in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals both of London and Middlesex are tried; and the County Hall for Middlesex, on Clerkenwell Green, are noble structures. In Doctors' Commons, or the College of Civilians, situated to the S. of St. Paul's Cathedral, are held the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Court of Admiralty; but the trial of offences on the high seas, under the jurisdiction of the latter, is commonly transferred to the Old Bailey. Of the buildings appropriated to the great national offices, military, naval, and fiscal, the most ancient is the Tower of London. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which also inclose several streets. Here are some artillery; a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, ranged in beautiful order; a horse armoury, in which are 15 figures of our kings on horseback; and the civil branch of the Office of Ordnance. Here are likewise the crown and other regalia, the Mint, and the Menagerie. The circumference is about a mile. It

contains one parish church, and is under the command of a constable, and lieutenant-governor. It was a palace during 500 years; our monarchs, on their accession to the throne, constantly holding their courts in this fortress; but, after the accession of queen Elizabeth, this custom ceased. The Horse Guards, an elegant structure, stands opposite the Banqueting House. It contains apartments for the officers and privates of the life guards, a troop of which constantly do duty here. The War Office is in this place, and here courts-martial for the army are held. The Ordnance Office, for the military department, is in St. Margaret's-street, Westminster. The Admiralty is a large structure, in which the higher departments of the business of the navy are transacted, and the lords of the admiralty have houses. The Navy, Navy Pay, and Victualling Offices, are in Somerset Place, a stupendous and magnificent structure, built on the site of the old palace, erected by the first duke of Somerset in the reign of Edward VI. It was begun during the last war, and was intended to bring into one spot the most considerable public offices; and, although not yet finished, it already contains, beside the offices above-mentioned, the following, namely, the auditors of impress, clerk of the estreats, duchy courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, hackney coach, hawkers and pedlars, house duty, lord treasurer's, remembrancer's, lottery, pipe and comptroller of the pipe, salt, sick and hurt, signet, stage coach duty, stamp, surveyor of crown lands, tax, and wine licence offices. The king's barge-houses are comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the barge-master; beside houses for the treasurer, paymaster, and six commissioners of the navy; three commissioners of the victualling, and their secretary; one commissioner of the stamps, and one of the sick and hurt; with commodious apartments in every office for a secretary, or some other acting officer, for a porter, and their families. In the front, toward the Strand, which consists of a rich basement, supporting an excellent example of the Corinthian order, and containing a principal and attic story, are apartments for the Royal Academy, and the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. The grand entrance, by three lofty arches, leads into a spacious quadrangle, on each side of which, to the east and west, a street is to be formed, beyond which the wings are to be carried. The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 53 feet wide; and the building, when finished, will extend 1100 feet. This terrace, unpa-

the parish church, and is under view of a constable, and lieutenant. It was a palace during our monarchs, on their accession, constantly holding their fortrefs; but, after the accession of Elizabeth, this custom of the Horse Guards, an elegant stands opposite the Banqueting Hall. It contains apartments for the privates of the life guards, a which constantly do duty here. Office is in this place, and here martial for the army are held. The Office, for the military department, is in St. Margaret's-street, Westminster. The Admiralty is a large structure, which the higher departments of the navy are transacted, and the admiralty have houses, for Navy Pay, and Victualling, in Somerset Place, a stupendous magnificent structure, built on the old palace, erected by the of Somerset in the reign of Edward. It was begun during the last intended to bring into one most considerable public offices; though not yet finished, it already beside the offices above-mentioned, namely, the auditors, clerk of the exchequer, duchy of Lancaster and Cornwall, bankers, hawkers and pedlars, house and treasurer's, remembrancer's, pipe and comptroller of the pipe, and hurt, signet, stage coach, surveyor of crown lands, wine licence offices. The king's offices are comprehended in the which a dwelling for the barge-master, side houses for the treasurer, paymaster and six commissioners of the navy; commissioners of the victualling, and secretary; one commissioner of the and one of the sick and hurt; commodious apartments in every of a secretary, or some other acting for a porter, and their families. In t, toward the Strand, which contains a rich basement, supporting an example of the Corinthian order, containing a principal and attic story, apartments for the Royal Academy, Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and entrance, by three lofty arches, to a spacious quadrangle, on each which, to the east and west, a street is formed, beyond which the wings be carried. The front to the is erected on a noble terrace, 53 feet high; and the building, when finished, will extend 1100 feet. This terrace, unpa-

unparalleled for grandeur, and beauty of view, is supported on a rough rustic basement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high. The grand semicircular arch, in the middle of the basement, is that intended for the reception of the king's barges. The Treasury, which has a noble elevated front, is in St. James' Park; and what is called "The Cockpit," forms a part of this building, and is now the council chamber for the cabinet ministers. In the city, is the Royal Exchange, originally built, in 1567, by Sir Thomas Gresham. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth visited every part of it, and then, by sound of trumpet, proclaimed it the Royal Exchange. Being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt, in its present form, at the expence of 80,000*l*. In each of the principal fronts, is a piazza, and in the centre an area. The height of the building is 66 feet, and from the centre of the fourth side rises a lantern and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a vane, in the form of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. The inside of the area, which is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, is surrounded by piazzas, to shelter the merchants in bad weather. The Bank of England, a magnificent structure, is situated in Threadneedle-street. The Custom House, to the west of the Tower, is a large irregular pile, before which ships of 350 tons can lie, and discharge their cargoes. It was built in 1718, on the site of a former Custom House, destroyed by fire. The Excise Office, in Broad-street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected, in 1768, on the site of Gresham College. The East India House, in Leadenhall-street, was built in 1726. The front is very confined; but it has great extent in depth, and contains all the offices necessary for transacting the business of a commercial company. The South Sea House in Throgmorton-street, is a handsome building; but the General Post-office, in Lombard-street, merits no attention. Of the structures, which more particularly belong to the city, the most distinguished is the Mansion House, erected in 1752, for the residence of the Lord Mayor: it is magnificent, but too ponderous. The Monument is a noble fluted Doric column, 202 feet high, erected in commemoration of the great fire in 1666. The bridges are a great ornament to the metropolis. The most ancient, London Bridge, was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, and deformed by the enormous sterlings, and

by houses on each side, which overhung in a terrific manner. These were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge assumed a modern appearance; but the sterlings remain, though they so contract the space between the piers, as to occasion, at the ebb of every tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataraacts, which have occasioned the loss of innumerable lives. Westminster Bridge, the finest in the world, was built by Mr. Lancelotti, a native of Switzerland. The first stone was laid in 1739; the last in 1747; but, on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches, which are of Purbeck. It is 1223 feet in length. It has 13 large, and two small semicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each side, decreasing in width four feet. Blackfriars Bridge, built by Mr. Mylne, was begun in 1760, and completed in 1768. Its length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage way 28, and of the foot paths seven feet each. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this, and the arch on each side, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. This noble structure is built of Portland stone. In London are several museums. The British Museum, which is open to the public gratis, was founded by parliament, in 1753, in pursuance of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who directed his executors to make an offer to the public of his collection of natural and artificial curiosities and books, for the sum of 20,000*l*. and the noble building, called Montague House, was purchased for their reception. At the same time were purchased the MSS. collected by Edward Harley earl of Oxford. Here are likewise the collections made by Sir Robert and Sir John Cotton; and large sums have since been voted to augment this noble repository. George II. presented to it the libraries of the kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII. His present majesty, gave it an interesting collection of tracts published in the reigns of Charles I. and II. and antiquities, from Italy, were purchased by parliament, for 8,410*l*. in 1762. The Leverian Museum is situated in Great Surry-street, on the S. side of Blackfriars Bridge. This magnificent museum was collected by the late Sir Ashton Lever, and contains the most astonishing collection in natural history that had ever been formed by an individual. Sir Ashton having obtained an act of parliament, empowering him to dispose of this museum

feum by a lottery, to consist of 36,000 tickets, at a guinea each, found so little avidity in the public to adventure, that he had sold no more than 8,000 tickets when the appointed time of drawing arrived; the event of which proved unfortunate to him; for this invaluable treasure was transferred to the possessor of two tickets only, Mr. Parkinson, who erected the present building for its reception. Another Museum, consisting of anatomical preparations, and natural curiosities, collected by the late Dr. William Hunter, who built a spacious edifice for their reception, in Windmill-street, Haymarket, is now open to the public, and is to continue so for thirty years from the time of his death in 1783. Of the inns of court, or societies for the study of the law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. These are very spacious, and have large gardens, which are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeants Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staples Inn. The College of Physicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick-lane, was built by sir Christopher Wren. Gresham College, erected, by sir Thomas Gresham, for seven professors in divinity, civil law, astronomy, geometry, rhetoric, physic, and music, stood on the site of the Excise Office; but, in 1768, the reading of the lectures was removed to a room over the Royal Exchange. St. John's College, near London Wall, founded, in 1603, by the Rev. Thomas White, is governed by a president, two deans, and four assistants; and all the clergy within the bills of mortality are its fellows. Here is a library for their use, and almshouses for ten men and ten women. The Royal and Antiquarian Societies (as already observed) and the Royal Academy of Artists, have noble apartments in Somerset Place. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handsome house in the Adelphi. Of public seminaries, the most distinguished are Westminster School, adjoining the Abbey, nobly endowed by queen Elizabeth; St. Paul's School, founded by dean Colet; the Charter House, founded, both for a school and hospital, by Thomas Sutton, esq. and a school, in Suffolk-lane, Thames-street, founded by the company of Merchant Tailors. With respect to places of diversion, the Opera Houses have been remarkably unfortunate; that in the Haymarket, called the King's Theatre, having been destroyed by fire, on the 17th of June 1789; and the Pantheon, in Ox-

ford-street, the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, which had been fitted up for the performance of operas, having met with a similar fate, on the 14th of January, 1793. Both, however, have been since rebuilt. The Theatre Royal, in Drury-lane, is rebuilding in a magnificent style. The Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, the other winter theatre, was rebuilt in 1793; and for the dramatic entertainments in summer, is a smaller Theatre Royal in the Haymarket. Sadler's Wells, near Islington, is for pantomimes, rope-dancing, &c. and Astley's Royal Saloon, near Westminster Bridge, and the Royal Circus, in St. George's Fields, are for equestrian exercises, and other amusements. For the higher ranks, are many noble rooms for concerts; as in Tottenham Court Road; in Hanover Square; the Freemason's Tavern in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand. Ranelagh and Vauxhall are celebrated throughout Europe; the former for its magnificent rotundo; the latter for a beautiful gardens, rotundo, temples, and nocturnal decorations; and both for musical entertainments, vocal and instrumental. Of the halls of the city companies, the most distinguished, in point of architecture, are Surgeons' Hall, in the Old Bailey; Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster-lane; Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street; and Fishmongers' Hall, near London Bridge. The principal hospitals are Christ's Hospital, near Newgate-street, a royal foundation, for orphans and poor children; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, another royal foundation for the sick and lame; Bridewell, in Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hospital, for the apprenticing of the industrious youth, and a prison for the dissolute; Bethlehem, in Moorfields, another royal hospital, for lunatics; St. Luke's, in Old Street, also for lunatics; St. Thomas', in the Borough, the fourth royal hospital, for the sick and lame; and for the same purpose are Guy's Hospital adjoining; the London Hospital, in Whitechapel Road; the Middlesex Hospital, Berners-street; the Westminster Infirmary, in York-street, late Petty France; and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. The Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields; the Asylum, at Lambeth, for orphan girls; the Magdalen Hospital, in St. George's Fields, for penitent prostitutes; the Marine Society, in Bishopsgate-street; the Smallpox Hospitals at Clerkenwell and Pancras; the Lock Hospital, near Grosvenor Place; the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and many others

the most magnificent structure in Europe, which had been the performance of operas, with a similar fate, on the 29th, 1794. Both, however, since rebuilt. The Theatre Drury-lane, is rebuilding in a style. The Theatre Royal Garden, the other winter rebuilt in 1791; and for the entertainments in summer, is a Theatre Royal in the Haymarket. Cells, near Islington, is for panopticon-dancing, &c. and Astley's Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge, is for the Circus, in St. George's Fields, for equestrian exercises, and other amusements. For the higher ranks, are many houses for concerts; as in Tottenham Court-road; in Hanover Square; the Theatre in Great Queen-street, in Finsbury-fields; and the Crown and Tavern in the Strand. Ranelagh Hall are celebrated throughout Europe for its magnificent rooms, the latter for a beautiful gardens, temples, and nocturnal decorations, both for musical entertainment and instrumental. Of the city companies, the most noted, in point of architecture, are the Guild-Hall, in the Old Bailey; Goldsmiths-Hall, Foster-lane; Ironmongers-Hall, Church-lane; and Fishmongers-Hall, London Bridge. The principal hospitals are Christ's Hospital, near St. Dunstons, a royal foundation, for poor children; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, another foundation for the sick and lame; St. Martin's, in Blackfriars, once a royal palace, now a royal hospital, for the education of the industrious youth, and a school for the disaffected; Bethlehem, in Finsbury, another royal hospital, for the mad; St. Luke's, in Old Street, also a hospital; St. Thomas', in the Borough, the fourth royal hospital, for the sick and lame; and for the same purpose St. George's Hospital, adjoining the London Hospital, in Whitechapel Road; the Middlesex Hospital, in Berners-street; the Westminster Infirmary, in York-street, late Peterborough; and St. George's Hospital, in the Park Corner. The Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields; the Asylum for orphan girls; the New Hospital, in St. George's Fields, for the reception of prostitutes; the Marine Society, in Bishopsgate-street; the Smallpox Hospital, at Clerkenwell and Pancras; the Hospital, near Grosvenor Place; the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and many others.

others for the same purpose, are also excellent institutions; and there are many dispensaries for dispensing medicines to the sick, who keep to their houses, under the direction of a physician to each dispensary, and proper assistants. The prisons are numerous: the principal are Newgate, a stupendous structure; the New Compter, in Giltspur-street; the Fleet Prison, for debtors; the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields, for the same purpose; a new county gaol (including a new felon-house) in Southwark; and the penitentiary house in Cold-Bath-Fields. Some of the squares and streets in the metropolis are magnificent; and many of those which cannot boast of grandeur, are long, spacious, and airy. Portland-Place forms, perhaps, the most magnificent street in the world; Stratford-Place is truly elegant; and the Adelphi Terrace is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the river, the bridges, and other public buildings, and of the hills beyond Southwark and Lambeth. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. These cannot be better enumerated than in the words of Dr. Aikin: "The broad stream of the Thames flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country round, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance; whence, by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. Its situation, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is equally well-chosen: had it been placed lower on the Thames, beside being annoyed by the marshes, it would have been more liable to insults from foreign foes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the interior parts of the country, which sup-

ply it with all sorts of necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully supplied by sea from the northern collieries; and to this circumstance the nation is indebted for a great nursery of seamen, not depending upon foreign commerce; which is a principal source of its naval superiority. Corn and various other articles are with equal ease conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for this purpose. London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits, arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is, at the same time, the mercantile and political head of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as minifering to the demands of studied splendour and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general; with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. Paris and Constantinople may dispute the latter with it. Its population, like that of all other towns, has been greatly overrated, and is not yet exactly determined; but it is probable, that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out parishes, fall short of 600,000. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits: we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed. London is 16½ miles N. W.

## L O N

## L O O

N. W. of Paris, 264 S. E. of Dublin, and 280 W. by S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 31. N.

\* **LONDON**, NEW, a seaport of N. America, in the state of Connecticut, and county of the same name. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States. It is defended by two forts, and is seated on the Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, 80 miles N. E. of New York.

**LONDONDERRY**, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. Its fortifications are not strong, and yet it is remarkable for a long siege it sustained against king James II. in 1689. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. It consists of only two streets, which cross one another in the middle; but they are neat and well-paved, and the houses are mostly built of freestone. It has a handsome church, a fine market-place, and its harbour is bordered with a quay. At the siege above-mentioned, when all the commanding officers were dead, they chose Mr. Walker, a clergyman, for their head, who performed wonders by his bravery and conduct, till a naval force from England, with some troops under general Kirke, broke the boom across the harbour, and brought a seasonable relief; by which the enemy were so dispirited, as to raise the siege. Londonderry is seated on the river Moura, near its mouth, five miles S. of the lake or bay of Loughfoyle, and 104 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

**LONDONDERRY**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Donegal, on the N. by the ocean, on the S. and S. W. by Tyrone, and by Antrim on the E. It contains 33 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country, and its capital is of the same name.

**LONGFORD**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth; bounded on the E. and S. by West Meath; on the N. and N. W. by Leitrim and Cavan, and on the W. by the Shannon. It contains 24 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is a rich and pleasant country, and the capital town is of the same name.

**LONG ISLAND**, an island of N. America, in the state of New-York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties. It extends from the city of New-York E. 140 miles, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium. Hence are exported to the W. Indies, &c. whale-oil, pitch, pine boards,

horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York. This island, in 1792, contained upward of 30,000 inhabitants.

**LONGINICO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, about a mile distant. It is now a small place, seated on the river Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S. of Lepanto. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

**LONGTOWN**, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Carlisle, and 307 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 55. 8. N.

**LONGUEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on a small river, 23 miles N. of Rouen.

**LONGWY**, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late duchy of Lorraine, with a castle. It is divided into the Old and New Town; the latter built by Lewis XIV. and fortified by Vauban. It was taken by the king of Prussia in August 1793, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles S. W. of Luxembourg, and 167 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 28. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

**LONSDALE**. See KIRBY LONSDALE.

**LONS-LE-SAULNIER**, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, with a late abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs with which it abounds. It is seated on the river Solvan, 30 miles from Dole. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 46. 37. N.

**LOO**, a town of Dutch Guelderland, where the prince of Orange has a fine palace. It is eight miles W. of Deventer. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

\* **LOOK, EAST AND WEST**, two contemptible boroughs in Cornwall, separated from each other by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge of several arches. They send together as many members to parliament as London. The market of East Looe is on Saturday. They are 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

**LOORS**, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the bishopric of Liege, 16 miles W. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

**LOOTS**, a county of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, bounded on the S. by Malbay,

# LOO

flax-seed, beef, &c. The middle and western parts of particularly corn, is carried to This island, in 1791, contained 30,000 inhabitants.

CO, a town of Turkey in the Morea, anciently called famous for being the place Olympic games were celebrated for the temple of Jupiter about a mile distant. It is now seat, seated on the river Al- miles from its mouth, and 50 into. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 37.

OWN, a town in Cumberland, ket on Thursday. It is seated ders of Scotland, 13 miles N. of nd 307 N. N. W. of London. W. lat. 55. 8. N.

EVILLE, a town of France, in ment of Lower Seine and late of Normandy, seated on a small miles N. of Rouen.

WY, a town of France, in the nt of Moselle and late duchy of with a castle. It is divided into nd New Town; the latter built XIV. and fortified by Vauban. taken by the king of Prussia in 1793, but retaken two months r is seated on an eminence, 15 W. of Luxembourg, and 167 N. ris. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

DALE. See KIRBY LOWSDALE. -LE-SAULNIER, a town of in the department of Jura and vince of Franche Comté, with a ey of noble Bernardines. It de- name from the salt springs with e bounds. It is seated on the vian, 30 miles from Dole. Lon. lat. 46. 37. N.

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TS, a county of Germany, in the ric of Liege, bounded on the S. by Halby,

# LOR

Halby, on the N. by Champagne, on the W. by the duchy of Brabant, and on the E. by Limburg. It had formerly its own counts, but the family is now extinct. LORS is the capital town.

LORA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 37. 46. N.

LORA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohenstein, in Thuringia, 30 miles N. of Saxe Gotha. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

LORE, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

LORBUS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a pleasant plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles S. W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 35. 35. N.

LORCA, a poor, but ancient town of Spain, in Murcia. It is seated in a fertile country, upon an eminence, near the river Guadalquivir, 30 miles W. of Carthage. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 37. 44. N.

LORCA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Remms, 20 miles N. W. of Esslingen. It had formerly a very rich abbey, whose revenues now be- long to the university of Tubingen.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who, from the mast-head, could distinctly descry 31 of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe, which was about 40 feet long, badly made, and had an outrigger. They were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they seemed to have some method of taking off the beard; for they appeared as if clean-shaved. They had an ornament, consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which was fastened between the nose and mouth, and close under the nose. To that beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They had holes run through the sides of the nose into the passage, into which, as well as through the septum, were thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs were marked in the manner, described by captain Cook, of time of the natives of the islands he visited in these seas, called *tatowings*; and some were painted with red and white streaks.

# LOR

They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. from 159. 14. to 159. 37. E. lat. 5. 30. S.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, about 140 leagues E. of New S. Wales. On the W. side is good anchorage, but the bottom is a coral rock. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and the island abounds with a variety of birds, which, when our seamen landed here, were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that they came near enough to knock down as many as they wanted with a stick. This island was discovered, in 1788, by lieutenant King, in his voyage from Port Jackson to Norfolk Island. At the S. end of it are two very high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea; the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S. is a very remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. Lord Howe's Island is three miles and a half long, and very narrow across. Lon. 159. 0. E. lat. 31. 36. S.

LORENDO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Polesino, seated on the river Adige, 20 miles E. of Rovigo. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is small, but fortified, and contains the Casa Santa, or the house of Nazareth, in which they pretend Jesus Christ was brought up; and that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house or chapel is very old; but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church built of freestone. The famous lady of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar: this statue is of cedar-wood, three feet high, but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the smoke of the numerous lamps around her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, and the little Jesus is covered with a shirt. He holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loretto, particularly at Easter and Whitfunide, among whom are many of the first distinction. Every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present proportionable to his ability; whence it may be concluded, that this chapel must be imminently rich. Christina, queen of Sweden, made the Virgin a present of a crown of gold, worth above 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, in 1560, of Spain, sent her a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France,

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and his queen, sent her two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Beside these crowns, they sent an angel of massy silver, holding in his hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. The place where the governor resides stands near the church; and the ecclesiastics, who are employed in it, lodge in the same palace, where they receive the pilgrims of high distinction. As for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very considerable nor very agreeable; nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoemakers, tailors, or sellers of chaplains. The environs are very agreeable; and hence, in fine weather, the high mountains of Croatia may be seen. Loreto is seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 S. E. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 38. E. lat. 43. 27. N.

**LORGUES**, a populous town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated on the river Argens, five miles W. by S. of Draguignan, and 360 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

**LORN**, a district in the N. part of Argyleshire in Scotland, lying between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

**LORRAIN**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Luxemburg and the archbishopric of Treves; on the E. by Alsace and the duchy of Deux-Ponts, on the S. by Franche Comté, and on the W. by Champagne and the duchy of Bar. It is about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-seed, game, fish, and, in general, all the necessities of life. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Meuse or Meurthe, the Moselle, the Seille, the Meurthe, and the Sarre. In 1733, the French conquered Lorraine; and, at the conclusion of the peace in 1735, it was agreed, that Stanislaus, the titular king of Poland, father-in-law to the king of France, should possess this duchy with that of Bar, and that after his death they should be united to the crown of France. It was also agreed, that Francis Stephen, duke of Lotraine, and the emperor's son-in-law, should have the grand duchy of Tuscany as an equivalent for Lorraine. After the death of the great duke of Tuscany, in 1737, king Stanislaus and the duke of Lotraine took possession of their respective dominions; and the cession was confirmed and guaranteed by a treaty in 1738. This province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and the Vosges.

\* **LORRIS**, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orléanois. It was the residence of Philip the Long, in 1317, and of other kings of France. It is 15 miles W. by S. of Montargis.

**LOT**, a river of France, which has its rise in Gevaudan, and falls into the Garonne at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

\* **LOT**, a department of France, including the late province of Quercy. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

\* **LOT AND GARONNE**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne, and so called from two rivers, which see. Agen is the capital.

\* **LOTHIAN, EAST**. See **HADDINGTONSHIRE**.

\* **LOTHIAN, MID**. See **EDINBURGSHIRE**.

\* **LOTHIAN, WEST**. See **LINLITHGOWSHIRE**.

\* **LOUANS**, a small town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire and late province of Burgundy, situated in a kind of island, between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan. It has many manufactories, and an hospital; and is 18 miles S. E. of Châlons.

**LOUDUN**, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on a mountain, 30 miles N. W. of Poitiers, and 155 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 17. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

**LOVENDIGEN**, a fortress of Austrian Flanders, seated on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, five miles W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

**LOUGHBOROUGH**, a handsome town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, near the forest of Charwood, and on the river Soar. It is 18 miles N. of Leicester, and 109 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

**LOUISA**, a town of Swedish Finland, seated on a bay of the gulf of Finland, and defended toward the sea by a small fortress. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red.

**LOUISBURGH**, a town of N. America, capital of the island of Cape Breton; taken by the English in 1745, restored to the French by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, taken again by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763; since which the fortifications have been destroyed. It has an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. Lon. 59. 48. W. lat. 45. 54. N.

**LOUISIANA**, a large country of America, bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, on the S. by the gulf of Mexico, on the W.

by

## LOU

**LOUIS, a town of France, in the de-**  
partment of Loiret and late province of Or-  
léans. It was the residence of Philip the  
first, in 1317, and of other kings of France.  
It is 18 miles W. by S. of Montargis.

**LOIRE, a river of France, which has its**  
source in the mountains of Auvergne, and  
falls into the Gironde. It begins to be navi-  
gable at Cognac.

**LOIRET, a department of France, includ-**  
ing the late province of Orléans. It takes  
its name from the river Lot. Cognac is  
its capital.

**LOIRET AND GARONNE, a department**  
of France, including part of the late pro-  
vince of Guienne, and so called from two  
rivers which flow through it. Agen is the capital.

**LOTHIAN, EAST. See HADDING-**  
TON.

**LOTHIAN, MID. See EDINBURGH.**

**LOTHIAN, WEST. See LINLITH-**  
GOW.

**LOUANS, a small town of France, in**  
the department of Saône and Loire and  
province of Burgundy, situated in a  
fertile plain, between the rivers Saône  
and Yonne. It has many manufactu-  
ries and an hospital; and is 18 miles  
S. of Chalon.

**LOUN, a town of France, in the de-**  
partment of Vienne and late province of  
Poitou, seated on a mountain, 30 miles N.  
of Poitiers, and 155 S. W. of Paris.  
Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

**LOUNGE, a fortress of Austrian**  
Empire, seated on the canal between  
Brussels and Bruges, five miles W. of  
Brussels. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

**LOUGHBOROUGH, a handsome town**  
in Yorkshire, with a market on Thurs-  
days, seated among fertile meads,  
near the forest of Clarendon, and  
the river Ouse. It is 18 miles N. of  
York, and 109 N. W. by N. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 46. N.

**LOUJA, a town of Swedish Finland,**  
on a bay of the gulf of Finland,  
founded toward the sea by a small  
island. The houses are all of wood, two  
stories high, and painted red.

**LOUISBURGH, a town of N. America,**  
on the island of Cape Breton; taken  
from the English in 1745, restored to the  
English by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle,  
and again by the English in 1758, and  
destroyed in 1763; since which the  
fortifications have been destroyed. It has  
an excellent harbour, near four leagues in  
length. Lon. 59. 48. W. lat. 45.

**LOUISIANA, a large country of Ame-**  
rica, bounded on the E. by the Mississippi,  
on the S. by the gulf of Mexico, on the W.

## LOU

by New Mexico, and running indefinitely  
N. It is agreeably situated between the  
extremes of heat and cold; its climate vary-  
ing as it extends toward the N. The  
southern parts, lying within the reach of  
the refreshing breezes from the sea, are  
not scorched like those under the same la-  
titude in Africa; and its northern regions  
are colder than those in Europe under  
the same parallels, with a wholesome se-  
rene air. From the favourableness of the  
climate, two annual crops of Indian corn,  
as well as rice, may be produced; and the  
soil, with little cultivation, would furnish  
grain of every kind in the greatest abun-  
dant. The timber is as fine as any in the  
world; and the quantities of live-oak, ash,  
mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and ce-  
dar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood  
of the Mississippi, besides, furnishes the  
richest fruits in great variety. The soil is  
particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and  
tobacco; and indigo is at this time a staple  
commodity, which commonly yields the  
planter three or four cuttings a year. In  
a word, whatever is rich and rare in the  
most desirable climates in Europe, seems to  
be the spontaneous production of this de-  
lightful country. It is intersected by a  
number of fine rivers, among which are  
the Natchitoches, and the Adair, or  
Mexican. This country was discovered  
by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed  
by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled  
by Louis XIV. in the beginning of this  
century. In 1763, it was ceded to the  
king of Spain.

\* **LOUISVILLE, a town of N. Ame-**  
rica, in the state of Kentucky and county  
of Jefferson. It is seated on the river  
Ohio, opposite Clarksville, at the Falls, in  
a fertile country, and promises to be a  
place of great trade. Its unhealthiness,  
owing to stagnated waters at the back  
of the town, has hitherto retarded its  
growth. It is 95 miles S. W. of Lex-  
ington. Lon. 86. 30. W. lat. 38. 3. N.

**LOUTZ, a town of Great Poland, in**  
the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E. of  
Gnesna. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

\* **LOUNG, LOCH, a great arm of the**  
sea, in Argyleshire, which communicates  
on the S. with the frith of Clyde. Near  
its N. E. extremity, is the wild and roman-  
tic vale of Glencroy.

**LOURDE, a town of France, in the de-**  
partment of the Upper Pyrenees and late  
province of Bigorre, with an ancient and  
very strong castle, seated on a rock, on the  
Gave de Pau, 10 miles from Bagneres.  
Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 43. 8. N.

**LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the**  
province of Leinster, 29 miles in length,

## LOU

and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N. by  
Armagh and Carlingford Bay; on the E.  
by St. George's Channel; on the W. by  
Monaghan and East Meath; and on the  
S. E. by West Meath, from which it is  
parted by the river Boyne. It is a fruitful  
county, and proper to feed cattle. It con-  
tains 50 parishes, and sends 10 members to  
parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

**LOUTH, a town of Ireland in the**  
county of the same name, 19 miles N. by  
W. of Drogheda.

**LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincoln-**  
shire, with two markets, on Wednesday  
and Saturday. It is large, and well built,  
and the market well frequented. It is 18  
miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 148 N. of  
London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

**LOUVAIN, a large and pleasant town**  
of Austrian Brabant, with an old castle,  
and a celebrated university. The walls of  
this place are nearly seven miles in circum-  
ference, but within them are a great many  
gardens and vineyards. The public build-  
ings are magnificent, and the university  
consists of a great number of colleges.  
They formerly made large quantities of  
cloth, inasmuch that there were 15,000  
weavers; but at present their trade is  
greatly decayed, and the place chiefly re-  
markable for its good beer, with which it  
serves the neighbouring towns. It was  
taken by the French in 1746, who again  
took possession of it in 1792, but were  
obliged to evacuate it the next year. It  
is seated on the river Dyle, 12 miles N. W.  
of Brussels, and 40 N. E. of Mons. Lon.  
4. 49. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

**LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of the United**  
Provinces, in Holland, seated on the W.  
part of an island, called the Bommel  
Waert, formed by the Waal and the  
Maas. In this castle, the patriotic chiefs  
were imprisoned by prince Maurice;  
whence that party has ever since been  
called the Louvestein party. Their prin-  
ciples are strongly republican, and, of  
course, they are in direct opposition to  
the stadholder. Louvestein is 16 miles E.  
of Dort. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

**LOUVIERS, a handsome town of**  
France, in the department of Eure and  
late province of Normandy. Its walls are  
defended by good ditches, and it has a con-  
siderable manufactory of fine cloths. Lou-  
viers is seated on the Eure, in a fertile  
plain, 10 miles N. of Evreux, and 55  
N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 49.  
9. N.

**LOUVO, a considerable town of Asia,**  
in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace,  
where the king passes one part of the year.  
It is very populous, and is 50 miles N.

# LOZ

of the city of Siam. Lon. 100. 30. E. lat. 15. 8. N.

\* **LOWDORE**, a celebrated cataract of Cumberland, on the E. side of the lake of Derwent-water, in the vale of Keswick. It is formed by the rushing of the waters of Watanlath through an awful chasm made by the contiguity of two vast rocks. It is the misfortune of this waterfall to fail entirely in a dry season.

**LOWESTOFFE**, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is built on a cliff above the sea, on the most easterly point of Great Britain; partakes largely with Yarmouth in the mackerel and herring fisheries; and is much frequented as a place for sea-bathing. A manufactory of coarse china is established here. It is 10 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 117 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

\* **LOWES-WATER**, a lake of Cumberland, about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The extremities are rivals in beauty of hanging woods, little groves, and waving inclosures, with farms seated in the sweetest points of view. This lake, in opposition to all the other lakes, has its course from N. to S. and, under the lofty Mellbreak, falls into Cromack-water. It is of no great depth, and without char; but it abounds with pike and perch, and has some trout. An evening view of both lakes is from the side of Mellbreak, at the gate, under a coppice of oak, in the road to Haverdale.

**LOWICZ**, a handsome and populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress; seated on the river Bzura, 21 miles S. of Plockko, and 30. N. of Rava. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

\* **LOW-LAYTON**, a village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms but one parish, and is situated on the skirts of Epping Forest. In this parish are some remains of a Roman station; several foundations, with Roman bricks, and coins, having been found near the Manor House; and some urns, with ashes in them, have been dug up in the churchyard, and other parts of the parish. It is near six miles N. E. of London.

**LOXA**, or **LOYA**, a considerable town of Spain, in Granada, seated in a pleasant fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 miles W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 52. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

**LOXA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, 200 miles E. of Paita. Lon. 77. 10. W. lat. 4. 50. S.

**LOYTZ**, a town of Pomerania, in the country of Gutzkow, seated on the Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

**LOZERE**, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan,

# LUB

from a mountain of which it takes its name. Mende is the capital.

**LUBAN**, a town of the Russian government of Livonia, 70 miles E. of Riga. Lon. 26. 36. E. lat. 56. 55. N.

**LUBANSKEN-SEA**, or, the **LAKE OF LUBAN**, a lake in Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rositta falls into this lake.

**LUBBEN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, situated on the river Spree. It is the capital of a small circle of the same name, and has several churches, with a noble hospital, and a landhouse, or house where the diets assemble. It is 60 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

**LUBEC**, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein. It is a free imperial city, and was the head of the famous hanseatic league, which was formed here in 1164. It was likewise the most commercial city and powerful republic of the North. Her fleet set the northern powers as defiance, and rode mistress of the Baltic. But Lubec retains not a shadow of its former power. It has lost great part of its trade; which will be still farther diminished, if the canal of Kiel should answer the purpose for which it was planned; for, great part of the merchandize, which now passes through this town, will be conveyed along that canal, down the river Eyder, to Tonningen, and thence by sea, and up the Elbe, to Hamburgh. The houses of Lubec are built in a very ancient style of architecture; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coachhouse. The walls of many houses bear the date of the 15th century; and, at that period, no doubt, the town was esteemed very beautiful. The townhouse is a superb structure, and has several towers. Here is also a fine exchange, built in 1683. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and there are 21 preachers, whose chief has the title of Superintendent. There are five large churches, one of which is the cathedral, whose body is of an extraordinary length, containing several curiosities, such as a handsome statue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There were formerly four convents; and in that of St. John, there are still 22 protestant girls, under the government of an abbess. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hospital; that of St. Anne is made a house of correction; and of the monastery of St. Catherine they have made a handsome college. In the great hospital there is always a considerable

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mountain of which it takes its name is the capital.

is a town of the Russian government, in Livonia, 70 miles E. of Riga. Lon. 26. E. lat. 56. 55. N.

SKEN-SEA, or, the LAKE OF, a lake in Livonia, toward the Courland and Lithuania. The Curia falls into this lake.

is a town of Germany, in Pomerania, situated on the river Parnow, and is the capital of a small circle of the same name, and has several churches, a hospital, and a landhouse, where the diets assemble. It is 60 miles E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 25. E.

is a seaport of Germany, in the Lower Saxony and duchy of Bremen. It is a free imperial city, and the head of the famous Hanseatic League, which was formed here in 1164. It is one of the most commercial cities and the capital of a small circle of the republic of the North. Her fleet is one of the most powerful as defiance, and she is one of the most powerful of the Baltic. But Lubeck is not a shadow of its former power.

It is a free imperial city, and the head of the famous Hanseatic League, which was formed here in 1164. It is one of the most commercial cities and the capital of a small circle of the republic of the North. Her fleet is one of the most powerful as defiance, and she is one of the most powerful of the Baltic. But Lubeck is not a shadow of its former power.

It is a free imperial city, and the head of the famous Hanseatic League, which was formed here in 1164. It is one of the most commercial cities and the capital of a small circle of the republic of the North. Her fleet is one of the most powerful as defiance, and she is one of the most powerful of the Baltic. But Lubeck is not a shadow of its former power.

## LUC

able number of poor men and women. Beside this, there are 14 other hospitals, one for lunatics, a pest-house, and four others for sick persons. Lubeck is seated at the confluence of several rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, 14 miles S. W. of the Baltic, and 30 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

LUBEC, THE BISHOPRIC OF, a small territory in Germany, in the duchy of Holstein. It has been enjoyed by protestant princes of the house of Holstein, ever since the year 1561, when Lutheranism was established here.

\* LUBEC, an island of the Indian Ocean. Lon. 112. 22. E. lat. 5. 50. S.

LUBEN, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the principality of Lignitz, 22 miles N. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

LUBLIN, a handsome and considerable town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and a handsome Jewish synagogue. It is seated on the river Wieprz, 110 miles N. E. of Cracow, and 75 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles S. E. of that city. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 25 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of Here and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome, 32 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

LUCAR-DE-BARAMODA, St. a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It has a very fine harbour, well defended; and is seated at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, 44 miles S. by W. of Seville, and 270 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 54. W. lat. 36. 58. N.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 miles N. E. of Faro. Lon. 8. 16. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

LUCAR-LA-MAYOR, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy, seated on the river Guadiana, 10 miles N. W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 33. W. lat. 37. 36. N.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about three miles in circumference, and surrounded by a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. The in-

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habitants have considerable manufactures of silk, and gold and silver stuffs, in which they drive a great trade; for this reason it is called Lucca the Industrious. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword in the town. Lucca is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, surrounded by pleasant hills, near the river Serchio, 10 miles N. E. of Pisa, 37 W. of Florence, and 135 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

LUCCA, THE REPUBLIC OF, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chefnuts. Their oil, in particular, is in high esteem; and the common people usually eat chefnuts instead of bread. It is under the protection of the emperor, and the government is aristocratic. The head of this republic has the name of gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of nine members, who are changed every two months; but the legislative authority is lodged in a senate of 200 of the principal persons, who ballot for the choice of all officers. The revenues amount to about 30,000*l.* per annum; and they can raise and pay 10,000 men upon occasion.

\* LUCE, a great bay of Wigtonshire in Scotland, lying to the E. of the promontory, called the Mull of Galloway.

LUCERA, an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; 30 miles W. of Manfredonia, and 65 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

LUCERN, one of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Unterwald, Schweiz, and Zug, and, on all the other sides, by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; and they can send 16,000 men into the field. It is 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The government of this republic is entirely aristocratical, or rather oligarchical. The sovereign power resides in the council of one hundred, comprising the senate, or little council. The former is the nominal sovereign; but the whole power resides in the latter, consisting of 36 persons, who are formed into two divisions, which exercise the office by rotation. The division which retires at the end of six months confirms that which comes into office; and as the vacant places in the senate are filled up by its own body, the power remains in the possession of a

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few patrician families. The senatorial dignity, moreover, may be considered, in some degree, as hereditary; the son generally succeeding his father, or the brother his brother. The chiefs of the republic are two magistrates, called advoyers, who are chosen from the senate by the sovereign, and annually confirmed.

**LUCERN**, the capital of the canton of Lucern, in Switzerland. It is divided into two by one of the branches of the river Reuss, which falls into the lake, on which the town is situated. It scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce; and there is no place where learning meets with less encouragement, and consequently, is less cultivated. The pope has always a nuncio resident in this town. The cathedral and the late Jesuits' church are the only public buildings worthy of observation; but they are too loaded with rich ornaments, and disgraced by bad paintings. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and of an extraordinary size; "the centre pipe," says Mr. Coxe, "being 40 feet in length, near three in breadth, and weighing eleven hundred pounds." The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. Being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of the delightful and romantic country. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles of the Swiss, and the dance of death. Lucern is 30 miles S. W. of Zurich, and 35 E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

\* **LUCERN, LAKE OF.** See **WALD-STÄETTER-SEE**.

**LUCERNA**, a town of Piedmont, 15 miles S. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

**LUCHEN**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S. of the city of that name. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 38. 53. N.

**LUCIA**, ST. one of the windward islands, in the W. Indies, 22 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. It is partly hilly, and partly consist of plains well watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, having several good bays, and commodious harbours. George I. granted this island to the duke of Montague, who settled it; but the colony was not prosperous; and disputes arising between the French and English, it was agreed that the island should be abandoned, and considered as one of the neutral islands. By the peace of 1763, it was stipulated, that the neutral islands should be divided between the two crowns, and St. Lucia

was allotted to France. In 1779, it was taken by the English, but restored to the French by the peace of 1783. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is 70 miles N. W. of Barbadoes, and 21 S. of Martinico. Lon. 60. 45. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

**LUCIA**, ST. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, about 400 miles W. of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24. 32. W. lat. 16. 45. N.

**LUCIGNANO**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 10 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

\* **LUCKNOW**, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but meanly built: the houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; and many consist entirely of mats and bamboos, and are thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. Very few of the houses of the natives are built with brick: the streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep as to be scarcely passable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the Nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually paining the streets, either to the palace, or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot passenger, as well as the inferior class of shopkeepers. The comfort, convenience, or property of this class of people are, indeed, little attended to, either by the great men or their servants; the elephant itself being frequently known to be infinitely more attentive to them as he passes, and to children in particular. The palace of the Nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Lucknow is 650 miles N. W. of Calcutta. Lon. 81. 45. E. lat. 26. 35. N.

**LUCKO**, a considerable town of Poland, capital of Volhinia, with a citadel, and a bishop's see; seated on the river Ster, 75 miles N. E. of Lemburg, and 175 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

**LUCCO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples; seated on the western bank of the lake Celano.

**LUÇON**, or **LUZON**, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou. The famous cardinal Richelieu was bishop of this place. It is seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N. of Rochelle, and 20 S. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 46. 27. N.

**LUCCA**

# LUC

to France. In 1779, it was the English, but restored to the peace of 1783. There are mountains, by which this island is separated from a considerable distance. It lies N. W. of Barbadoes, and N. of Martinico. Lon. 60. 45. W. N.

See one of the Cape de Verd about 400 miles W. of the continent. Lon. 24. 32. W. lat. 16.

LUGANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscia, 11 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 11. N.

LUG, an ancient city of Hindoostan, capital of Oude. It is an ancient place, but meanly built: the walls are chiefly mud, covered with plaster, and many consist entirely of mats of reeds, and are thatched with leaves of the coco-nut, palm-tree, and some with straw. Very few of the houses are built with brick: the streets are crooked, narrow, and worser than in India. In the dry season, the heat is intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep as to be impassable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the king, and the great men of his court, who are continually passing the streets, the palace, or to the river, to the anger and annoyance of the foot passengers, as well as the inferior class of people. The comfort, convenience, and safety of this class of people are little attended to, either by the great men or their servants; the elephant itself is frequently known to be infinitely attentive to them as he passes, and often in particular. The palace of the king is seated on a high bank near the river, and commands an extensive view of that river and the country on the eastern side. Lucknow is 650 miles from Calcutta. Lon. 81. 45. E. lat. 25. N.

LUCO, a considerable town of Poland, in the province of Volhinia, with a citadel, and a castle; seated on the river Ster, 75 miles E. of Lemberg, and 175 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

LUCON, a town of the kingdom of Navarre, seated on the western bank of the Gironde. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 46. 27. N.

LUCO.

# LUG

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, in the N. Pacific Ocean, 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as may be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, beside Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. To this island the Spaniards bring all sorts of commodities; such as silver, from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds, from Golconda; silks, tea, Japan and China-ware, and gold-dust, from China and Japan. The Spaniards send hence two large ships every year to Acapulco, in Mexico, with merchandize, and return back with silver. There is an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. Lon. about 122° E. and lat. 15° N.

LUDERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Lauenburg. It is seated on the river Elbe, five miles above the town of Lauenburg.

LUDGERSHALL, a borough in Wiltshire, whose market is disused. It is 15 miles N. of Salisbury, and 72 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

LUDLOW, a borough of Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the river Tame, and is a large well-built town. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales; and it is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales; a stately church, formerly collegiate; and an almshouse for 30 poor people. It is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 masters. It is 29 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 138 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which is the principal of the four transalpine bailiwicks. Its situation is delightful; being built round a gentle curve of the lake of Lugano, and backed by a fine suc-

# LUN

cession of hills, rising in gentle swells to a considerable height: in front, a bold mountain, clothed with forest, projects into the lake, of which a noble branch extends to its right and left. It is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandize, which passes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. It contains about 8000 inhabitants. On an eminence above the town, is the principal church, which has a delightful prospect from its terrace. Most of the houses are built of tuffstone; and the residence of the capitano, or governor, is a low building, on the walls of which are the arms of 12 cantons to which this bailiwick is subject; for the canton of Appenzel has no jurisdiction over it. It is 17 miles N. W. of Como. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

\* LUGANO, a lake of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps. It is about 25 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth; its form irregular, and bending into continual sinuosities. It is about 190 feet perpendicular higher than the lakes of Como and Locarno. The town of Lugano forms a fine object from this lake, being backed by an amphitheatre of hills; the banks on each side bordered by a succession of gardens and villas.

LUGO, an ancient city of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the river Minho, 32 miles S. E. of Mondonnedo, and 60 S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 8. 52. W. lat. 42. 46. N.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland; seated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W. side of the gulf of Buhnia, 42 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 10. E. lat. 65. 29. N.

LUND, a town of Sweden, capital of Schonen with an archbishopric, and a university. It is esteemed the most ancient town in Sweden, according to an old proverb, that "when our Saviour was born, Lund was in its glory." It contains scarcely more than 800 houses, carries on but little trade, and is principally supported by its university, founded by Charles XI. and from him called Academia Carolina Gothorum. Here likewise a Royal Physiographical Society was instituted in 1776, and incorporated by the king in 1778. The subjects treated of in its Acts relate only to natural history, chymistry, and agriculture. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 20 miles S. E. of Landskrona, and 225 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 55. 33. N.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the river Eyder,

C c 4

## LUN

Eyder, 36 miles N. N. W. of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle between Devonshire and Pembrokehire. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

LUNEL, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, near the river Ridourle. It produces excellent muscadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. Including Zell, it is bounded by the river Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lauenburg on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg on the E. by the duchy of Brunswick on the S. and by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia on the W. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars; for which reason the German nobility come to hunt here in the proper season. It is subject to the elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital town.

LUNENBURG, a large fortified town of Germany capital of a duchy of the same name. Here were formerly four monasteries; and out of the revenues of one, of the Benedictine order, was founded an academy for the martial exercises, where young gentlemen of the duchy of Lunenburg are maintained gratis, and taught French, fencing, riding, and dancing. A Latin school was likewise founded out of the revenues. The chief public edifices are three parish churches, the ducal palace, three hospitals, the townhouse, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes, and in which is a famous table, eight feet long and four wide, plated over with chased gold, with a rim embellished with precious stones, of an immense value, which was taken from the Saracens by the emperor Otho, and presented to this church; but, in 1698, a gang of robbers stripped it of 200 rubies and emeralds, with a large diamond, and most of the gold, so that but a small part of it remains. These robbers were in number twelve, and were afterward all taken, and broken upon the wheel. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a good revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. Lunenburg is seated on the river Ilmenau,

## LUT

31 miles S. E. of Hamburg, and 60 N. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and alum; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, a large, handsome, and well-inhabited town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late duchy of Lorraine, with a magnificent castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus. It is now converted into barracks. The church of the late regular canons is very handsome; and here king Stanislaus founded a military school for young gentlemen, a large library, and a fine hospital. It is seated in an agreeable plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe, 12 miles S. E. of Nancy, and 62 W. of Strasburg. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Istria, seated near the mountains of Vena, 15 miles W. of St. Veit. It belongs to the house of Austria.

LURE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comté, remarkable only for a late abbey of Benedictines, converted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is 30 miles N. E. of Besançon. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

LURI, an ancient town of Corsica, between the point of Cape Corse and the towns of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a marquisate of Germany, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, on the E. by Silesia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Misnia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is subject to the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou; seated on the river Vonne, 12 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 200 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 46. 30. N.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, and after having crossed part of Romagna, falls into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles to the W. of Rimini.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Stiria; seated on the river Meurt, 34 miles S. E. of Graz. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

LUTKENBURG, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 13 miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday. It is pleasantly seated among some hills, 18 miles S. of Bedford.

# LUT

E. of Hamburg, and 60 N. of  
Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 53.

A, a mountain of Italy, between  
Puzzoli. It contains a great  
shur and alum; and the springs  
from it are excellent for curing

VILLE, a large, handsome, and  
situated town of France, in the de-  
of Meurthe and late duchy of  
with a magnificent castle, where  
formerly kept their court, as  
ard king Stanislaus. It is now  
into barracks. The church of  
regular canons is very handsome;  
king Stanislaus founded a milita-  
for young gentlemen, a large li-  
and a fine hospital. It is seated in  
le plain, on the rivers Vezouze  
the. 12 miles S. E. of Nanci, and  
Straßburg. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat.

GLAVO, a town of Istria, seated  
mountains of Vena, 15 miles W.  
it. It belongs to the house of

, a town of France, in the depart-  
Upper Saone and late province of  
Comté, remarkable only for a late  
Benedictines, converted, in 1764,  
napter of noble canons. It is 30  
E. of Besançon. Lon. 6. 33.  
7. 38. N.

, an ancient town of Corsica, be-  
ne point of Cape Corse and the  
Baſtia and St Fiorenzo.

TIA, a marquisate of Germany,  
on the N. by Brandenburg, on  
y Silſia, on the S. by Bohemia,  
he W. by Miſnia. It is divided  
Upper and Lower, and is subject  
ector of Saxony.

GNAN, a town of France, in the  
ent of Vienne and late province  
; seated on the river Vonne, 12  
W. of Poitiers, and 200 S. W. of  
Lon. 0. 0. lat. 46. 30. N.

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part of Romagna, falls into the  
Venice, 10 miles to the W. of

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le of Austria and duchy of Stiria;  
on the river Meurt, 34 miles S. E.  
2. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

KENBURG, a town in Germany,  
duchy of Holstein, seated near the  
13 miles from Ploen.

ON, a town in Bedfordshire, with  
et on Monday. It is pleasantly  
among some hills, 18 miles S. of  
Bed-

# LUT

Bedford, and 31 N. by W. of London.  
Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the bail-  
wick of Interlaken, and canton of Bern,  
in Switzerland, formed by the junction of  
two streams; the one called the Weiſſe  
Lutſchinen, flowing through the valley of  
Lauterbrunnen; and the other called the  
Schwartz Lutſchinen, which comes from  
the valley of Gindelwalde. After having  
left the fertile plains of Giſſeig, and paſſ-  
ed the village of Widerſwyl, the breadth  
of the valley lessens, and continues to lessen,  
so that the stream of the Lutſchinen can  
hardly force a passage. In a rainy season,  
the river forms a torrent, which rushes  
impetuously through the great masses of  
rock that obstruct its course, and, with  
inconceivable violence, forces from their  
beds the most enormous fragments. The  
road to Zwey Lutſchinen and Lauterbrun-  
nen is over this river, by a kind of bridge,  
which, to a stranger to the country, pre-  
sents the most terrific appearance. Sus-  
pended over a roaring torrent, and fixed  
against the sides of rocks, that are almost in  
a leaning position, it exhibits at once the  
idea of a double danger. A huge verti-  
cal stone, raised in the middle of the river,  
supports some thick planks, so badly join-  
ed, as to be neither steady nor solid;  
and these form a wretched insecure bridge,  
over which the inhabitants of the country  
daily pass, with a firm step and undaunted  
eye; a passage, which the traveller, unac-  
customed to such strange communications,  
would tremble to attempt. Hence the  
Lutſchinen flows till it falls into the lake  
of Brientz.

LUTTER, a town of Germany, in the  
duchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the  
battle gained here over the Imperialists,  
by the Danes, in 1626. It is eight miles  
N. W. of Goslar, and 13 S. E. of Hildeſ-  
heim. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leicester-  
shire, with a market on Thursday. It is  
seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil,  
and is a pretty good place, adorned with a  
large handsome church, which has a fine  
lofty steeple. Here the famous Wickliff,  
the first reformer, was rector, who died  
in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for  
a heretic 40 years after. It is 14 miles  
S. of Leicester, and 88 N. N. W. of  
London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Upper Saxony, famous for a bat-  
tle fought here, in 1632, when the ce-  
lebrated Gustavus Adolphus, king of  
Sweden, was killed, in the moment of  
victory. It is seated on the river Elſter,

12 miles N. W. of Leipſick. Lon. 12. 7.  
E. lat. 51. 24. N.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of France, in  
the department of Lower Rhine and late  
province of Aliège. It has a strong castle,  
and is seated on a mountain, 30 miles N.  
W. of Straßburg. Lon. 7. 17. E. lat. 48.  
55. N.

LUXEMBURG, a considerable and very  
strong town of the Austrian Netherlands,  
capital of a duchy of the same name. It  
was taken, in 1684, by the French, who  
augmented the fortifications so much, that  
it is one of the strongest places in Europe;  
but it was ceded to the house of Austria  
by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is  
divided by the river Elbe into the upper  
and lower towns; the former, almost quite  
surrounded with rocks, but the lower  
seated in a plain. It is 25 miles S. W. of  
Treves, and 100 W. of Mentz. Lon. 6.  
17. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

LUXEMBURG, the duchy of, one of  
the 17 provinces of the Netherlands;  
bounded on the E. by the archbishopric of  
Treves; on the S. by Lorrain; on the  
W. partly by Champagne, and partly by  
the bishopric of Liege, which likewise,  
with part of Limburg, bounds it on the  
N. It lies in the forest of Ardenneſ,  
which is one of the most famous in Eu-  
rope. In some places it is covered with  
mountains and woods, but is, in general,  
fertile in corn and wine; and here are a  
great number of iron-mines. The prin-  
cipal rivers are the Moselle, the Sauer, the  
Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly  
to the house of Austria, and partly to the  
French.

LUXEUIL, a town in France, in the  
department of Upper Saone and late pro-  
vince of Franche Comté, remarkable for  
its mineral waters. From the number of  
urns, medals, and inscriptions, found here,  
it is supposed to have been a considerable  
place in the time of the Romans. It was  
destroyed by Attila, in 450. Near the  
town was a late celebrated abbey, founded  
by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is  
seated at the foot of the mountains, called  
the Vosges, 15 miles W. of Vefoul. Lon.  
6. 24. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

LUZZARA, a strong town of Italy, on  
the confines of the duchies of Mantua and  
Guastalla, near the place where the river  
Croſtolo falls into the Po. It is remark-  
able for a battle fought here between the  
French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each  
side claimed the victory. It is 10 miles  
S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 45.  
0. N.

LUZZI, a town of the kingdom of Na-  
ples,

# LUZ

# LYN

# LYO

**LYN**, near the river Craté, three miles S. of Besigniano.

**LYCHAM**, or **LYTCHAM**, a town of Norfolk, whose market is difused. It is 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of London. Lon. o. 40. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

**LYDSING**, a village in Kent, near Gravesend. Here it was that 600 young Norman gentlemen, who came over with the young princes Alfred and Edward, the sons of Ethelred, after the death of the Danish king Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwyn earl of Kent, in order to secure the crown to himself and his family.

**LYESSE**, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, 15 miles E. of Landrecy. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

**LYME REGIS**, a borough and seaport of Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, at the head of a little inlet; and its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb, behind which ships lie in safety. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, but greatly on the decline; and it is noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. Lyme is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. o. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

**LYMINGTON**, a borough of Hants, with a market on Saturday; seated about a mile from the channel that runs between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, with a harbour for vessels of considerable burden. It is 90 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

\* **LYNDHURST**, a village of Hants, in the New Forest. Here is a feat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is 82 miles S. W. of London.

**LYNN REGIS**, or **KING'S LYNN**, a flourishing borough and seaport of Norfolk, with markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Notwithstanding a bad harbour, it carries on a large trade. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities. It also partakes in the Greenland fishery. Its air is unwholesome, on account of its vicinity to the fens. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, high-steward, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-council-men. It has two churches, a large chapel, and two dissenting meeting-houses. The streets are narrow, but well paved; and it has a good

market-place, with an elegant cross. It is 46 miles N. by E. of Cambridge, and 106 N. by E. of London. Lon. o. 28. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

**LYONNOIS**, a province in the S. of France, which, with that of Forez, now forms the department of Rhone and Loire. Lyons is the capital.

**LYONS**, the second city of France, for beauty, commerce, and opulence; seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois. It was founded, about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. In the year 48 of the Christian era, it was declared a Roman colony, on the proposition of the emperor Claudius, whose oration to the senate, on this occasion, is engraved on two brass plates in the hotel-de-ville. Some of the most distinguished Romans prided themselves in aggrandizing this city, and making it their residence. Augustus, in particular, who resided here three years, had a temple, on the ruins of which was built the late abbey of Aisnay. About the year 145, this city was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt, by the orders and munificence of Nero. Many antiquities may still be observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons, which is the see of an archbishop, contains 160,000 inhabitants, upward of 30,000 of whom are employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs, of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. Its commerce, more considerable formerly, is still very extensive; and it has four celebrated annual fairs. Many of the streets are narrow and inconvenient; but the quays are adorned with very magnificent structures; and two of the squares are particularly admired. The hotel-de-ville vies with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre is not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were the Hotel-Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Custom-house, the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long. There are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. The convents of all kinds (to whatever uses they are now applied) are near sixty in number. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when, in June, it revolted against the authority of the National Convention. Being obliged to surrender, in October, to the republican army, the Convention

# LYO

ce, with an elegant cross. It is N. by E. of Cambridge, and E. of London. Lon. 0. 28. E. N.

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Its principal public buildings were the Hotel-Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Custom-house, the Palais de Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which crosses the city with the suburb de Fourviere, is 1560 feet long. There are other principal suburbs, six gates, and many fine churches. The convents (to whatever uses they are applied) are near sixty in number. In Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when, in June, it revolted against the authority of the National Convention, obliged to surrender, in October, to the republican army, the Convention

# MAC

tion decreed, that the walls and public buildings of Lyons should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of VILLE AFFRANCHIE. The chiefs of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterward taken; and of 3528 persons, that were tried before the revolutionary tribunal appointed in the city for that purpose, 1682 were either shot or beheaded. Lyons is 15 miles N. of Vienne, and 120 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

LYPEZE, or LIPCH, a town of Hungary, capital of the county of Lypeze; seated on the Gran, five miles above Bistritz.

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MABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers; seated on the gulf of Bona, to the W. of the town of that name.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island at the mouth of the river Tae. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour 150 years; formerly they had a great trade here, but now they have only a fort. The houses are built after the same manner as in Europe. The Chinese are more numerous than the Portuguese, which last are a mixed breed; for they take any women to their wives. Here is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113. 51. E. lat. 22. 13. N.

MACASSAR, a kingdom of Asia, in the island of Celebes, whence that island is also called Macassar. See CELEBES.

MACASSAR, a large town of the island of Celebes, capital of the kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts; and they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, so that the rain cannot penetrate. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. Lon. 117. 28. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

MACARSKA, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of Primogria, with a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles S. E. of Spalatro. Lon. 18. 7. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

MACCLESFIELD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, upon a high bank, near the river Bollin; and is a large handsome town, with a fine

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church, which has a very high steeple. It has manufactories of mohair, twist, handkerchiefs, buttons, and thread; here are several mills, for the winding of silk. Macclesfield is 36 miles E. of Chester, and 171 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N. by Servia and Bulgaria; on the E. by Romania, and the Archipelago; on the S. by Livadia and part of Albania; and on the W. by Albania. Salonichi is the capital.

MACERATA, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is near the mountain Chiento, 12 miles S. W. of Loreto, and 20 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

MACHECHOU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Tenu, 20 miles S. W. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 47. 2. N.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca Islands in the Indian Ocean, about 20 miles circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It likewise produces the best cloves, and is in possession of the Dutch, who have here three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126. 55. E. lat. 0. 0.

MACHICACO, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 43. 37. N.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Douay, over which is a large stone bridge leading into Merionethshire. It is 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 198 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

MACKERAN, or MACKRAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Sigistan and Sablestan, on the E. by Hindoostan Proper, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, and on the West by Kerman. It is tributary to the king of Candahar; and the capital, of the same name, is 100 miles N. W. of Tatta. Lon. 66. 0. E. lat. 26. 0. N.

MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, to the E. of Congo, and S. of the equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephants' teeth, and copper.

MACON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy. It was lately a bishop's see; is remarkable for its good wine; and is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Saone, 35 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. E. of Paris.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which runs across

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across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E. of Lebeda.

• **MACRI**, an ancient town of the island of Samos, in the Archipelago.

**MACRO**, or **MACRONISSE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 20 miles E. of Athens.

• **MACUNA**, one of the Navigators' Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. Here M. de la Peyrou's, commander of the French ships, the Bouffole and Astrolabe, on a voyage of discovery, met with his first fatal accident; M. de Langie, his captain of the Astrolabe, with eight officers and five sailors, being massacred by the natives. Lon. 160. 0. W. lat. 14. 10. S.

**MACZUA**, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex, and city of Erco, or Arkiko.

**MADAGASCAR**, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 800 miles in length, 300 in breadth, and 2000 in circumference. It was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. The inhabitants are generally black, treacherous, savage, and cruel. Their hair is long and curled, at least on the coast; for they seem to have had a great many Arabs among them, with whom they are mixed; and there are some likewise of a yellowish complexion, who have better features than the rest. It is a populous country; yet they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are pitiful huts, with doors so low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimnies, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture consists of a few baskets, to put their necessaries in, and they can change their habitations when they please. Those that are dressed in the best manner have a piece of cotton cloth, or silk, wrapt round their middle; but the common sort have scarce sufficient to hide their nakedness. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with stinking grease or oil. Their beds are only mats spread upon boards, and a piece of wood or stone serves them for a bolster. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. The first horse that was ever seen in this island was brought over from the E. Indies by a Frenchman. It is hard to say what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor priests. They have no rules relating to marriage: for the men and women cohabit together for some time, and then leave each other as freely again.

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Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, camels, and other animals common to Africa. They have corn and grapes, and several sorts of excellent honey; as also minerals and precious stones. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been driven hence. There are only some parts on the coasts yet known. The famous Avery, a pirate, formerly had his station in a harbour of this island, as well as others; and there were five English men of war sent to subdue them. They were so powerful once as not to be afraid of any enemies, either by sea or land. Lat. from 12. 0. to 16. 0. S.

• **MADAM'S COURT HILL**, a hill in Kent, 10 miles from London, in the road to Sevenoaks. It commands a very beautiful prospect of Kent and Sussex.

**MADEIRA**, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, in the form of a triangle, 240 miles N. by E. of Teneriff, 360 from Cape Cantin, on the coast of Africa, and 300 N. of the island of Ferro. It is said to have been discovered by an Englishman, captain Maslam, in the year 1344, and was conquered by the Portuguese, under whose government it still remains, in 1437. They set fire to the forests, which burned for a considerable time, and gave the soil that degree of fertility which it boasts of at present. Indeed, were it properly cultivated, Madeira might be termed the Garden of the World. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; but spring and autumn reign together, and produce flowers and fruit throughout the year. It abounds in every kind of tropical and European fruits; as oranges, lemons of a prodigious size, bananas, citrons, peaches, figs, plums, and strawberries, that grow wild in the mountains with astonishing profusion; and grapes, which are as large as our common plums, and remarkable for their peculiar flavour. The oranges are of a sanguine red: this species is produced from the common orange bud ingrafted on the pomegranate stock. There is likewise a kind of pear found here, not bigger than a walnut, and very crisp. The sugar-cane also is cultivated with success, though not in any considerable quantity. The cedar tree is found in great abundance: it is extremely beautiful: most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of myrtles, roses, jessamine, and

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and honeysuckle, in everlasting blossom, while the larkspur, the fleur-de-lis, the lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former, numbers are sent every year to England. But Madeira is principally celebrated for its wine, which it produces in great quantities, and which keeps best in the hottest climate under the torrid zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the West India Islands, that can afford it, drink little else; and the Madeira wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it has first been a voyage to the E. or W. Indies. This island is well watered and peopled, and the inhabitants are good-natured, but great voluptuaries. Funchal is the capital of this island, which is about 40 leagues in circumference, and lies in 16° W. lon. and 33° N. lat.

\* MADIA, or MAGGIA, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of the Milanese and the Upper Vallais. It is long and narrow, between high mountains, and is watered throughout its whole length by a river of the same name. It is the fourth bailiwick of the Swis in Italy, and has a town of the same name, seated on the river.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE, a fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is the principal settlement of the English East India Company on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great strength, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the sea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble; and, as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid with that elegant material. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticoes, and flat roofs; and they may be considered as elegant, particularly so, from being finished with such a beautiful material as the chunam; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not highly decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms. Indeed it is impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of that destructive insect the white ant. These animals are chiefly

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formidable from the immensity of their numbers, which are such as to destroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions. It is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings, such as the laths, beams, &c. that these insects attack. "The approach to Madras, from the sea," says Mr. Hodges, "offers to the eye an appearance similar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudless sky, the polished white buildings, the bright sandy beach, and the dark green sea, present a combination totally new to the eye of an Englishman, just arrived from London, who, accustomed to the sight of rolling masses of clouds floating in a damp atmosphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight: and the eye being thus gratified, the mind soon assumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleasing objects with which it is surrounded. Some time before the ship arrives at her anchoring ground, she is hailed by the boats of the country filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, presents to his mind for a moment the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends upon the deck, he is struck with the long muslin dresses, and black faces adorned with very large gold ear rings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives first seen in India by the European voyager are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninsula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like those of tender females; and do not appear to be what is considered a proper proportion to the rest of the person, which is usually above the middle size. Correspondent to this delicacy of appearance, are their manners; mild, tranquil, and sedulously attentive; in this last respect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any person who is speaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then answer with the most perfect respect and composure. From the ship a stranger is conveyed on shore in a boat of the country, called a Maffoolah boat; a work of curious construction, and well calculated to elude the violent shocks of the surf, that breaks here with great violence: they are formed without a keel, flat.

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flat-bottomed, with the sides raised high, and sewed together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the same material: they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are usually attended by two kattamarans (rafts) paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that, should the boat be overfit by the violence of the surf, the persons in it may be preserved. The boat is driven, as the sailors say, high and dry; and the passengers are landed on a fine, sandy beach; and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied: some are wholly naked, and others so clothes, that nothing but the face and neck is to be discovered; beside this, the European is struck with many other objects, such as women carried on men's shoulders on palankeens, and men riding on horseback clothed in linen dresses like women; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever seen, or conceived of, excite the strongest emotions of surprise! There is a second city, called the Black Town, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only; and, although near four miles in circuit, fortified in such a manner as to prevent a surprise from the enemy's horse; an evil, to which every town in the Carnatic is subject, from the dryness and evenness of the country. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Indeed, it was hardly defensible, until the destruction of Fort St. David, in 1758, pointed out the necessity of fortifying it. The fort was planned by Mr. Robins, the real author of Lord Anson's Voyage; and it is, perhaps, one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British nation. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. Madras is 100 miles N. by E. of Pondicherry, 1030 S. W. by W. of Calcutta, and 758 S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 80. 25. E. lat. 13. 5. N.

MADRE-DE-POPA, a town and convent of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated on the river Grande, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe; and they pretend that the image of the Virgin Mary has done a great many miracles in favour of the seafaring people. Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 10. 40. N.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New

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Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove thither. The streets indeed are very dirty, especially in the morning; but the hot rays of the sun soon render them dry. It is very populous. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight; and adorned, at proper distances, with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city; and as it is but two stories high, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to ashes, and it was a long time in rebuilding. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, or Market Place, which is surrounded with 300 houses five stories high, and of an equal height. Every story is adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here they had formerly their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass windows, they being only lattices. Casa-del-Campo is a royal house of pleasure, a little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. It is seated beyond the river Manzanares. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the town, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, grottoes, tents, groves, and hermitages. The river Manzanares, though small, is adorned with two large and magnificent bridges. Madrid is 265 miles N. E. of Lisbon, 590 S. by W. of London, 625 S. S. W. of Paris, and 750 W. of Rome. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 40. 25. N.

MADRID, NEW, a city, now building, or to be built, in a new Spanish settlement, in Louisiana, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio. The settlers are to enjoy a free toleration in religion.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, ten miles from Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 41. 25. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of S. America, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75. 45. W. lat. 0. 50. N.

MADROGAM, a large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal place. The upper part of the houses

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was formerly an inconsiderable town, belonging to the archbishop of Seville, the purity of the air engaged to remove thither. The streets are very dirty, especially in the hot rays of the sun soon after dry. It is very populous. The houses are all built with brick, and are long, broad, and straight, and, at proper distances, with mountains. There are above a hundred steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but by a rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is on an eminence, at the extremity of the city; and as it is but two miles from the city, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened here which almost reduced it to ashes, and a long time in rebuilding. The principal square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, which is surrounded with five stories high, and of an oblong shape. Every story is adorned with a balcony, and the fronts are decorated by columns, which form very handsome arches. Here they had formerly public bull-fights. However, it is now prohibited, that the very finest houses have windows, they being only lattices. The Campo is a royal house of pleasure, little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. It is seated beyond the river Manzanares.

Buen Retiro is another royal park near the town, and is a proper retreat in the heat of summer, containing a great number of fish-ponds, walks, groves, and hermitages. The river Manzanares, though small, is with two large and magnificent bridges. Madrid is 265 miles N. E. of Lisbon, 315 S. W. of London, 625 S. S. W. of Rome. Lon. 3. 40. 25. N.

MADRID, NEW, a city, now building, built in a new Spanish settlement, situated on the Mississippi, opposite to the mouth of the Ohio. The settlers are granted a free toleration in religion.

MADRIDAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent crops, ten miles from Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 41. 25. N.

MADRIDAL, a town of S. America, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75. 45. W. lat. 5. 50. N.

MADAGASCAR, a large town of Africa, in the island of Monomotapa, with a spacious market place. The upper part of the houses

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hauser is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 91. 40. E. lat. 13. 0. S.

MADURA, a town of the peninsula of Hindostan, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Comandul, 130 miles N. of Cape Comorin, and 300 S. W. of Madras. Lon. 78. 12. E. lat. 9. 50. N.

MÄLAREN, a beautiful lake of Sweden, situated between the provinces of Westmanland and Södermanland. It contains several fine islands, is usually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and opens an easy communication, by sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city and port of Stockholm.

MÄLSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, which lies on the coast of Norway, in 68° N. lat. in the province of Nordland and district of Lofoden, near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named MOSKOE-STROM. Of the situation of this amazing whirlpool we have the following account from Mr. Jonas Ramus: "The mountain of Helseggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island of Ver, and between these two, runs that large and dreadful stream called Moskoe-strom, from the island of Moskoe, which is in the middle of it, together with several circumjacent isles, as Ambaaren, half a quarter of a league northward, Helsen, Hocholm, Kicholm, Suarven, and Buckholm. Moskoe lies about half a quarter of a mile S. of the island of Ver, and between them these small islands, Otterholm, Fjällen, Sandelsen, and Suockholm. Between Lofoden and Moskoe, the depth of the water is between 36 and 40 fathoms; but, on the other side, toward Ver, the depth decreases so as not to afford a convenient passage for a vessel, without the risk of splitting on the rocks, which happens even in the calmest weather. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracls; the noise being heard several leagues off, and the vortices or pits are of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks: and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury

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heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats, ships, and yachts having been carried away, by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by its violence; and then it is impossible to deter their howlings and bellows in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. A bear once attempting to swim from Lofoden to Moskoe, with a design of preying upon the sheep at pasture in the island, afforded the like spectacle to the people; the stream caught him, and bore him down, while he roared terribly, so as to be heard on shore. Large flocks of firs and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, broken and torn to such a degree as if bristles grew on them. This plainly shows the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro. This stream is regulated by the flux and reflux of the sea; it being constantly high and low water every six hours. In the year 1765, early in the morning of Sexagesima Sunday, it raged with such noise and impetuosity, that on the island of Moskoe, the very stones of the houses fell to the ground."

MAËSE or MEUSE, a large river, which rises in France, near the village of Meuse, in the late province of Champagne. It waters Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; and entering the Netherlands at Givet, it flows to Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremond, Venloo, Grave, Battenburg, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Waal. At Dort, it receives the Merwe; and it enters the German Ocean by several channels, on which are seated Rotterdam, the Briel, and Helvoetsluys.

MEESLANDSLUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, five miles S. W. of Delft. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient, large, and strong town of the Netherlands. The townhouse and other public buildings are handsome, and the place is about four miles in circumference. It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the bishop of Liege; but has a Dutch garrison. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms. Both Papists and Protestants are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and the magistrates are composed of both. It is seated on the river Maese, which separates it from Wyck, and with which

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which it communicates by a handsome bridge. This city revolted from Spain in 1570. It was retaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, Frederic Henry prince of Orange reduced it, after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch by the treaty of Munster in 1648. Lewis XIV. took it in 1673; William III. Prince of Orange, invested it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1748, it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of it, for the glory of his most Christian majesty's arms, on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. Maestricht is 15 miles N. of Liege, and 55 E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

MAESYCK, a considerable town in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Maese, eight miles S. W. of Ruremond.

MAGADOXO, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name. It is defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 44. 0. E. lat. 2. 30. N.

MAGDALENE'S CAVE, a cave of Germany, in Carinthia, ten miles E. of Gortz. It appears like a chasm in a rock, and at the entrance torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into several apartments, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance, inasmuch that a person may fancy himself to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted castle, surrounded by magnificent pillars, some entire, and others broken.

MAGDEBURG, a large ancient, handsome, and trading town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name. Here is a handsome palace, a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Here are manufactories of cotton, and linen goods, stockings, gloves, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, and lying on the road between Upper and Lower Germany. It is also the strongest place belonging to his Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and foundries are established. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town, and massacred the inhabitants, of whom only

## MAG

800 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe, to escape violation. It is 40 miles W. of Brandenburg, and 125 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Old Marche of Brandenburg, on the E. by the Middle Marche, on the S. by the provinces of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and on the W. by the duchy of Brunswick. It produces fine cattle and a considerable quantity of corn; the parts, which are not marshy and overgrown with wood, being very fertile. It is 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Prussia. The capital is of the same name.

MAGDALENA, a river of N. America, in Louisiana. It has its source in the mountains which separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and falls into the South Sea to the S. W. of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S. America, discovered in 1520 by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail to the South Sea, round Cape Horn. The inhabitants on each side of this strait are of a copper colour, with long black hair like the rest of the native Americans; and both men and women go stark naked in the coldest weather, though they have a sort of garment, in the form of a carpet, which they sometimes wrap about their body. On their head they have caps of the skins of fowls, with the feathers on; and on their feet they tie pieces of skins. They never wear their garments but when they are sitting down, even in the most excessive cold weather. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the strait Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and garrison upon this strait; but the men were all starved to death for want of provisions.

MAGGIA. See MADIA.

MAGGIORE, or LOCARNO, a lake in Italy, lying partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 miles in length, and six in breadth.

MAGHIAN, a large town of Asia, in Arabia Felix. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 16. 3. N.

MAGLIANO, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and district of Sabina; seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles S. W. of Spoleto,

## MAG

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en plunged into the Elbe, to  
tion. It is 40 miles W. of  
g, and 125 S. E. of Hamburg.  
E. lat. 52. 11. N.

BURG, a duchy of Germany,  
le of Lower Saxony, bounded  
by the Old Marche of Branden-  
e E. by the Middle Marche,  
by the provinces of Anhalt  
stadt, and on the W. by the  
Brunswick. It produces fine  
considerable quantity of corn;  
which are not marthy and  
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The capital is of the same

LENA, a river of N. America,  
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MIAN, a large town of Asia, in  
Felix. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 16.

MIANO, a small but populous town  
in the territory of the pope, and  
of Sabina; seated on a mountain,  
the river Tiber, 30 miles S. W. of  
Spoleto,

## MAH

Spoleto, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12.  
35. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

MAGNAVACCA, a small town of Italy,  
in the Ferrarese, with a fort, seated at the  
mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the  
gulf of Venice, 18 miles N. of Ravenna.  
Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

MAGNESIA, a town of Asia, in Natolia  
Proper, with a bishop's see; seated on the  
Sarabat, 22 miles above the city of Smyr-  
na. It was formerly the seat of the Ot-  
toman empire; is still large, populous, and  
rich; and stands on an eminence, which  
is commanded by another, on which a ci-  
adel is built. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 38.  
50. N.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the  
department of Seine and Oise and late pro-  
vince of the Isle of France, 32 miles N.  
W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 49.  
10. N.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises  
in the Apennine mountains, in the valley  
of Magra, where it washes Pont-Remoli,  
passes on to Sarzana, in the territory of  
Genoa, and falls a little after into the Me-  
diterranean.

MAGRA, the Valley of, in Italy, and  
in the grand duchy of Tuscany. It is  
about 27 miles in length and 15 in  
breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in  
the department of Herault and late pro-  
vince of Languedoc, near a town of the  
same name, which is seated on the coast of  
the Mediterranean, into which the lake  
discharges itself by a canal that is the  
beginning of the famous canal of Languedoc.

MAHALEU, a handsome and consider-  
able town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It  
carries on a considerable trade in linen,  
cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inha-  
bitants have ovens here to hatch chickens,  
as in other parts of this country. Lon.  
30. 31. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

\* MAHANUDDY, or MAHANADY, a  
river of Hindoostan, which rises in the N.  
W. part of Berar, and falls by several  
mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cat-  
tack. These mouths form an assemblage  
of low woody islands, like the Ganges,  
and many other rivers. At the mouth of  
the principal channel, near False Point, is a  
fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

\* MAHRATTAS, the name of two  
powerful states of India, which derive their  
name from Marhat, an ancient province  
of the Deccan. They are called the  
Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the  
Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they  
occupy all the southern part of Hindoostan  
Proper, with a large proportion of the

## MAI

Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candesh, and  
Vishapour; the principal parts of Berar,  
Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part  
of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad,  
are comprised within their extensive em-  
pire, which extends from sea to sea, across  
the widest part of the peninsula; and  
from the confines of Agra northward to  
the river Kistna southward; forming a  
tract of about 1000 miles long and 700  
broad. The western state, the capital of  
which is Poonah, is divided among a num-  
ber of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience  
to the paishwah, or head, like that of the  
German princes to the emperor, is merely  
nominal at any time; and, in some cases,  
an opposition of interests begets wars, not  
only between the members of the empire  
themselves, but also between the members  
and the head. Nagpore is the capital of  
the Eastern Mahrattas. Both these states,  
with the Nizam of the Deccan, were in  
alliance with the English East India Com-  
pany, in the late war against Tippoo Sul-  
tan, the regent of Mysore, from whose ter-  
ritories, on the termination of the war,  
they gained some considerable acquisitions.  
Their armies are principally composed of  
light horse.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of Berkshire,  
with a market on Wednesday. It is  
seated on the river Thames, on the great  
western road, 12 miles E. by N. of Read-  
ing, and 26 W. by N. of London. Lon.  
0. 40. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

MAIDSTONE, a borough of Kent, with  
a market on Thursday. It is seated on  
the river Medway, a branch of which runs  
through the town, and is a large, popu-  
lous, and agreeable place, where the ass-  
izes are held for the county. By means of  
the Medway, it enjoys a brisk trade in  
exporting the commodities of the county,  
particularly its hops, of which there are  
numerous plantations around it. Here  
are likewise some capital paper mills, and  
a manufactory of linen thread. It is 20  
miles W. of Canterbury, and 35 S. E. by  
E. of London. Lon. 0. 38. E. lat. 51.  
16. N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in  
the department of Vendée and late pro-  
vince of Poitou, seated in a morass, in an  
island formed by the rivers Seure and Au-  
tize, 22 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 210  
S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 46.  
27. N.

MAINA, a country of Turkey in Eu-  
rope, in the Morea, lying between two  
chains of mountains which advance into  
the sea. The inhabitants could never yet  
be subdued by the Turks, on account of  
their valour and their mountains. Their  
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greatest traffic consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, and their language is bad Greek.

**MAINE**, a province of N. America, which belongs to the state of Massachusetts. It is 300 miles long and 104 broad, lying between 63° and 72° W. lon. and 41° and 46° N. lat. and bounded on the N. W. by the high lands, which separate the rivers that fall into the river St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due N. from its source to the said high lands, which divides this territory from Nova Scotia, on the S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by New Hampshire. It is divided into three counties, and Portland is the capital. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter equally extreme: all the fresh-water lakes, ponds, and rivers are usually passable on ice, from Christmas till the middle of March. The climate is very healthful; many of the inhabitants living 90 years.

**MAINE**, a river of Germany, which rises in the E. side of the circle of Franconia, and running westward, passes through the bishopric of Bamberg into the electorate of Mentz, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz. It runs by Bamberg, Wurzburg, Althausen, Hanau, and Frankfurt.

\* **MAINE**, or **MAYENNE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction with the Sarre, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

\* **MAINE AND LOIRE**, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It is so called from the two rivers of the same name. Angers is the capital.

**MAINLAND**, **ORKNEY**, or **POMONA**, the principal of the Orkney Islands, 24 miles long and nine broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland. The soil, however, is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See **ORCADES**.

\* **MAINLAND**, the principal of the Shetland Isles, 60 miles long, from N. to S. Its breadth, which varies greatly, seldom exceeds six miles. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the winding bays resort the swans, geese, scurfs, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with fish, such as the cod, turbot, and haddock; but, particularly, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings of incredible extent; and they are visited, at the same time, by whales, and other voracious fishes. Lobsters, oysters, mussels, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, and of a shaggy appearance; but their fleece is commonly very soft, and often extremely fine. From their wool, stockings of such a fine texture have been made, that, although of a large size, a pair was capable of passing through a common gold ring. Their horses are of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong and handsome, and are well known by the name of Shelties, from the name of the country. Many rivulets and considerable lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. A mine of copper, and another of iron, have lately been opened near the S. extremity of this island. They are in the hands of the Anglesey company, and are said to be extremely productive. There is an inexhaustible store of peat, but no coal. Lerwick is the capital.

**MAINTENON**, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It is seated in a valley, between two mountains, and on the river Eure, with a castle, a late collegiate church, and a late priory. It gave a title to the famous madame de Maintenon, mistress of Lewis XIV. It is five miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

**MAINUNGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha; eight miles N. of Henneberg. Lon. 10. 39. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

**MAJORCA**, an island subject to the king of Spain, and situated in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, about 80 miles S. of the Spanish coast. It is about 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive-trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors. The capital city is of the same name.

**MAJORCA**, a large, rich, and strong city, capital of the island of the same name.

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# MAJ

heath. The mountains abound in kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, over the ocean, are the eagles, falcons, and ravens. The terns underneath shelter seals; and to the winding bays re-wans, geese, scarfs, and other birds. The fens abound with the cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain seasons, with herrings of incredible extent; are visited, at the same time, by other voracious fishes. Lobsters, muscles, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with sheep, and of a shaggy appearance; the fleece is commonly very soft, and extremely fine. From their skins of such a fine texture have come, that, although of a large size, are capable of passing through a gold ring. Their horses are of a fine size, but remarkably strong, and are well known by the name of Shelties, from the name of the straits. Many rivulets and confines abound with salmon, trout, and fine of copper, and another of iron, has been opened near the S. extremity of the island. They are in the hands of a company, and are said to be very productive. There is an inexhaustible store of peat, but no coal. Lerwick is the capital.

**MAINTENON**, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late of Beauce. It is seated in a valley between two mountains, and on the river, with a castle, a late collegiate church, and a late priory. It gave a title to Louis XIV. It is five miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 48.

**MUNGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a small district, belonging to the house of Saxony, eight miles N. of Henneberg. Lon. 39. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

**MURCA**, an island subject to the king of Sicily, and situated in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, 10 miles S. of the Spanish coast. It is 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but has good corn, olive-trees, and delicious fruit. It has no rivers, though there are many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and good sailors. The capital city is of the same name.

**MURCA**, a large, rich, and strong island, capital of the island of the same name.

# MAL

name, with a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. There are about 6000 houses, which are built after the antique manner; and there is a university, more ancient than celebrated. It has 22 churches beside the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. A captain-general resides here, who commands the whole island; and there is a garrison kept to defend it against the incursions of the Moors. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1714. It is seated on the S. W. side of the island. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

**MAIRE, LE**, a strait of S. America, lying between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 54. S. Ships sometimes sail through this strait in their passage to Cape Horn.

**MAIXANT, ST.** an ancient town of France, in the department of the Two Seines and late province of Poitou. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, and is one of the new bishoprics created since the revolution of 1789. It carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; and is seated on the river Sevre, 26 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 215 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 46. 24. N.

**MAKRAN.** See MACKERAN.

**MALABAR**, the name of a long tract of country on the western coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9° and 14° N. lat. It is divided among several petty princes and states; but as these are mentioned in their proper places, they need not be enumerated here; especially as the customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. However, it may be observed, in general, that the inhabitants are all black, or, at least, of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places, they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article of HINDOOSTAN.

**MALACCA**, a large peninsula in Asia, containing a kingdom of the same name; bounded by Siam on the N. by the ocean on the E. and by the straits of Malacca which separate it from Sumatra, on the S. W. being about 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreshment for strangers that touch here. The pineapple is the best in the world; and the

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manjofan is a delicious fruit, in the shape of an apple, whose skin is thick and red. The rambutan is of the size of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp; and the durian, though it has not a pleasant smell, has a very delightful taste. They have plenty of cocoa-nuts, and their shells will hold an English quart; beside lemons, oranges, limes, sugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but pork, poultry, and fish, are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism; and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take great delight in doing mischief to their neighbours. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640.

**MALAGA**, an ancient, rich, and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is frequented by the English and Dutch, who bring their vessels here to load them with fruits and wine. It is seated in the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 15 miles S. of Cordova, and 235 S. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 36. 35. N.

**MALAMOCCHO**, a small island and seaport town in the Lagoon of Venice, five miles S. of that city.

**MALATHIAH**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, capital of the Lesser Armenia, seated on the river Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 39. 8. N.

**MALCHIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles N. of Wahren. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

**MALDEN**, an ancient borough of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by two bailiffs, eight aldermen, and 18 common-council; and has two parish churches; a third church, which it had formerly, having been long converted into a free-school. It is said to have been the seat of some of the old British kings; and was the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by the British queen Boadicea, but rebuilt by the Romans. It is seated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the bridge over the Chelmer, called Full-Bridge; but large ships are obliged to unload at a considerable distance below, in the

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the arm of the sea called Blackwater Bay or Malden Water. Malden carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and rum. It is 10 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 37 N. E. of London. Lon.  $0. 41. E.$  lat.  $51. 46. N.$

\* **MALDEN**, a village in Surry, about two miles S. E. of Kingston. Here are some gunpowder mills, on the stream that flows from Ewel to Kingston.

**MALDIVES**, a cluster of small islands S. W. of Ceylon in the E. Indies. The northernmost, called, by the French, The Head of the Islands, is in Lon.  $73. 4. E.$  lat.  $7. 5. N.$  and when opposite to it on the N. Mr. Topping counted 32 islands, the farthest bearing S. E. by E. They are all low, sandy, and barren, having only a few coconuts. Their chief trade is in coiries, a small shellfish, whose shells serve instead of money. They have a king in one of the islands; and the inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Pagans.

**MALÉSTROIT**, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Ouit, 37 miles E. of Port l'Orient. Lon.  $2. 33. W.$  lat.  $47. 45. N.$

**MALICOLLO**, one of the largest of the Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in  $16. 15. S.$  lat. and  $167. 45. E.$  lon. It is about twenty leagues long from N. to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. The soil is a rich and fertile mould. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; coconuts, bread-fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea and Papua, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope so fast round their belly, that it would be fatal to a person unaccustomed from his infancy to such a ligature. They use bows and arrows as their principal armour, and their arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. The climate of Malicollo is very warm, but not at all extraordinary for the torrid zone. Hence the inhabitants feel little inconvenience in going almost quite naked, either from heat or cold. Their keeping their bo-

dies entirely free from punctures is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the South Sea.

**MALIO**, or **CAPO MALIO**, or **ST. ANGELO**, a cape of the Morea, at the S. entrance of the gulf of Napoli, 15 miles E. of Malvasia.

**MALLING, WEST**, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near Compherit Wood; had formerly a nunnery; and the tower of the church is remarkably fine. It is six miles W. of Maidstone, and 30 E. by S. of London. Lon.  $0. 33. E.$  lat.  $51. 20. N.$

**MALLOW**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on the river Blackwater, 17 miles N. of Cork. Lon.  $8. 32. W.$  lat.  $51. 10. N.$

**MALMEDY**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Liege, with an abbey; seated on the river Recht, nine miles S. of Limburg, and 40 N. of Luxemburg. Lon.  $6. 2. E.$  lat.  $50. 18. N.$

**MALMISTRA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, with an archbishop's see; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles S. E. of Tarsus. Lon.  $36. 15. E.$  lat.  $35. 50. N.$

**MALMÖ**, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the strait called the Sound, with a large harbour and a strong citadel; 10 miles S. E. of Lund, and 15 S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon.  $13. 7. E.$  lat.  $53. 38. N.$

**MALMESBURY**, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has six bridges. It is 26 miles E. by N. of Bristol, and 95 W. of London. Lon.  $2. 0. W.$  lat.  $51. 34.$

**MALO, ST.** a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, and lately an episcopal see of the province of Bretagne. It has a large, well-frequented harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; and is a rich, trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. However, in June 1758, they landed in Cancale Bay, who went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships, great and small, and then re-embarked without loss. St. Malo is seated on an island united to the mainland by a causeway; is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men, who in time of war fit out a great many pri-

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free from punctures is one that remarkably distinguishes the other tribes of the South

or CAPO MALIO, or ST. a cape of the Morea, at the S. of the gulf of Napoli, 15 miles S. of Napoli.

G. WEST, a town in Kent, set on Saturday. It is seated in the forest of Berkhampstead; had formerly a fine tower of the church is fine. It is six miles W. of London, and 30 E. by S. of London, E. lat. 51. 20. N.

W, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wick, seated on the river Blackwater, N. of Cork. Lon. 8. 32. 10. N.

BY, a town of Germany, in the county of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the river Lippe, 10 miles S. of Limburg, and 40 E. by S. of London, E. lat. 51. 20. N.

STRA, an ancient town of Asia, with an archbishop's see; seat of a river of the same name divides it into the Old and New. It is 30 miles S. E. of London, 36. 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

SE, a seaport of Sweden, in the county of Skåne, seated on the strait of Öresund, with a large harbour and a castle; 10 miles S. E. of Lund, and 30 E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 3. 38. N.

SSURRY, an ancient borough in the county of Surrey, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, on the N. side of the river, which almost surrounds it, and which it has six bridges. It is 10 miles N. of London, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51.

ST. a seaport of France, in the county of Morbihan, and lately an episcopal see of the province of Bretagne. It is a large, well-frequented harbour, of easy access, on account of the shoals that surround it; and is a rich, trading port of great importance, defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In June 1758, they landed at the Bay, who went to the harbour and burnt above 100 ships, great stores of provisions, and then re-embarked with their goods. St. Malo is seated on an island, the mainland by a causeway; inhabited by seafaring men, who have fitted out a great many privateers.

# M A L

vateers to cruise against the English. This place is likewise guarded by a great number of large dogs, which rove all night about the strand. It is 17 miles N. W. of Dol, and 205 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57. W. lat. 48. 39. N.

MALORIA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W. of Leghorn. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura. The duke of Berwick retired to this place in 1706, after the Allies had taken Alcantara. It is 14 miles S. of Placentia. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

MALPAS, a town of Cheshire with a market on Monday; seated on a high eminence, not far from the river Dee. It is a handsome place, containing three streets, an hospital, and a grammar-school. It is 15 miles S. E. of Chester, and 166 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

MALPLAQUET, a village of Hainault, famous for a bloody battle gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and sometimes called the Battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village. It is about seven miles S. by E. of Mons.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Sicily that it is now become a fertile island. However, they sow but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon-trees, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is so excessive, both day and night, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants is said to be about 90,000.

The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it is extremely well fortified. It was attacked in 1566 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, because the English have forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. Malta is about 60 miles S. of Sicily.

# M A N

cily. Valetta is the capital. Lon. 14. 23. lat. 35. 54. N.

MALTA, MELITA, or CITTA VECCHIA, an ancient and strongly fortified city of the island of Malta. It is seated on a hill in the centre of the island, a view of the whole of which it commands. It is the residence of the bishop, and was formerly twice as large as at present. The cathedral is a very fine structure; and near this city are the catacombs, which are said to extend 15 miles under ground; and a small church, dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a statue of the saint with a viper in his hand, supposed to be placed on the very spot where he shook the viper off, without having been hurt; and close to it is the celebrated grotto in which he was imprisoned.

MALTON, a borough in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, each containing three churches. It is well inhabited, and is 20 miles N. E. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 54. 9. N.

MALVASIA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, lying on the eastern coast of the Morea, and remarkable for its excellent wines. The capital is seated on the seaside, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which is a strong fort. The rich wine, called Malmsey, is brought hence. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 miles S. E. of Mistra, and 75 S. of Athens. Lon. 23. 12. E. lat. 36. 57. N. See NAPOLI DI MALVASIA.

MALVERN-HILLS, hills in the S. W. of Worcestershire, which may be seen at a great distance. In these hills, is a spring, of uncommon purity, much resorted to in scrophulous and scorbutic cases.

MALWA, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Guzerat, on the N. by Agimere, on the E. by Allahabad and Orissa, and on the S. by Candish. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the pashwahs of the Western Mahrattas, and two of the inferior chiefs, the late Sindia Madjee and Holkar. Ougein is the capital of Sindia, and Indore of Holkar.

MAMARS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine. It is seated on the river Dive, 14 miles W. of Belleme.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, about 30 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The soil is good, and produces more corn than is sufficient

## MAN

sufficient to maintain the natives. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow. It is 12 miles S. of Scotland, 30 N. of Anglesey in Wales, 35 W. of the coast of Cumberland, and 40 E. of the coast of Ireland.

**MANACHIA**, an ancient, and considerable town of Turkey in Asia, in Nacolia, with a castle, handsome bazars, mosques, and hospitals. It was known to the ancients by the name of Magnesia, and is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 38. 45. N.

**MANAR**, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon. The Portuguese got possession of it in 1560; but the Dutch took it from them in 1658. Lon. 80. 45. E. lat. 9. 0. N.

\* **MANATAULIN**, an island of N. America, on the N. side of Lake Huron. It is 100 miles in length, and no more than eight broad. Its name signifies "a place of spirits"; and it is considered as sacred by the Indians.

**MANCHESTER**, a village in Warwickshire, anciently a Roman station on the Watling street, where several brads and silver coins have been dug up. It lies near Atherstone and the river Anker.

**MANCH**, a territory of Spain, in the province of New Castile, lying between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here the famous Don Quixote was supposed to perform his chief exploits.

\* **MANCHE**, or the department of the Channel, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Coutances is the capital.

**MANCHESTER**, a large, populous, and flourishing town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, an immense business, extending in some or other of its operations, from the hundred of Furness (where great cotton spinning-mills have been established) to Derby N. and S. and from Halifax to Liverpool E. and W. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c.

## MAN

These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea, and bringing back vast profits to this country. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its buildings, especially the more modern ones, are on a proportional scale of size and elegance. Its chief ornaments are the college, the market-place, the exchange, and the collegiate church; which last has a small choir, of excellent workmanship. It has an additional church, begun in Q. Anne's reign, and finished in 1723. By the river Irwell, over which it has an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is 67 miles W. S. W. of York, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

**MANDERSCHTEIT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Triers, capital of a county of the same name, between the diocese of Triers and the duchy of Juliers. It is 24 miles N. of Triers. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

**MANDRIA**, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, surrounded by rocks, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the sea near it.

**MANFREPPONIA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is seated on a gulf of the same name, 50 miles N. of Cirenza, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

**MANGALORE**, a seaport of the kingdom of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, and in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It has an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts; is seated on a rising ground; and is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. The former are of a tawny complexion, with long black hair, and go half naked. On their festival days, they carry their idols in triumph, being placed in a waggon, adorned on all sides with flowers. There are several sharp crooked iron hooks fastened to the wheels, upon which the mad devotees throw themselves, and are crushed to pieces. They expose their criminals quite naked on the sands, where they die a most miserable

of a great variety of cotton goods, fitted for all sorts of use at home and abroad, spread a great part of Europe, America, West of Guinea, and bringing profits to this country. The goods of tapes and other small goods, and of hats, are also at Manchester; from which place of wealth it has attained a pre-eminence than almost any of the towns in England. Its buildings, the more modern ones, are on a scale of size and elegance. The ornaments are the college, the theatre, the exchange, and the college; which last has a small excellent workmanship. It has a church, begun in Q. Anne's time, finished in 1723. By the river which it has an ancient and fine bridge, it has a communication with the sea, and all the late various of inland navigation. It is 67 S. W. of York, and 182 N. N. don. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 53.

RSCHWEIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, electorate of Trier, capital of the same name, between the Trier and the duchy of Juliers. 15 S. N. of Trier. Lon. 6. 50. E. N.

RIA, a small desert island, in the Pelago, surrounded by rocks, Samos and Langos. It gives a sea near it.

REPONIA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a castle, a good harbour, an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1620; and is seated on the same name, 50 miles N. of Naples and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. lat. 41. 35. N.

ALORE, a seaport of the kingdom of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is a good road for ships to anchor in the rainy season lasts; is seated on a good ground; and is inhabited by the Mahometans. The former has a tawny complexion, with long hair, and go half naked. On their faces, they carry their idols in trifles placed in a waggon, adorned with flowers. There are several crooked iron hooks fastened to the walls, upon which the mad devotees themselves, and are crushed to death. They expose their criminals quite to the sands, where they die a most miserable

miserable and lingering death. It is the greatest place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a pretty large church frequented by black converts. The fields near this place bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel-nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. The houses are meanly built along the sides of the river; and it has scarce any defence against an enemy. Lon. 74. 44. E. lat. 12. 50. N.

MANGEEA, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, visited by captain Cook in the beginning of his last voyage. The coast is guarded by a reef of coral rocks, against which a heavy surf is continually breaking. This island is about five leagues in circumference, and though of a moderate and pretty equal height, may be seen in clear weather at the distance of ten leagues. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, whence there is an easy descent to the shore. They have neither hogs nor dogs; but they have plantains, taro, and bread-fruit. Captain Cook represents this as a very fine island; but the hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it without making any stay. Lon. 158. 16. W. lat. 21. 27. S.

MANGUSHIAK, a town of Turcomania, on the E. coast of the Caspian Sea. Its commerce is considerable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Rocharia, such as cotton, yarn, and stuffs, furs and skins, and rhubarb. It is 37 miles S. W. of Astracan. Lon. 48. 29. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

MANHARTZBERG, the northern part of Lower Austria, in Germany, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W. by Upper Austria, on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E. by Hungary.

MANHEIM, one of the most beautiful cities of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The streets are all as straight as a line, and intersect each other at right angles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000, including the garrison, which consists of 5000. The town has three noble gates, adorned with basso-relievos, very beautifully executed. The fortifications are good; and the town acquires great additional strength from being almost entirely surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine, and situated in a flat, not commanded by any rising ground. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent structure; and the cabinet of natural curiosities, and the collection of pictures, are

much vaunted. Mannheim is six miles N. E. of Spire, and 10 W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

MANIEL, a mountain of the island of Hispaniola, 20 miles in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

MANILLA. See LUCONIA.

MANNINGTREE, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Stour, which is here called Manningtree-water. It is 11 miles W. of Harwich, and 60 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

MANOSQUE, a populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, with a castle; seated on the river Durance, 10 miles S. of Forcalquier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the confluence of the rivers Cardener and Lobregat, 20 miles N. W. of Barcelona, and 15 S. E. of Cardona. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MANS, LE, a rich, large, and ancient town of France, the capital and episcopal see of the department of Maine. It was formerly very populous; but the inhabitants now scarcely amount to 14,000. It has excellent poultry, known at Paris by the name of pullets of Mans; and its wax and stuffs are very famous. It is seated on a high hill, at the foot of which runs the Sarthe, and near the confluence of that river with the Huïfne. It is 20 miles S. of Alençon, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

MANSARUAR, a large lake of Asia, in Thibet, from which the southernmost head of the Ganges is supposed to issue. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies in about lon. 79° E. and lat. 33. 15. N.

MANSFELDT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, 35 miles S. W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

MANSFIELD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood; is a pretty large town; has a great trade in corn and malt; and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is 12 miles N. of Nottingham, and 140 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

MANSILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 15 miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

MANTE, a considerable town of France, D d 4 in

# M A R

in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France; seated on the river Seine, 27 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

**MANTUA**, the duchy of, a country of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N. by the Veronese, on the S. by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E. by the Ferrarese; and on the W. by the Cremonese. It is about 50 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; is fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV. duke of Mantua, being a vassal of the empire, took part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain; for which reason he was put under the ban of the empire, and died at Venice, in 1708. Having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan in his own hands, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by subsequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldest daughter, the empress queen, kept possession of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milanese had the administration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua, and Sabioneta; the principalities of Castiglione, Solforina, and Bosolo; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio; and the capital town is of the same name.

**MANTUA**, the capital city of the duchy of the same name, in Italy, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses well built. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two causeways, which cross the lake; for which reason, it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe; and the allies, in 1735, though their army was in the duchy, durst not undertake the siege. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer-time is very unwholesome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Mincio. Virgil was born at a village near his city. Mantua is an archbishop's see, and has a university; 35 miles N. E. of Parma, 22 S. W. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

**MARACAO**, a rich and considerable town of S. America, capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great

trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and they have likewise very fine tobacco. It was taken by the French buccaneers in 1666 and 1678. It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 70. 45. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

**MARAGNAN**, a province of S. America, in Brasil, which comprehends a fertile populous island of 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were soon driven from it by the Portuguese, who have possessed it ever since. It is little, but strong, and has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. The climate is very agreeable and wholesome, and there is plenty of most things. Lon. 54. 55. W. lat. 1. 20. S.

**MARANO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice and province of Friuli, with a strong citadel; seated in a marsh, which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the gulf of Venice. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

**MARASCH**, a town of Asia, in Natolia, seated near the river Euphrates, 12 miles below Malahyah. It is a populous place, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-Taurus, and by the Euphrates. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

**MARATHON**, a village of Livadia, formerly a city; famous for a victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

**MARAYCABO**, a lake, or an arm of the sea, in Terra Firma, lying in about 70° W. lon. and 10° N. lat. It opens into the Carribbean Sea, and is well defended by strong forts, which, however, did not hinder sir Henry Morgan, a buccaneer, from entering it, and plundering several Spanish towns seated on the coast. He also defeated a squadron sent out to take him.

**MARBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated on the river Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693; is 12 miles S. of Hailbron, and 13 N. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

**MARBELLA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde; 30 miles N. E. of Gibraltar, and 28 S. W. of Malaga. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 36. 29. N.

**MARCA**, a small island in the gulf of Venice, about five miles from Ragusa, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

**MARCELLIN, ST.** a handsome town of France, in the department of Here and late province of Dauphiny. It is agreeably seated

# M A R

and chocolate, which is the  
rica; and they have likewise  
pacco. It was taken by the  
saneers in 1666 and 1678. It  
ar a lake of the same name.  
E. lat. 10. 0. N.

AN, a province of S. Ame-  
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t. 46. 0. N.

CH, a town of Asia, in Natolia,  
the river Euphrates, 12 miles  
hyah. It is a populous place,  
by the mountains of Taurus  
Taurus, and by the Euphrates,  
E. lat. 38. 15. N.

HON, a village of Livadia,  
city; famous for a victory ob-  
tained, with 10,000 Atheni-  
ans, 10,000 Persians, who lost above  
n.

CABO, a lake, or an arm of  
Terra Firma, lying in about  
n. and 10° N. lat. It opens  
Caribbean Sea, and is well de-  
fended by strong forts, which, however,  
were destroyed by Henry Morgan, a buccan-  
ier entering it, and plundering  
the towns seated on the coast.  
seated a Squadron sent out to

CH, a town of Germany, in  
Swabia, and duchy of Wir-  
temberg, seated on the river Neckar. It  
was destroyed by the French in 1693; is 12  
miles N. of Stuttgart, and 13 N. of Stut-  
t. 9. 25. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

LLA, a town of Spain, in An-  
dalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio  
de Guadalquivir, 12 miles N. E. of Gibraltar, and  
12 miles W. of Malaga. Lon. 5. 55. W.

is a small island in the gulf of  
Naples, five miles from Ragusa, on  
which it depends. It had formerly a bi-  
shop's see, but the town is now in ruins.  
MARLIN, ST. a handsome town  
in the department of Here and  
Dauphiny. It is agreeably  
seated

# M A R

seated on the river Here, at the foot of a  
hill, in a country that produces excellent  
wine. It is five miles from St. Antoine,  
and 153 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 32. E.  
lat. 45. 14. N.

MARCELLINO, a small river of Sicily,  
in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the  
sea, two miles from Augusta.

MARCHÉ, a late province of France,  
bounded on the N. by Berry; on the E.  
by Auvergne; on the W. by Angoumois;  
and on the S. by Limosin. It is about 55  
miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and  
is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now  
forms the department of Creuse.

MARCHE, LA, a town of France, in  
the department of the Vosges and late  
province of Lorraine. It is 20 miles S. of  
Neuchâteau, and 40 S. by W. of Toul.  
Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

MARCHENA, a handsome, ancient, and  
considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia,  
with a suburb as large as the town; seated  
in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile  
in olives, though dry for want of water.  
It is 18 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 44.  
W. lat. 37. 34. N.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Auf-  
trian Netherlands, in the bishopric of  
Liege, seated on both sides of the river  
Sambre, four miles W. of Charleroy, and  
21 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 22. E.  
lat. 50. 20. N.

MARCHIENNES, a village of France,  
in the department of the North and late  
province of French Flanders, with a late  
abbey, seated in a morass, on the river  
Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Austria and duchy of Stiria,  
with a strong castle, seated on the river  
Drave, 18 miles W. of Pettau, and 25 S.  
W. of Graz. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 46.  
44. N.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of the king-  
dom of Naples, seven miles E. of the city  
of Naples, between Nola and Acerra.  
Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

MARCIGNY, a small town of France,  
in the department of Saone and Loire and  
late province of Burgundy. It is seated  
near the river Loire, in a country fertile  
in corn.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in  
the circle of Westphalia; bounded on the  
N. by the bishopric of Munster, on the  
E. by the duchy of Westphalia, and on  
the W. by that of Berg. It is pretty fer-  
tile, and belongs to the king of Prussia.  
Ham is the capital.

MARCO, ST. a town of the kingdom  
of Naples, with a bishop's see, seated on

# M A R

the river Senito, 22 miles N. of Co-  
senza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 41. N.

MARDIKE, a seaport of France, in the  
department of the North and late province  
of French Flanders, four miles W of  
Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

MAREE, LOCH, a great fresh-water  
lake of Ross-shire, in Scotland, 18 miles  
long, and, in some parts, four broad.  
Many small islands are scattered over it;  
and it abounds with salmon, char, and  
trout.

MARENNES, a town of France, in the  
department of Lower Charente and late  
province of Saintonge, remarkable for the  
green-finned oysters found near the coast,  
and the salt it sends to other places. It is  
seated near the Atlantic Ocean, 32 miles N.  
W. of Saintes, and 270 S. W. of Paris.  
Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

MARETIMO, an island of Italy, on  
the western coast of Sicily. It is about 10  
miles in circumference, has a castle with a  
few farm-houses, and produces a great deal  
of honey. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

MARGARETTA, an island of S. Ame-  
rica, near Terra Firma, discovered by  
Christopher Columbus in 1498. It is  
about 40 miles in length, and 15  
in breadth. The continual verdure renders  
it very pleasant; but it is not considerable  
since the Spaniards retired thence to Ter-  
ra Firma. The present inhabitants are mu-  
lattos, and the original natives. It was  
taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demo-  
lished the castle. Lon. 63. 12. E. lat. 10.  
46. N.

MARGATE, a seaport of Kent, in the  
Isle of Thanet, which has rapidly in-  
creased of late years, by the great resort  
to it for the purpose of sea-bathing.  
Great quantities of corn are exported  
hence, and vessels are frequently passing  
to and from the coast of Flanders. There  
are, moreover, regular passage boats, to  
and from London, some of which are ele-  
gantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N. of  
Deal, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1.  
28. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany,  
in the circle of Franconia, subject to the  
grand master of the Teutonic order;  
seated on the river Tauber, 16 miles S.  
W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 49.  
30. N.

MARTIAN ISLANDS. See LADRONES.

MARIA, or ST. MARIA, an island of  
the Indian Ocean, five miles E. of Mada-  
gascar. It is 27 miles in length, and five  
in breadth; well watered, and surrounded  
by rocks. The air is extremely moist,  
for it rains almost every day. It is in-  
habited

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habited by about 600 negroes, but seldom visited by ships passing that way.

MARIA, ST. a considerable town of S. Amer. in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the gulf of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry season, which continues three months, to gather the gold dust out of the sands of the neighbouring streams, and carry away great quantities. Lon. 78. 12. W. lat. 7. 43. N.

MARIA, ST. one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

MARIA, ST. a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702; and is seated on the Guadeleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a battery, 18 miles N. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 36. 39. N.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 miles N. W. of New Brisch. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

MARIENBURG, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is seated among the mountains, on the confines of Bohemia, 28 miles from Dresden. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and strong town of Western Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle; seated on a branch of the river Vistula, 30 miles S. W. of Elbing, and 30 S. E. of Dantzic. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

MARIENBURG, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, formerly a strong place, but dismantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles S. W. of Charlemont, and 7 S. E. of Philipville. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the Lake Wenner, 35 miles S. E. of Carlstadt, and 162 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Eastern Prussia, with a castle, and a magnificent church; seated on the river Vistula. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 53. 42. N.

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MARIACALANTE, an island of the West Indies, subject to the French. It extends about 16 miles from N. to S. and four from E. to W. It is full of hills, and along the E. shore are lofty perpendicular rocks, that shelter vast numbers of tropical birds. It has several large caverns, with many little streams, and ponds of fresh water. It is covered with trees; and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon-tree. It is 30 miles N. of Dominica, and 40 E. of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61. 11. W. lat. 15. 12. N.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss near this place by the French in 1515. It is seated on the river Lambro, 10 miles S. E. of Milan.

MARINO, ST. a strong town of Italy, capital of a small republic, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with three castles. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 14 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy in the Campagna di Roma, with a handsome castle, 10 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 46. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

MARKET JEW. See MERRAZION.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough of Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle, and once a parliament was held here; has often suffered by fire, and been handsomely rebuilt. It contains two parishes, and about 500 houses, with broad and paved streets, and is governed by a mayor, &c. It is seated on the river Kennet, 43 miles E. of Bristol, and 74 W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

MARLBOROUGH, FORT, an English factory in Asia, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, three miles E. of Bencoolen, and 300 N. W. of Batavia. Lon. 102. 9. E. lat. 3. 49. N.

MARLOW, a borough of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire. It is 17 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

MARLI, a late royal palace in France, between Versailles and St. Germain; seated in a valley, near a village and forest of the same name. It was noted for its fine gardens and waterworks, there being a curious machine on the river Seine, which not only supplied them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in the

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**ALANTE**, an island of the French. It is 16 miles from N. to S. and 5 to W. It is full of hills, the E. shore are lofty perpendicular, that shelter vast numbers of sheep. It has several large canals, many little streams, and ponds. It is covered with trees; it abundantly produces tobacco and cinnamon-tree. It is 30 miles N. of Guadeloupe. Lon. 15. 11. N.

**ANNO**, a town of Italy, in the Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the French near this place by the French. It is situated on the river Limate, S. E. of Milan.

**ARNO**, St. a strong town of Italy, a small republic, surrounded by the city of Urbino, under the protection of the Pope, with three castles. It is situated on a mountain, 10 miles S. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 43. 54. N.

**ARNO**, St. a town of Italy in the district of Roma, with a handsome castle. Lon. 12. 43. 54. N.

**ARNO**, St. See **MERAZION**.

**ARNO**, a borough of Wilts, market on Saturday. It had a parliament was held here, often suffered by fire, and was rebuilt. It contains two about 500 houses, with broad streets, and is governed by a mayor. It is situated on the river Kennet, E. of Bristol, and 74 W. of London. Lon. 51. 28. N.

**ARNO**, FORT, an English fort, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, three miles E. of Benarua. Lon. 300 N. W. of Batavia. Lon. 3. 49. N.

**ARNO**, a borough of Buckinghamshire, a market on Saturday, seated on the river Thames, over which is a bridge. It is 17 miles S. of London. Lon. 51. 35. N.

**ARNO**, a late royal palace in France, at Versailles and St. Germain; a valley, near a village and forest of the same name. It was noted for its gardens and waterworks, there being a machine on the river Seine, which only supplied them with water, of Versailles. It is 10 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 48.

**ARNO**, a town of France, in the department of the

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the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy; and is seated on the river Garonne, 40 miles S. E. of Bordeaux, and 320 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

**MARMORA**, the name of four islands in Asia, in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and they all produce corn, wine, and fruits.

**MARMORA**, a sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the Dardanelles on the S. W. and with the Black Sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the N. E. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

**MARNE**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and flowing N. W. joins the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see; but Chalons, at present, is the capital of the department.

**MARNE**, UPPER, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

**MARNHULL**, a village in Dorsetshire, on the Stour, five miles S. W. of Shaftesbury. The church is an ancient lofty building; the ceiling finely carved, but now much decayed. The tower fell down in 1710, in time of divine service, but is now handsomely rebuilt. There are several ancient inscriptions in the church.

**MARO**, a small town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name; eight miles N. W. of Oneglia, and 48 W. S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

**MAROGNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, with a Greek archbishop's see; seated near the Mediterranean, 70 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 150 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 25. 41. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

**MAROTIER**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a late Benedictine abbey; 18 miles N. W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 43. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

**MARPURG**, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, with a university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent townhouse. It is seated on the river Lahn, 15 miles S. of Waldeck, and 47 S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

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**MARPURG**. See **MARCHBURG**. **MARQUESAS**, a group of islands in the South Sea, of which the most considerable are, St. Christina-la-Dominic and St. Pedro. Captain Cook lay some time at the first of these, in his second voyage to the South Sea. It is situated in 9. 55. S. lat. and 139. 9. W. lon.

The natives are a well-made, handsome people, of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, by being punctured over the whole body. They go almost naked, having only a small piece of cloth, perfectly resembling that made by the people of Otaheite, round their waist and loins. Their beard and hair are of a fine jet black, like those of the other natives of the torrid zone. The island, though high and steep, has many valleys, which widen toward the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. On the S. side of the bay where Capt. Cook anchored, rises a peak, which is very craggy and inaccessible. All the N. side is a black burnt hill, of which the rock is vaulted, along the seashore, and the top clad to the summit with a shrubbery of casuarinas. The products of these and the other islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper-mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. They have also plenty of fish. Mr. Forster says he never saw a single deformed or even ill-proportioned man among the natives: all were strong, tall, well-limbed, and active in the highest degree. Their arms were clubs and spears, and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. But they are not quite so cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Isles, who, in that respect, surpass, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marquesans is water only, cocoa-nuts being rather scarce. They are much given to pilfering, like the lower sort among the Otaheitans. Their music, musical instruments, dances, and canoes, very much resemble those of Otaheite. In short, the inhabitants of the Marquesas, Society, and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin; their language, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great affinity in many respects.

**MAR-Forest**, a district of Aberdeenshire in Scotland, consisting of vast woodland mountains, which occupy the western angle of that county. See **BRAE-MAR** and **DEE**.

**MARSAL**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of

Lot.

Lorraine. It is remarkable for its salt-works; and is seated on the river Sille, in a marsh of difficult access; which, with the fortifications, renders it an important place. It is 17 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

MARSALA, an ancient, populous and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, 53 miles S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 29. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

MARSAN, or MOUNT-MARSAN, a town of France, in the department of Landes, capital of a late territory of the same name, fertile in wine. It is seated on the river Midouze, 25 miles from Dax. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 43. 54. N.

MARSALQUIER, or MARSALQUIER, a strong and ancient town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with one of the best harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732; and is seated on a rock, near a bay of the sea, three miles from Oran. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 36. 1. N.

MARSEILLES, a strong and flourishing seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It was lately an episcopal see; and the inhabitants are computed to be 90,000. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands; and it is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the Old Town, or the City, and the New Town. The first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. This church enjoys a privilege confirmed by different popes; namely, that it should be for ever exempt from an interdict, though the holy father should hurl his thunders against the whole earth; a privilege, however, of which the present race of Frenchmen do not seem disposed to vaunt. The New Town is, in every respect, a perfect contrast to the City, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable. On the beauty of this street, and of the other streets and squares, as well as of the public buildings in general, we have not room to expatiate. With respect also to the commerce of Marseilles, we must be content to observe, that it has been called Europe in Miniature, on ac-

count of the variety of dresses and languages. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3480 feet long, by 950 in its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water. It is defended by a citadel and by Fort St. John, both built by Lewis XIV. in 1660. In the environs of Marseilles are near 5000 little country boxes of the citizens, which are called Bastides. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The memory of this great calamity is preserved by two pictures, painted by Serre, in the hall of the town house. In one of them are the portraits of M. de Belfance ("Marseilles' good bishop," immortalized by Pope), of the canon Bourgeret, the magistrate Mousnier, and the commandant Langeron, whose intrepid and indefatigable humanity, during this dreadful visitation, did the most signal honour to themselves and to human nature. In 1793, Marseilles revolted against the French National Convention, but was very soon reduced. It is 15 miles S. of Aix, 12 N. W. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 27. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

MARSANDERAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by the Caspian Sea; on the W. by Khilan; on the S. by Irac Agemi; and on the E. by Arrabad. Ferabad is the capital.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Cotswold Hills, 12 miles E. of Bristol, and 102 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

MARSICO NUOVO, a small, rich, and handsome town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri, six miles from Marsico Vecchio, and 73 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 49. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

MARSTRAND, a small rocky island of Sweden, in the Categate, lying N. W. of the mouth of the river Gotha. On account of its strength, it is called the Gibraltar of Sweden; and having been declared a free port during the last war, it was remarkable as being the place of resort for the American vessels. The island is about two miles in circumference. The town, which lies on the eastern side, contains about 1200 inhabitants. The harbour is very secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. Since the peace of 1783, the trade of this place has declined; and the inhabitants now subsist chiefly by the herring fishery; by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbour; and by a contraband trade.

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variety of dresses and languages. It is a basin of an oval form, by 950 in its widest part, and 500 in its least, and 100 feet depth of water. It is surrounded by Fort St. John, Lewis XIV. in 1660. In 1660, Martelles are near 8000 boxes of the citizens, which sides. In 1649, the plague great violence in Martelles, greater in 1710, when it 10,000 of the inhabitants. of this great calamity is pre- pictures, painted by Serre, the town house. In one of portraits of M. de Belfunce good bishop," immortalized the canon Bourgeret, the oustier, and the commandant hote intrepid and indefatig- 7, during this dreadful visita- most signal honour to them- human nature. In 1793, Mar- against the French National but was very soon reduced. S. of Aix, 12. N. W. of 362 S by E. of Paris. S. lat. 43. 18. N.

DERAN, a province of Persia, the N. by the Caspian Sea; by Khilan; on the S. by Irac d on the E. by Astrabad. the capital.

TELD, a town of Gloucester- a market on Tuesday. It is Cotswold Hills, 12 miles E. and 102 W. of London. Lon. 51. 30. N.

NUOVO, a small, rich, and town of the kingdom of Naples, op's fee. It is seated at the Appennines, near the river es from Marfeco Vecchio, and Naples. Lon. 15. 49. E. lat.

AND, a small rocky island of the Categate, lying N. W. of the river Gotha. On ac- strength, it is called the Gi- vedon; and having been de- port during the last war, it ble as being the place of re- American vessels. The island miles in circumference. The lies on the eastern side, con- 1200 inhabitants. The har- secure and commodious, bur- entrance. Since the peace of ade of this place has declined; bitants now subsist chiefly by fishery; by the number of in bad weather take refuge in ; and by a contraband trade.

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It is 33 miles N. W. of Gotheborg. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 57. 49. N.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and in the duchy of Castro, seated on a lake of the same name, called also Bittena, 10 miles N. of Roma. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia, in the S. E. part of Pegu lying on the gulf of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. The capital town is of the same name, and was a rich trading place before ships were sunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, which it has done effectu- ally. The whole country, moreover, is now subject to the king of Burmah, who, in 1734, subdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependent province. The town of Martaban is 80 miles S. of that of Pegu. Lon. 96. 56. E. lat. 15. 30. N.

MARTHA, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci; seated near the river Dordogne, 18 miles E. of Saglat. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

MARTHA, St. a province of S. America, on the east of Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by Rio-de-la-Pache, on the S. by New Granada, and on the W. by Carthagena. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Andes, which run the whole length of S. America, from N. to S. It is extremely hot on the seacoast, but within, cold on account of the mountains. It abounds with fruit proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works. The Spaniards possess but one part of this province, in which they have built Martha, the capital. The air about the town is wholesome, and it is seated near the sea, having a harbour surrounded by high mountains. It was formerly very considerable, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now come almost to nothing. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 11. 27. N.

MARTHA, St. of SIERRA NEVADA, a very high mountain, in New Spain, said to be 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and five high, and that the top is always covered with snow in the hottest weather. It is 370 miles distant from St. Domingo. Lon. 73. 55. W. lat. 8. 0.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of N. America, near the coast of Massachu-

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sets, 80 miles S. of Boston. The inha- bitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 70. 22. W. lat. 41. 16. N.

MARTIGUES, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence; seated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which is twenty times less consider- able than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Martigues is 20 miles N. W. of Mar- seilles. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Va- lencia, in Spain, near a town called Denia. It separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alcant.

MARTIN, St. a small but strong town of France, in the Ile of Rhe, with a har- bour and strong citadel, fortified after the manner of Vauban. The island lies near the coast of Poitou, 15 miles W. of Ro- chelle. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 46. 10. N.

MARTIN, St. one of the Leeward Car- ribbean Islands, in the West Indies, lying to the N. W. of St. Bartholomew, and to the S. W. of Anguilla. It is 43 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits. It has been long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but since the commencement of the present war, the former have been driven out of the island by the latter. Lon. 63. 0. W. lat. 13. 4. N.

MARTINIC, one of the Windward Car- ribbean islands in the W. Indies, about 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. The French possessed it from 1635 till 1762, when it was taken by the English; but it was restored to the French by the peace of 1763. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile vallies, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; how- ever, the former is not much wanted, for those that are born here prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; is ex- tremely populous; and the governor-gene- ral of the French Caribbee Islands resides here. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. The principal places are Fort Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort Trinity, and Fort-du-Mouillage. There are still some of the ancient inhabi- tants remaining. Fort Royal is in lon. 61, 16. W. and lat. 14. 44. N.

MARTINSBERG, a Benedictine abbey, the most considerable in all Hungary. It stands upon a very high hill, and is built like a castle, surrounded by a large heath, on which there were formerly vil- lages.

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lages and churches. It was taken by the Turks in 1594, who could not keep it above two years. It is in the palatinate of Raab, which lies at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Danube.

**MARTORANO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; eight miles from the sea, and 15 S. of Colenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

**MARTORELL**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Noya and Lobragal, 18 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

**MARTOS**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress seated on a rock, eight miles S. of Anduxar.

**MARVEJOLS**, a handsome trading town of France, in the department of Lozere and late province of Gevaudan; seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles N. W. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

**MARVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Oshein, three miles N. of Jametz.

**MARYLAND**, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, on the E. by the state of Delaware, on the S. E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S. and W. by Virginia. It is 174 miles long, and 110 broad. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the western, and eight on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake; and its capital is Annapolis. The climate is generally mild and agreeable. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia.

\* **MARY'S RIVER**, St. a river of N. America, in the state of Georgia. It forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia Sound, in lat. 30. 44. N. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for ninety miles; and its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber suited to the West India markets.

\* **MARY'S STRAIT**, St. a strait in N. America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and, at the upper end, is a rapid fall, which, though it is impossible for canoes to ascend, yet, when conducted by careful pilots, may be defended without danger.

**MARZA SIROCCO**, a small gulf on the S. side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta; for which reason

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the grand master ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

**MARZILLA**, a handsome town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, seated near the river Arragon, on the road from Madrid to Pampeluna.

**MASBATE**, an island of Asia, in the Eastern Ocean, one of the Philippines, almost in the centre of the reef. It is 75 miles in circumference. The natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122. 25. E. lat. 11. 36. N.

\* **MASBROUGH**, one of the most flourishing villages in England, on the west side of the bridge of Rotherham. Here was begun, about thirty-six years ago, by three brothers, Aaron, Jonathan, and Samuel Walker, a considerable iron manufactory, by which they acquired very great fortunes; and it is now carried on by their sons. Here are furnaces for smelting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable, and mills for flattening the tin plates, which are also tinned here. They make great quantity of goods of hammered iron for exportation; and have cast great quantity of cannon both for our own government and foreign nations: they also make iron into steel, and cast all kinds of vessels, &c. in the same metal.

**MASCATE**, a town of Asia, on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle seated on a rock. It is built at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified by the Portuguese, about the year 1650; but the Arabs took it, and put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. It is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. The bazars or market-places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house-tops on one side to those on the other. The horses, cattle, and sheep are accustomed to eat roasted fish; notwithstanding which, the beef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometanism, and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The men's garments are a pair of breeches which reach to their ankles, and a loose vest on their backs, with very large sleeves,

ordered three forts to be  
entrance of the gulf, and  
of land that advances  
of it.

a handsome town of Spain,  
of Navarre, seated near the  
on the road from Madrid

an island of Asia, in the  
one of the Philippines, al-  
tre of the rest. It is 75  
ference. The natives are  
Spaniards. Lon. 122. 25.  
N.

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their backs, with very large

sleeves,

sleeves, which is fastened to their bodies  
by a sash, and they have a large turban,  
carelessly wreathed about their head,  
with a dagger stuck in their girdle. In  
cold weather they use a loose coat, made  
of camel's-wool, without sleeves. The  
women's dress is much the same, only the  
vests fit their shape better. The pro-  
ducts of the country are horses, dates, fine  
brimstone, coffee, and ruinosa, a root that  
dies red. Lon. 57. 26. E. lat. 24.  
o. N.

MAS-D'ASIL, a town of France, in  
the department of Arriège and late county  
of Foix. Before the revolution of 1789,  
it had a rich Benedictine abbey. It is  
seated on the rivulet Rife, eight miles  
from Pamiers, and 10 from St. Lizier.

MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of  
small but beautiful islands, lying off the  
S. E. point of Malicollo, one of the  
New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean.  
Lon. 167. 55. E. lat. 16. 32. S.

MASSA, an ancient, populous, and  
handsome town of Italy, capital of a  
small territory of the same name, with  
a strong castle. It is famous for its quar-  
ries of fine marble, and is seated on a  
plain, three miles from the sea, and 55 W.  
by N. of Florence. Lon. 10. o. E. lat.  
44. o. N.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the king-  
dom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavo-  
ro, with a bishop's see; seated near the  
sea, in a place difficult of access, 20 miles  
S. of Naples. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 40.  
31. N.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Sien-  
nese, with a bishop's see; seated on a  
mountain near the sea, 25 miles S. W.  
of Siena. Lon. 10. 48. E. lat. 42.  
40. N.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United  
States of N. America, bounded on the  
N. by New Hampshire and Vermont;  
on the W. by New York; on the S. by  
Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the At-  
lantic Ocean; and on the E. by that  
ocean, and the bay of Massachusetts. It  
is 150 miles long and 60 broad; and is  
divided into 14 counties. It produces  
plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp;  
and they have manufactories of leather, li-  
nen, and woollencloth, and plenty of beef,  
pork, fowls, and fish. They have also  
mines of copper and iron. Boston is the  
capital.

MASSAFRA, a strong town of the king-  
dom of Naples, with a bishop's see; seated  
at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 17.  
20. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

MASSERANO, a town of Piedmont,

capital of a small principality of the same  
name. The prince of this district holds  
it as a fief of the church. It is seated  
on a mountain, 40 miles N. E. of Tu-  
rin. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

MASTICO, or CAPO MASTICO, a cape  
on the S. side of Scio, one of the islands  
of the Archipelago.

\* MASUAH, a town of Abyssinia, situ-  
ated on an island on the coast of the Red  
Sea. The houses, in general, are built of  
poles and bent grafs, as in the towns in  
Arabia. Beside these, there are 20 of  
stone, some of them two stories high.  
Lon. 39. 36. E. lat. 15. 35. N.

MASULIPATAM, a populous and com-  
mercial seaport of Hindoostan. It is seat-  
ed near the mouth of the river Kistna, and  
on the coast of Coromandel, on the W.  
side of the bay of Bengal, 200 miles N.  
of Madras. Lon. 81. 12. E. lat. 16.  
8. N.

MATACA, or MANTACA, a commo-  
dious bay in the West Indies, on the N.  
coast of the island of Cuba. Here the  
galleons usually come to take in fresh  
water in their return to Spain. It is 35  
miles from the Havanna. Lon. 81. 16. W.  
lat. 23. 12. N.

MATAGORDA, a fortress of Spain,  
seated at the entrance of the harbour of  
Cadiz.

MATALONA, a town of the kingdom  
of Naples, eight miles N. W. of Capua,  
and 19 W. by S. of Benevento. Lon.  
14. 14. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

MATAMAN, a country of Africa, bound-  
ed on the N. by Benguela, on the E. by  
parts unknown, on the S. by the country  
of the Hottentots, and on the W. by the  
Atlantic Ocean. There is no town in it,  
and the inhabitants live in miserable huts,  
it being a desert country, little visited by  
the Europeans.

MATAN, or MACTAN, an island of  
Asia, one of the Philippines. The inha-  
bitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain;  
and it was here that Magellan was killed,  
in 1521.

MATAPAN, CAPE, the most southern  
promontory of the Morea, between the  
gulf of Coran and that of Colochina.  
Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

MATARAM, a large town of Asia,  
formerly the capital of an empire of that  
name, in the island of Java. It is strong  
by situation, and is seated in a fertile,  
pleasant, and populous country, surround-  
ed by mountains. Lon. 111. 55. E. lat.  
7. 15. S.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in Catalo-  
nia, remarkable for its glass-works; seat-

ed

MAU

MAX

ed on the Mediterranean, 15 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

**MATCOWITZ**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1684.

**MATELICA**, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 miles S. of Jesi.

**MATERA**, a considerable town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Canapio, 35 miles N. W. of Tarento. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

**MATLOCK**, a village near Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, situated on the river Derwent. It has two baths, whose waters are warm, and the place is much frequented in the bathing season. It is an extensive straggling village, built in a very romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another from the bottom to nearly the summit. There are good accommodations for the company who resort to the baths; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, crystals, and other curiosities of nature. Notwithstanding the rockiness of the soil, the cliffs of the rocks produce an immense number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

**MATTHEO**, St. a town of Spain, in Arragon, 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 55 N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 40. 12. N.

**MATTHEO**, St. an island of Africa, a great distance from the land, the nearest being Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea, which is 420 miles distant. It was formerly planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 1. 24. S.

\* **MATTHEW'S ISLANDS**, St. in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123. 51. E. lat. 5. 23. S.

**MATUMAY**, a seaport of Aña, in Yesso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138. 55. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

**MAUBEUGE**, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, with a late abbey of noble canoneses. This place is fortified after the manner of Vauban; and is seated on the river Sambre, 12 miles S. of Mons, and 40 S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

\* **MAULDAH**, a pretty neat city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, situated not far from the N. bank of the Ganges, on a river that communicates with

it. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; is a place of trade; and produces, in particular, much silk. It is about 190 miles N. of Calcutta. Lon. 88. 28. E. lat. 25. 10. N.

**MAULFON**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn. It is situated on the frontiers of Spain, 10 miles S. W. of Pau, and 40 S. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

**MAULEON**, a town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou, with a late famous Augustine abbey. It is seated near the rivulet Oint, 52 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 52 N. W. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 46. 54. N.

**MAUKA**, St. an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, 15 miles N. E. of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20. 46. E. lat. 39. 2. N.

**MAURE**, St. an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 17 miles S. of Tours, and 148 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 47. 9. N.

**MAURIAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne. It is a place of some trade, and the horses are the best in France. It is seated near the river Dordogne, 27 miles S. E. of Tulle. Lon. 2. 16. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

\* **MAURICE**, St. a small town of Switzerland, in the country of Vallais, situated on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 miles from Martigny. It guards the entrance into the Lower Vallais.

**MAURIENNE**, a valley of Savoy, about 50 miles in length, extending to Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

\* **MAURITIUS**. See ISLE OF FRANCE.

\* **MAURUA**, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, 14 miles to the W. of Bolabola.

**MAWARALNAHAR**, a name given to the country of the Ubec Tartars. It is very populous, and contains a great number of towns. Samarand is the capital.

**MAWES**, St. a borough in Cornwall, whose market is disused. It is seated on the E. side of Falmouth Haven, three miles from the town, and 200 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

**MAXIMIN**, St. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Before the revolution, here

# MAX

out of the ruins of Gour;  
its neighbourhood; is a place  
and produces, in particular,  
It is about 190 miles N.  
Lon. 88. 28. E. lat. 25.

N, a town of France, in the  
of the Lower Pyrenees and late  
Bearn. It is situated on the  
Spain, 20 miles S. W. of Pau,  
E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 31. W.

N, a town of France, in the  
of Vendée and late province  
with a late famous Augustine  
feated near the rivulet Oint, 52  
of Rochelle, and 52 N. W.  
Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 46.

, St. an island of the Medi-  
near the coast of Albania, 15  
E. of the island of Cephalonia.  
E. lat. 39. 2. N.

, St. an ancient town of  
the department of Indre and  
late province of Touraine, 17  
Tours, and 148 S. W. of Pau.  
C. 42. E. lat. 47. 9. N.

AC, a town of France, in the  
of the Cantal and late pro-  
uvergne. It is a place of some  
the horses are the best in  
It is seated near the river Dor-  
miles S. E. of Tulle. Lon. 2.  
45. 15. N.

RICE, St. a small town of Swif-  
in the country of Vallais, situated  
hone, between two high moun-  
miles from Martigny. It guards  
nce into the Lower Vallais.

ENNE, a valley of Savoy, about  
in length, extending to Mount  
which separates it from Piedmont.  
is the capital town.

MAURITIUS. See ISLE OF

MAURUA, one of the Society  
in the S. Pacific Ocean, 14  
the W. of Bolabola.

ARALNAHAR, a name given to  
ntry of the Ubec Tartars. It  
populous, and contains a great  
of towns. Samarcand is the ca-

VES, St. a borough in Cornwall,  
market is distated. It is seated  
E. side of Falmouth Haven, three  
from the town, and 200 W. by  
London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50.

KIMIN, St. a town of France, in  
partment of Var and late province  
ovenue. Before the revolution,  
here

# MAZ

here was a convent of Dominicans, in  
which the good fathers pretended to pre-  
serve the body of Mary Magdalen, which,  
in return brought them great riches by the  
retort of superstitious visitors. It is seated  
on the river Argens, 20 miles N. of Toulon.  
Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the  
mouth of the frith of Forth, near the  
coast of Fife, and seven miles S. E. of  
Crail. The surrounding rocks render it  
almost inaccessible. The lighthouse is of  
great benefit to vessels entering the frith.

\* MAY, CAPE, a cape of N. America,  
on the N. side of the mouth of the Delaware.  
Lon. 75. 4. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

\* MAYENNE. See MAINE.

MAYO, or the ISLE OF MAY, one of  
the Cape de Verd Islands, lying in the  
Atlantic Ocean, near 300 miles from Cape  
de Verd in Africa, about 17 miles in cir-  
cumference. The soil in general is very bar-  
ren, and water scarce; however, they have  
plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also  
some corn, yams, potatoes, and plantains.  
What trees they have, are on the side  
of the hills, and they have some figs and  
water-melons. The chief commodity is  
salt, with which many English ships are  
feighted in the summer time. Pinola is  
the principal town, and has two churches.  
The inhabitants are negroes, who speak  
the Portuguese language, and are stout,  
lusty, and plump. They are not above  
200 in number, and many of them go  
baked. Lon. 23. 0. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the  
province of Connaught, 62 miles in  
length, and 52 in breadth; bounded on  
the E. and N. E. by Roscommon; by  
Sligo on the W. by the sea on the N.  
and on the S. by Galway. It is a fer-  
tile country, and abounds in cattle, deer,  
hawks, and honey. It contains 73 parishes,  
and sends four members to parliament.  
The principal town, of the same name, is  
much decayed. Lon. 9. 39. W. lat. 53.  
40. N.

MAZAGAN, a strong place of Africa,  
in the kingdom of Morocco. It was for-  
tified by the Portuguese, and besieged by  
the emperor of Morocco, in 1562, with  
200,000 men, but to no purpose. It is  
near the sea, eight miles from Azamor,  
and 120 N. of Morocco. Lon. 8. 15. W.  
lat. 33. 12. N.

MAZARA, an ancient seaport of Sicily,  
capital of a considerable valley of the same  
name, which is very fertile, and watered  
by several rivers. The town is a bishop's  
see, and has a good harbour; 25 miles

# MEC

S. W. of Trapani. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat  
37. 53. N.

MEACO, a large and celebrated town  
of the island of Nippon, in Japan, of  
which it was formerly the capital. It is  
the great magazine of all the manufac-  
tures in Japan, and the principal place  
for trade. The inhabitants are said to  
be 600,000 in number, beside foreigners  
who come thither to trade. Lon. 134.  
25. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in  
the bannat of Temeswar, seated on the  
N. side of the Danube, 15 miles E. of  
Belgrade. It was dismantled by the  
Turks in 1738. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 45.  
0. N.

MEAO, a small island of Asia, one of the  
Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a  
good harbour. Lon. 127. 5. E. lat. 1.  
12. N.

\* MEARN'S. See KINCARDINE-  
SHIRE.

MEATH, or EAST MEATH, a county  
of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36  
miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bound-  
ed on the N. by Cavan and Louth; on the  
E. by the Irish Channel; on the S. by Kil-  
dare and Dublin; and on the W. by  
Longford and West Meath. It contains  
139 parishes, and sends 14 members to  
parliament. Trim is the capital.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland,  
in the province of Leinster; bounded on  
the N. by Longford and East Meath; on  
the E. by the latter county; on the S. by  
King's County; and on the W. by Ros-  
common. It is one of the most populous and  
fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 pa-  
rishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

MEAUUX, an ancient town of France, in  
the department of Seine and Marne and  
late province of the Isle of France, in a  
small district called Brie. It is an epis-  
copal town, and is seated on the river  
Marne. It is a large, handsome, and  
populous town; and the fine market-  
place is a peninsula contiguous to the  
town, which was formerly well fortified,  
and, in 1421, stood a siege of three months  
against the English. The country round  
this place abounds in corn and cattle;  
and the fine meadows produce a cheese,  
well known by the name of the Cheese  
of Brie. It is 10 miles N. W. of Colo-  
miers, and 25. N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2.  
58. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

\* MECAN, a large river of Asia,  
which rises in Thiber, and flowing S. E.  
through the kingdoms of Laos and Cam-  
bodia, falls by two mouths into the Eastern  
Ocean, forming an island below the city  
E e of

M E C  
of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eastern branch.

MECCA, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Arabia Felix; seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded by little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is a place of no strength, having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which supports it is the annual resort of a great many thousand pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and swarthy. The hills about the town are numerous; all consist of a blackish rock; and some of them are half a mile in circumference. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions, and thither they affirm the greatest part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden-stuff; but there are several sorts of good fruit, as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. Numbers of sheep are brought hither to be sold to the pilgrims. Mecca stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. Its temple has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but it is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors; and these are paved with short stones. There are cloisters all round, and in the sides are cells for those that live a monastic life. The Beat-Allah stands in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 4 feet high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick sort of silk, and the middle embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two feet in length, and two inches broad. The door is covered with silver plates, and there is a curtain before it, thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims' devotion, and is open but two days in the space of six weeks, namely, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there are only two wooden pillars in the middle to support the roof, with a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which hang three or four silver lamps. The walls on the inside are marble, and covered with silk, unless when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat, is the sepulchre of Abra-

ME C  
ham, as they pretend; and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handsome, and not unlike those of the people of fashion in England. When the pilgrims have performed their devotions here, they repair to a hill, which, however, is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no less than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of hadgies or saints; and the next morning they move to a place where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca. Here they pitch their tents, and then throw seven small stones against a little square stone building. This, as they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one then purchases a sheep, which is brought for that purpose, eating some of it themselves, and giving the rest to the poor people who attend upon that occasion. Indeed, these are miserable objects, and such starved creatures that they seem ready to devour each other. One would imagine, that this was a very sanctified place; but a renegade, who went in pilgrimage hither, affirms, that there is as much debauchery practised here, as in any part of the Turkish dominions. It is 25 miles from Jodda, the seaport of Mecca, and 220 S. E. of Medina. Lon. 40. 55. E. lat. 21. 45. N.

MECKLENBURG, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltic; on the E. by Pomerania; on the S. by Brandenburg; and on the W. by Holstein and Lauenburg; lying between 13. 25. and 17. 0. E. lon. and 53. 10. and 54. 40. N. lat. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest. It is one of the most fruitful countries in Germany, for it abounds in corn, pastures, and game; and it is well seated on the Baltic for foreign trade. This country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince; but, on the death of the sovereign, in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share, while the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. This division still subsists; and Adolphus IV. the present duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, is brother to Charlotte queen of Great Britain.

MECHLIN, a handsome city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which are a great

pretend; and they affirm that the Beat-Allah. The tomb is and not unlike those of the fashion in England. When they have performed their devotions, they repair to a hill, which is not large enough to contain once, for there are no less than pilgrims every year. When ceremonies are over, they then receive hadgies or saints; and the next they move to a place where they have went to offer up his son which is about two or three miles. Here they pitch their tents, and throw seven small stones against a square stone building. This, as is performed in defiance of the. Every one then purchases a sheep, brought for that purpose, eating it themselves, and giving the rest to poor people who attend upon that.

Indeed, these are miserable objects such starved creatures that they are ready to devour each other. One imagine, that this was a very sacrifice; but a renegade, who went in disguise hither, affirms, that there is as much bauchery practised here, as in any of the Turkish dominions. It is 25 miles from Jodda, the seaport of Mecca. S. E. of Medina. Lon. 40. 55. E. 45. N.

MECKLENBURG, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltic; on the E. by Pomerania; on the S. by Brandenburg; and on the W. by Holstein and Denmark; lying between 53. 25. and 54. 10. N. lat. and 11. 10. and 12. 40. E. lon. It extends 135 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is one of the most fruitful countries in Germany, for it is sown in corn, pastures, and game; and is well seated on the Baltic for foreign trade.

This country was, for many centuries, under the government of one duke; but, on the death of the sovereign, it was divided between his two sons, the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is consequently the largest share, while the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. This division still subsists. Adolphus IV. the present duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is brother to George III. king of Great Britain.

MECHLIN, a handsome city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands, separated by artificial canals, over which are

a great many bridges. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple, in which are harmonious chimes. There is a very large house, in which are brought up 800 or 1000 young girls. It is a place of great trade, and here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds.

It is famous for its fine lace, and they brew a sort of beer, which is sent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordship, which comprehends two small districts containing nine towns of little consequence, and some villages. It submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but was restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1792, the French again took possession of it, but evacuated it the next year. It is seated on the river Dender, 10 miles N. W. of Louvain, 10 N. E. of Brussels, and 15 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 34. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

MECHOACHAN, a province of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the N. by Panuco; on the E. by Proper Mexico; on the S. by the South Sea; and on the W. by New Galicia. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It has also mines of silver and copper, and great plenty of cocoa-nuts, beside a great deal of silk. Valladolid is the capital.

MECKLEY, a province of Asia, bounded on the N. by Affam, on the E. by China, on the W. by Bengal, and on the S. by Roshan and Burmah, to which last it is subject.

MEDELIN, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Merida. Lon. 5. 38. W. lat. 38. 41. N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia, full of mountains and forests. Sundevald is the capital.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It has a house belonging to the E. India company, and sends deputies to the states of the province; is nine miles N. of Hoorn, and 21 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 52. 47. N.

MEDINA-TALNARI, a famous town of Asia, in Arabia, between Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. It is but a small, poor place, and yet is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place, 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates, and in the mid-

dle, the tomb of Mahomet, inclosed with curtains like a bed. Some affirm there are 3000 lamps about it; but an eye-witness declares there are not 100. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps. The story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is now well known to be a fiction. Provisions are brought to this place from Nubia, across the Red Sea, in an odd sort of vessels, whose sails are made of mats. It is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 33. E. lat. 24. 20. N.

MEDINA-CELI, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a considerable duchy of the same name; seated near the river Xalong, 10 miles N. E. of Sigüenza, and 75 S. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a very ancient town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle, seated on the confines of Andalusia, at the foot of a mountain, near Badajoz.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a large, rich, and ancient town of Spain, in Leon. The great square is very fine, and adorned with a superb fountain. It is a trading place, enjoys great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles S. E. of Zamora, and 75 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 24. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient and rich town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a plain, where there are fine pastures, 35 miles N. W. of Valladolid, and 50 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an old castle, 36 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 20 E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

MEDITERRANEAN, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Warwitz, 40 miles E. of Memel. Lon. 21. 49. E. lat. 55. 41. N.

# MEH

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**MEDUA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a rich country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles S. W. of Algiers. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 34. 45. N.

**MEDWAY**, a river which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Suffex; and entering Kent, it waters Tunbridge, and at Maidstone is navigable to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the western one enters the mouth of the Thames, at the Nore, between the Isles of Grain and Sheppey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and falls into the German Ocean, below Feverham. In 1664, the Dutch came up the Medway, and burnt the men of war; which occasioned Sheerness to be built.

\* **MEDWI**, a town of Sweden, in the province of E. Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. It is pleasantly situated in a richly-wooded country. The lodging-houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is three miles from Wadstena.

**MEDZIBOZ**, a town of Poland, in the S. part of the palatinate of Volhinia, seated on the N. bank of the river Bog.

**MEGARA**, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks: however, there are some fine remains of antiquity. It is 20 miles W. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 23. 30. E. lat. 38. 6 N.

**MEGEN**, a town of Dutch Brabant; seated on the river Maese, 15 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

**MEGESVAR**, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines; seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25. 20. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

**MEGIERS**, a town of Transylvania, 23 miles N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 41. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

**MEGRA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Féz and province of Gret; five miles from the sea.

\* **MEHRAN**, the name of the principal of the many channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

**MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE** an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, with the ruins

of an old castle built by Charles VII. as a place of retirement; and here he starved himself to death, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, the infamous Lewis XI. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Yevre, 10 miles from Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

**MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE**, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orléans. Lon. 1. 48. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

\* **MEILLERIE**, a village of the duchy of Chablais, in Savoy, seated on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, and at the foot of impending mountains, which in some parts are gently sloping, and clothed to the edge of the water with dark forests, and in others are naked and perpendicular. These dark and gloomy rocks lie S. W. of Clarens, which place and Meillerie are both interesting scenes in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

**MEISSEN**, a rich, populous, and considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony and margravate of Misnia, with a castle. It formerly belonged to a bishop, but is now secularized, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. The famous manufactory of porcelain is settled here. It is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. W. of Dresden, and 37 S. E. of Leipsick. Lon. 13. 33. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

**MEISSEN**, or **MISNIA**, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Saxony, on the E. by Lusatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia. It is about 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and is divided into five circles, viz. Meissen, Leipsick, Ertzgebürg, Voigtland, and Lustadt. It is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The inhabitants are polite, hospitable, and speak the purest language in Germany. The capital is Dresden.

**MELAZZO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, where there remain curious monuments of antiquity, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S. of Siayrna. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 37. 48. N.

**MELCK**, a small, well-fortified and ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, 47 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

**MELCOMB-REGIS**, a borough of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and

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castle built by Charles VII. as retirement; and here he starved to death, in the dread of being by his son, the infamous Lewis seated in a fertile plain, on the E. 10 miles from Bourges, and Paris. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 47.

N-SUR-LOIRE, a town of the department of Loiret and of Orleans. Lon. 1. 48. E. lat. 47. N.

ILLERIE, a village of the duchy of Savoy, seated on the S. side of Geneva, in the recesses of a lake, and at the foot of impending rocks, which in some parts are steep, and clothed to the edge with dark forests, and in others are naked and perpendicular. Dark and gloomy rocks lie S. W. of it, which place and Meillerie are interesting scenes in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

SEN, a rich, populous, and considerable town of Germany, in the electorship of Saxony and margravate of Misnia, a castle. It formerly belonged to the Silesians, but is now secularized, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. The manufacture of porcelain is settled here. It is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles W. of Dresden, and 37 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 13. 33. E. lat. 51.

SEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Meissen, on the E. by Lusatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia. It is about 100 miles in length, and is divided into five circles, 12. Meissen, Leipzig, Ertzgebirg, and Lusatia. It is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The inhabitants are polite, and speak the purest language of Germany. The capital is Dresden.

LAZZO, an ancient town of Turkey, in Asia Minor, where there remain many monuments of antiquity, with a castle. It is seated on a bay of the Hellespont, 60 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 25. E. lat. 37. 48. N.

ICK, a small, well-fortified and ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, 47 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 48.

COMB-REGIS, a borough of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and

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and Friday. It is seated on an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth, they both being incorporated into one body; and they have a communication by a timber bridge, which was erected in 1770, and has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. Melcomb is seated in a flat, and has a market-place, with good streets and yards for their merchandize. The united towns are governed by a mayor, aldermen, and a recorder; and each sends two members to parliament. Melcomb is eight miles S. of Dorchester, and 120 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 50. 37. N. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDELA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, belonging to its own prince; eight miles from Ravenna. Lon. 11. 48. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

MELDERT, a town of Austrian Brabant, eight miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

MELDOFF, an ancient and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein; seated near the river Milde, 15 miles S. of Tonningen, and 45 W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

MELFI, a considerable town of the kingdom of Naples, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, and a bishop's see; 16 miles N. E. of Conza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 41. 2. N.

MELGAZO, a town of Portugal, lying on the frontiers of Galicia, between the river Minho, and the high mountains.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa, 25 miles in length. It abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

MELILLA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez and province of Gret. It was taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards, who built a citadel here; but it was restored to the Moors. It is seated near the sea, 75 miles from Tremesen. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 34. 48. N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. The capital town is of the same name, and seated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portuguese have 17 churches, nine convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. They exchange these for gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, sena, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, sugar, coconuts, and other tropical fruits. It is sur-

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rounded on all sides by fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is very dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks hid under water. The inhabitants consist of Christians and Negroes, which last have their own king and religion; and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 3. 10. S.

MELITELLO, a town of Italy, in the island of Sicily, and in the Val-di-Noto, eight miles W. of Leontini.

MELITO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; 40 miles N. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

MELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Olnaburgh, 10 miles E. of Olnaburgh. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

MELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seves and late province of Poitou, 13 miles S. of St. Maixent.

MELLER. See MAELER.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which, since 1712, depends on the cantons of Zurich and Bern. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Reuss.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Muldau, 18 miles N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

MELOUÉ, a handsome town of Africa, in Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile, with a remarkable mosque. Lon. 31. 45. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

MELROSE, a town of Roxburghshire, in Scotland, close by which are the magnificent remains of Melrose Abbey, the finest of any in Scotland, founded, in 1136, by David I. Part of it is at present used for divine service. The cemetery contains the dust of many great men. Alexander II. it is said, is buried under the great altar. James earl of Douglas, slain at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388, and whose death is lamented in the celebrated ballad of Chevy Chase, is also buried here. The situation of this abbey is remarkably pleasant, it being seated near the Tweed, and shaded with trees, above whose summits soar the venerable ruins, and the truncated top of Eildon Hills. On one of the three summits of these hills, are the traces of a Roman camp. Melrose is 28 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

MELRICHTSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wirtzburg. It is the capital of a baili-

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bailliwick of the same name, seated on the river Strat, and remarkable for a battle fought near it, between the emperor Henry IV. and Rodolph duke of Suabia.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Eye, which almost surrounds it, and over which are two handsome stone bridges. The houses are well built: its market is considerable for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, and provisions; and it is the best place in the county, next to Leicester. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 106 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

MELUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Seine, 10 miles from Fontainebleau, and 25 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 miles S. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 39. 12. N.

MEMEL, a strong town and castle in Eastern Prussia, with the finest harbour in the Baltic, and a very extensive commerce; but it is an ill-built town, with narrow dirty streets. It is seated on the N. extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the sea about 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the Baltic by a narrow strait, 120 miles N. E. of Danzig. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 54. 46. N.

MENNINGEN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated in a fertile pleasant plain, 24 miles S. E. of Ulm, and 35 S. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

MENAN, a large river of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N. to S. passes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam below Bangkok. There are several singular fishes in it, beside crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

MENANCABO, a town of Asia, in the island of Sumatra. It is the capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S. coast, opposite the isle of Niasau, 250 miles from the strait of Sunda.

MENDE, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Lozere and late province of Gavaudan, with a bishop's see. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It is very populous; has manufactories of serges and other woollen stuffs; and is seated on the river Lot, 35 miles S. W. of Puy and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 44. 31. N.

MENDIP-HILLS, a lofty mineral tract, in the N. E. quarter of Somersetshire,

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abounding in coal, lead, and calamine. The coal is carried on horseback to Bath, Wells, Frome, &c. The lead is said to be of a harder quality than that of other countries, and is mostly exported for the making of bullets and shot. The calamine is carried to Bristol, &c. to be used in the making of brasse. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. On their summits are large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

MENDLESHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a handsome church, 18 miles E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 82 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

MENDRAH, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S. of Mourzook. Although much of the land in this province is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of iron, a species of fossil alkali that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

MENEHOULD, St. an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It is seated in a morass, on the river Aisne, between two rocks, with a castle advantageously situated; but its other fortifications have been demolished. As the houses in this town were formerly built of wood, it was almost totally destroyed by a dreadful conflagration on the 7th of Aug. 1719. It is 20 miles N. E. of Chalons, and 110 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

MENIN, a handsome town of Austrian Flanders, taken in 1667, by the French who fortified it very strongly. It was retaken by the allies in 1706, and added to the house of Austria, by the treaty of Utrecht; but recovered by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications. It was restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and is seated on the river Lis, 10 miles N. of Lille, and eight S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

MENTON, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle; seated near the sea, five miles from Monaco, and eight from Ventimiglia. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

MENTZ, a considerable city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with a university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is an elector of the empire, arch-chancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general

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coal, lead, and calamine. Carried on horseback to Bath, &c. The lead is said to be of better quality than that of other countries and is mostly exported for the bells and shot. The calamine of Bristol, &c. to be used in the brass. Copper, manganese, ochre, are also found in these hills. The summits are large swampland, dangerous to cross.

ESHAM, a town of Suffolk, 12 miles N. of Bury St. Edmunds. 82 N. E. of London. Lon. 52. 24. N.

ORAH, a province of Africa, in the empire of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 miles S. of Mourzook. Much of the land in this province is of a continued level of hard and barren soil, but the quantity of iron, a species of iron that floats on the surface, or the banks of its numerous rivers, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

OULD, ST. an ancient and con- town of France, in the depart- ment of the late province of Cham- pagne. It is seated in a morass, on the river, between two rocks, with a very advantageous situation; but its fortifications have been demolished. The houses in this town were formerly of wood, it was almost totally destroyed by a dreadful conflagration on the 10th of August, 1719. It is 20 miles N. E. of Paris, and 110 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 49. 2. N.

N, a handsome town of Austria taken in 1667, by the French. It was fortified very strongly. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and added to the empire of Austria, by the treaty of Utrecht, but recovered by the French in 1741, who demolished the fortifications. It is now restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and is seated on the river Lis, 10 miles N. of Lisle, and 8 S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 3. 9. E. 48. N.

RON, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle; seated on the sea, five miles from Monaco, and 10 from Ventimiglia. Lon. 7. 35. E. 46. N.

RZ, a considerable city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and of the electorate of Mentz, with a bishopric, and an archbishop's see. The emperor is an elector of the empire, chancellor of the empire, keeper of the privy, and director of the general

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id particular assemblies. He has also a right to convoke the electoral college. This city is finely situated, built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treasury, which contains a number of clumsy jewels, some relics, and a rich wardrobe of sacerdotal vestments. The streets swarm with ecclesiastics, some of them in fine coaches, with a great number of servants. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. The French took this place by surprise, October 21, 1792. They greatly strengthened the fortifications, and placed such a strong garrison in it, that, the next year, it stood a long and severe blockade and siege against the king of Prussia, to whom, however, it surrendered at last, on the 23d of July, 1793. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houses, were destroyed, or greatly injured, during the siege, as well as some fine villages, vineyards, and country houses. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats communicating with Cassel. It is 20 miles N. W. of Worms, 15 W. of Frankfurt, and 75 E. of Treves. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

MENTZ, the archbishopric of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N. by Weteravia and Hesse, on the S. by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the electorate of Treves; is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is very fertile. Beside this archbishopric, the elector of Mentz is sovereign of Eichsfeld, Eisfeld, or Eifeld, a country surrounded by Hesse, Thuringia, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, and extending 36 miles from N. to S. and from E. to W. about 24; and also of the city and territory of Erfurt in Thuringia.

MEPHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster; seated on the river Embs, 15 miles N. of Lingen, and 50 N. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, defended by a good castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segra, in a fertile and pleasant country, 39 miles N. W. of Tortosa, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 29. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, 66 miles to the W. of Fez, seated in a delightful plain, having a very serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in

## MER

preference to Fez. It is now the capital of the whole empire, to which the bashaws and alcaids resort with the tribute and presents every two or three years. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcaid to protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder their substance. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against the meekest Moor, inasmuch that the boys kick them about at their pleasure. They are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close by Mequinez, on the N. W. side, stands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S. side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dressed, and their knives and scimitars are covered with wrought silver. The houses are very good, but the streets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be seen, except little holes to look out at. The light comes in at the back of their houses, where there is a square court, open at the top, with pillars, supporting galleries, and painted wooden balustrades round the inside of the house, like some of our inns. In the middle of the court is a fountain, if the house belong to a person of any rank. They are flat at the top; so that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When they go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their face. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 33. 16. N.

\* MER, a small town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois, 10 miles N. E. of Blois.

MERAN, a handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of Erschland; seated on the river Adige, 12 miles N. W. of Bolzano. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

MERAZION, or MARKET JEW, a town

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# MER

town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday; seated on an arm of the sea, called Mountbay, three miles E. of Penzance, and 283 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 50. 12. N.

MERS, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated near large hills, on one side of which is a beacon; 28 miles W. of Salisbury, and 100 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

MERDIN, a town of Asia, in Diarbek, with a castle which passes for impregnable, and an archbishop's see. There are several handsome palaces; and the country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It belongs to the Turks, who have a bathaw, and a good garrison here. It is 45 miles S. E. of Diarbekar. Lon. 39. 59. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

MERECZ, a town of Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the rivers Berezino and Merez, 30 miles N. of Grodno. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

MERIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive and fertile plain, 45 miles S. by E. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 4. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

MERIDA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, capital of the province of Yucatan, where the bishop and the governor of the province reside. It is inhabited by the Spaniards and native Americans; and is 30 miles S. of the gulf of Mexico, and 120 N. E. of Campeachy. Lon. 89. 15. W. lat. 20. 15. N.

MERIDA, a town of S. America, in New Granada; seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 130 miles N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 71. 0. W. lat. 8. 30. N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the E. by the latter county and that of Montgomery, on the S. by a small part of Cardiganhire, and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It extends 36 miles from N. to S. and is 14 wide in its broadest part. The face of this county is varied throughout with a most romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region.

Less dreary than Carnarvonshire, being much better clothed with wood, it is not less fertile in objects that impress the mind with astonishment and awe. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dwy, and it has a great mountain, the Cadair Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Merionethshire contains six hundreds, four market-towns, 37 parishes,

and sends one member to parliament. Harlech is the capital.

\* MERITZ, MERITCH, or MERRICH, an important fortress and city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, situated near the N. bank of the river Kistna, about 70 miles S. W. of Vishapur. It was taken by Hyder Ally in 1778.

MERK, a river of Austrian Brabant, which running N. by Breda, afterward turns W. and falls into one of the mouths of the river Maese, opposite the island of Overflacke, in Holland.

MERO, a strong town of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu; 140 miles S. W. of the town of Pegu. Lon. 98. 36. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

MEROU, a town of Persia, in Korasan. It is seated in a delightful fertile country, which produces salt, and is 112 miles S. W. of Bokhara. Lon. 64. 25. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

MERS. See BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and has a Lutheran bishop. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. of Halle, and 56 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 6. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

\* MERSEY, a river of England, the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire. Above Stockport, it receives the Tame; lower down, the Irwell; and passing by Manchester and Warrington, enters the Irish Sea below Liverpool. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and bishopric of Constance, seated on the N. side of the lake Constance, and 11 miles from the town of that name. It is the usual place of residence of the bishop. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

MERTOLA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It was taken from the Moors in 1239, and is seated near the river Guadiana, 60 miles S. of Evora, and 100 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

MERTON, a village near Oxford, situated near two military ways. There were intrenchments in the neighbouring woods, supposed to be thrown up by King Ethelred, or the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

\* MERTON, a village of Surrey, seated on the river Wandle. It had a celebrated abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. in which several important transactions took place; particularly, at a parliament held

# MER

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## MES

held here, in 1236, were enacted the fa-  
mous provisions of Merton (the most ancient  
body of laws after Magna Charta) and the  
barons gave that celebrated answer to the  
clergy, "*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare—*  
*We will not change the laws of England.*"  
Nothing remains of this abbey but the E.  
window of a chapel, and the walls which  
surround the premises, which are built of  
flint, are nearly entire, and include about  
60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are  
two calico manufactories, and a copper-  
mill; and about 1000 persons are now  
employed on a spot once the abode of mo-  
nastic indolence. Merton is seven miles  
S. W. of London.

MERVE, the north branch of the river  
Maas, on which the city of Rotterdam,  
in Holland, is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of France, in the  
department of the North and late province  
of French Flanders. It is seated on the  
river Lis, 10 miles from Cassel, and 24 S.  
W. of Menin. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 50.  
57. N.

MESA-DE ASTA, formerly a large  
town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on  
the river Guadaleta, between Arcos and  
Xeres de la Frontera; but now only a large  
heap of ruins. Here the Arabs con-  
quered Roderic, the last king of the Goths,  
and by that victory became masters of  
Spain, in 713.

MESCHED, a considerable town of Per-  
sia, in the province of Korasan. It is for-  
tified with several towers, and is famous  
for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman  
Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the  
Persians pay great devotion. It is seated  
on a mountain, in which are found fine  
Turkey stones; is 120 miles S. E. of the  
Caspian Sea. Lon. 61. 20. E. lat. 37.  
12. N.

MESSEN, a seaport of Russia, in the go-  
vernment of Archangel, capital of a dis-  
trict of the same name, seated on the river  
Mesen, on the E. coast of the White Sea,  
160 miles N. of Archangel. Lon. 44. 25. E.  
lat. 65. 50. N.

MESKIRK, a handsome town of Ger-  
many, in the circle of Suabia and county  
of Furstenburg. It is 15 miles N. of Ulm-  
lingen.

MESSA, a town of Africa, in the king-  
dom of Morocco and province of Sus,  
composed of three fortified towns, which  
lie in a triangle, at a small distance from  
each other, and a temple built with large  
fish-bones, instead of timber. It is seated  
at the foot of mount Atlas, near the ocean,  
in a country abounding with palm-trees,  
40 miles W. of Sus. Lon. 8. 55. W.  
lat. 29. 20. N.

MESSINA, an ancient, large, handsome,

## MET

and strong city of Sicily, in the Val-di-  
Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a  
spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see.  
It is about five miles in circumference, and  
has four large suburbs. The public build-  
ings and monasteries, which are very nu-  
merous, are magnificent, and it contains  
about 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour,  
whose quay is above a mile in length, is one  
of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in  
the form of a half moon. It is five miles  
in circumference, and extremely deep.  
The viceroy of Sicily resides here six  
months in the year; and it is a place of  
great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and ex-  
cellent wine, especially since it has been  
declared a free port. This place, in 1783,  
suffered much by an earthquake, which  
shook great part of Calabria and Sicily  
to their foundations, overturned many rich  
and populous towns, and buried thousands  
in their ruins. It is seated on the seaside,  
110 miles E. of Palermo, 160 S. by E. of  
Rome, and 180 S. E. of Naples. Lon.  
15. 10. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the do-  
gado of Venice, 16 miles N. E. of Padua.  
Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

MESSURATA, a seaport of the king-  
dom of Tripoli, in Africa. A caravan  
proceeds from this place to Fezzan, and  
other interior parts toward the S. of  
Africa. It is 262 miles N. of Mourzook.  
Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 31. 3. N.

METELIN, an island of the Archipela-  
go, anciently called Lesbos, to the N. of  
Scio, and almost at the entrance of the  
gulf of Guesfro. The soil of this island  
is very good, and the mountains are cool,  
being covered with wood in many places.  
It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and  
the best figs in the Archipelago; nor have  
their wines lost any thing of their ancient  
reputation. It is subject to the Turks,  
and Castro is the capital.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, with  
a market on Tuesday. It is 15 miles N.  
W. of Thetford, and 86 N. N. E. of  
London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

MELTING, a strong town and castle of  
Germany, in the circle of Austria, and  
duchy of Carniola, seated on the river  
Kulp, 40 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lon.  
15. 10. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

METRO, a river of Italy, which rises in  
the territory of the Church, runs into the  
duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of  
Venice near Fano.

METZ, an ancient, large, and strong  
town of France, in the department of Mo-  
selle and late province of Lorraine, with a  
citadel, and a bishop's see, whose bishop  
had the title of a prince of the empire.  
The cathedral is one of the finest in Eu-  
rope,

# MEW

# MEX

rope, and the square called Coiffin, and the house of the governor, are worth seeing. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweetmeats they make here are in high esteem. Metz was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia; its fortifications are excellent; it has, moreover, one of the strongest citadels in Europe; and the inhabitants are computed at 40,000, beside a numerous garrison, who have noble barracks. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Moselle and Seille, 25 miles N. W. of Nancy, 37 S. of Luxemburg, and 48 S. W. of Treves. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

**MEUDON**, a handsome palace of the late kings of France, seated on a hill, on the river Seine, five miles S. W. of Paris, whence there is a fine prospect of the environs of that city.

**MEULAN**, an ancient town in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which are two handsome bridges, 20 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

**MEURS**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles N. W. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

**MEURTHE**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of the Vosges, and watering Lunéville and Nancy, falls into the Moselle, below that city, which is the episcopal see of this department.

**MEUSE**, a department of France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Macse. Bar-le-duc is the capital. See **MAËSE**.

**MEWATI**, a considerable town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a royal palace. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

**MEWAT**, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the S. W. of Delhi, and on the W. of Agra, confining the low country, along the W. bank of the river Jumna, to a comparatively narrow strip, and extending westward about 130 miles. In length from N. to S. it is about 90 miles. Although situated in the heart of the empire of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital (Delhi), its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plundering. In 1265,

100,000 of these wretches were put to the sword; but they are still so famous as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills, and was almost entirely subject to the late Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

**MEXAT-ALI**, a noted town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 100 miles S. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 41. 57. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

**MEXAT-OCEN**, a considerable town of Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocen, the son of Ali. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Enphrates. Lon. 41. 57. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

**MEXICANO**, or **ADAYES**, a river of N. America, in Louisiana, which empties itself into the gulf of Mexico.

**MEXICO**, a town of N. America, capital of New Spain. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and was seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, above two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces where the emperor of Mexico resided. We are informed by the abbé Clavigero, in his History of Mexico, that when the Mexicans were brought under subjection to the Colhuian and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the miserable little islands on the lake of Mexico, they ceased for some years to cultivate the land, because they had none, until necessity and industry together taught them to form moveable fields and gardens, which floated on the waters of the lake. The method which they pursued to make these, and which they still practise, is extremely simple. They plait and twist willows and roots of marsh plants or other materials together, which are light, but capable of supporting the earth of the garden firmly united. Upon this foundation they lay the light bulrush which float on the lake; and over all, the mud and dirt which they draw from the bottom of the same lake. Their regular figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various; but generally they are about eight perches long, and not more than three in breadth, and have less than a foot of elevation above the surface of the water. These were the first fields which the Mexicans owned after

MEX

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MEX

after the foundation of Mexico; and there  
they first cultivated the maize, great pep-  
per, and other plants necessary for their  
support. In progress of time, as these  
neds grew numerous from the industry  
of the people, there were among them  
gardens of flowers and odiferous plants,  
which were employed in the worship of  
their gods, and served for the recreation  
of the nobles. At present they cultivate  
flowers and every sort of garden herbs  
upon them. Every day of the year, at  
sunrise, innumerable vessels, loaded with  
various kinds of flowers and herbs which  
are cultivated in these gardens, are seen  
arriving by the canal, at the great market-  
place of the capital. All plants thrive  
there surprisingly; the mud of the lake is  
an extremely fertile soil, and requires no  
water from the clouds. In the largest  
gardens there is commonly a little tree,  
and even a little hut to shelter the culti-  
vator and defend him from rain or the  
sun. When the owner of a garden, or  
the *chinampa* as he is usually called, wishes  
to change his situation, to remove from a  
disagreeable neighbour, or to come nearer  
to his own family, he gets into his little  
vessel, and by his own strength alone, if  
the garden is small, or with the assistance  
of others if it is large, he tows it after  
him, and conducts it wherever he pleases  
with the little tree and hut upon it. That  
part of the lake where these floating gar-  
dens are, is a place of infinite recreation,  
where the senses receive the highest gra-  
tification. Mexico was taken by Fer-  
dinando Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of  
three months. As the Mexicans defend-  
ed themselves from street to street, it was  
almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by  
the Spaniards. It now contains about  
35,000 houses, built of stone and brick,  
to which they have added a suburb of  
3000 houses, inhabited by the native A-  
mericans. It is a handsome place, with  
large, clean, wide streets, in which are a  
great number of magnificent structures,  
palaces, churches, and convents. It is the  
usual residence of the viceroy of New  
Spain, and has a royal audience, a tri-  
bunal of the inquisition, a mint, an arch-  
bishop's see, and a university. It is a  
common saying, that there are four beau-  
tiful things to be seen at Mexico, namely,  
the women, the rich dresses, the coaches  
and horses, and the streets. The gold-  
smiths here are immensely rich, and it  
carries on a great trade to Europe by St.  
Juan de Ulua, and to Asia by Acapulco.  
This place was overflowed by an inunda-  
tion in October 1629, in which 40,000  
persons were drowned. This obliged the

MEX

Spaniards to make a great conduit through  
a mountain, in order to empty the lake;  
which being done, part of the town be-  
came seated on dry land, without walls, or  
any other defence. Mexico is supplied  
with fresh water by an aqueduct of three  
miles in length. The Spaniards do not  
make a tenth part of the inhabitants,  
the others being Negroes, Mulattoes,  
native Americans, and a mixture of them  
all. It is 200 miles E. N. E. of St. Juan  
de Ulua, on the gulf of Mexico, and 250  
N. E. by N. of Acapulco, on the South  
Sea. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 19. 34. N.

MEXICO, OLD, or NEW SPAIN, a  
large country of N. America, bounded on  
the N. by New Mexico, on the E. by the  
gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean,  
and on the S. and W. by S. America and  
the South Sea. It is 2000 miles in length,  
and from 60 to 600 in breadth, lying be-  
tween 83° and 110° W. lon. and 8° and  
30° N. lat. It is divided into 23 provinces  
the principal of which is that of Mexico,  
and contains mines of gold, silver, iron,  
and alum; beside Indian-corn, cabbage-  
trees, cocoa-nuts, plantains, pine-apples,  
cochineal, and several other fruits, gums,  
and drugs, proper to the climate. Be-  
fore the Spaniards came here, they had  
no animals of any kind exactly like  
those in Europe. They had a sort of  
dogs that did not bark, but howled like  
wolves; and also tigers, bears, elks, or  
moose-deer, peccaries, mink-boars, beavers,  
opossums, armadillos, guanas, flying squir-  
rels, racoons, crocodiles, manati or sea cows,  
monkies, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cor-  
morants, and great variety of other birds,  
snakes, scorpions, and other insects. It is  
governed by a Spanish viceroy, who is  
changed every five years. The Spanish  
clergy are very numerous, and there is a  
great number of convents. They have  
not many fortified towns; and the best of  
the seaports have been taken and plun-  
dered by a few buccaners. In general, it  
is a mountainous country, intermixed with  
many rich vallies; but the highest moun-  
tains are near the coast of the South Sea,  
many of which are volcanoes. The eastern  
shore is a flat, level country, full of bogs  
and morasses, overflowed in the rainy  
season, which is at the same time as our  
summer. The hills between the moun-  
tains and the flat country are best in-  
habited, because there the air is the most  
temperate. The revenues of the crown,  
which are great, arise from a fifth part of  
the gold and silver, and from the duties  
and customs, as well as the lands held of  
the crown.

MEXICO, NEW, or NEW GRANADA,  
a large

a large country of N. America, discovered by the Spaniards in 1480. It is bounded on the W. by the gulf of California, on the S. by New Spain, on the E. by Florida, and on the N. by an unknown country; lying between  $9^{\circ}$  and  $108^{\circ}$  W. lon. and  $23^{\circ}$  and  $43^{\circ}$  N. lat. and being about 2000 miles long and 1600 broad. The air is very temperate, and the soil generally fertile. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whose languages and customs are very different: some wander about, and some dwell in towns and villages. The principal of the Spanish colonies are those of St. Barbe, and Santa Fé, the capital town.

MEXICO, a gulf of N. America, lying between the S. coast of E. Florida and the N. E. point of Yucatan.

MEYENFELDT, a handsome town in the country of the Grisons, in the league of the Ten Jurisdictions. It is seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles N. E. of Coire. Lon.  $9^{\circ}$  36. E. lat.  $47^{\circ}$  2. N.

MEZIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a citadel; seated on the river Meuse, partly on a hill, and partly in a valley; 12 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 127 N. E. of Paris. Lon.  $4^{\circ}$  48. E. lat.  $49^{\circ}$  46. N.

\* MEZIN, a small town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne; seated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they fell both in its natural state, and in corks. It is nine miles N. W. of Condom.

MEZO, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, formerly the see of a bishop; it is 25 miles E. of Malazzo.

MEZURADA, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, between Cape Palmas and Tagrin.

MEZURATA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, which lies W. of the gulf of Sidra.

MEZZANO, a small lake of Italy, in the duchy of Castro, a province in the territory of the Church. It is near Prilano, and is the source of the River Olpita, which washes the ruins of Castro, and falls into the Fiora.

MIA, or MIJAH, a large town of Japan, in the province of Owry, seated on the S. coast of the isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace. Lon.  $135^{\circ}$  40. E. lat.  $35^{\circ}$  50. N.

MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, which ad-

vances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

MICHAEL, ST. a strong town of the island of Malta, seated on a rock, and separated from the main land by a ditch.

MICHAEL, ST. a borough of Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair. It is eight miles S. W. of St. Columb, and 249 W. by S. of London. Lon.  $4^{\circ}$  52. W. lat.  $50^{\circ}$  23. N.

\* MICHAEL, ST. a considerable town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar; remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Meuse, 20 miles N. E. of Bar-le-duc, and 165 E. of Paris. Lon.  $5^{\circ}$  38. E. lat.  $48^{\circ}$  51. N.

MICHELONIA, a country of Prussia, which is a part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

\* MICHIGAN, a considerable lake of N. America, whose N. E. extremity communicates with the N. W. end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michillimackinac.

\* MICHILLIMACKINAC, a strait of N. America, which unites the Lakes Michigan and Huron, and lies in about  $85^{\circ}$  W. lon. and  $46^{\circ}$  N. lat. It is remarkable, that although there is no diurnal flood or ebb to be perceived in the waters of this strait, yet, from an exact attention to their state, a periodical alteration in them has been discovered. It has been observed, that they rise by almost imperceptible degrees, till in seven years and a half they had reached the height of about three feet; and, in the same space of time, they gradually fell to their former state; so that in 15 years they had completed this inexplicable revolution.

MIDDLEBURG, a large, handsome, rich, and strong commercial town of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zeeland. The squares and public buildings are magnificent. It has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 20 miles N. E. of Bruges, 30 N. W. of Ghent, and 72 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon.  $3^{\circ}$  39. E. lat.  $51^{\circ}$  32. N.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Iffenghein. Lon.  $3^{\circ}$  26. E. lat.  $51^{\circ}$  15. N.

\* MIDDLEBURG. See EODA.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire; on the E. by Essex; on the S. by Surry, and a corner of Kent; and on the W. by Bucking-

# MID

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Str. a strong town of the  
feared on a rock, and fe-  
e main land by a ditch.

Str. a borough of Cornwall,  
er market nor fair. It is  
W. of St. Columb, and 249  
London. Lon. 4. 52. W.

t. Str. a considerable town  
the department of Meuse  
of Bar; remarkable for its  
rich library of a late Be-  
r. It is seated on the river  
es N. E. of Bar-le-duc, and  
s. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 48.

IA, a country of Prussia,  
of the circle of Culm, and  
the other part by the river  
takes its name from the  
elow.

AN, a considerable lake of  
whose N. E. extremity com-  
h the N. W. end of Lake  
e strait of Michillimackinac.

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nt, and 72 S. W. of Amster-  
3. 39. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

BURG, a town of the Nether-  
anders, which belongs to the  
Fenghein. Lon. 3. 26. E. lat.

EBURG. See EODA.

SEEX, a county of England,  
the N. by Hertfordshire; on  
Essex; on the S. by Surrey;  
of Kent; and on the W. by  
Bucking-

# MID

Buckinghamshire. It is one of the least  
countries in England, being only about 22  
miles from E. to W. and 17 from N. to  
S. but it is much the richest, and pays  
more taxes than any ten beside. It con-  
tains 126 parishes, beside London, and  
four market-towns, and sends eight mem-  
bers to parliament. The air is healthy;  
but the soil, in general, being a lean gravel,  
it is naturally a district of little fertility;  
though, by means of the vicinity to the  
metropolis, many parts of it are converted  
into rich beds of manure, clothed with al-  
most perpetual verdure. There are still,  
however, very extensive tracts of unculti-  
vated heath. Beside the Thames, the  
Lea, and the Coln, which are its bound-  
aries to the S. the S. E. and the W.  
Middlesex is watered by several small  
streams; one of which, called the New  
River, is artificially brought from Am-  
well, in Herts, for the purpose of  
supplying London with water. Indeed,  
the whole country may be considered as a  
demesne to the metropolis, the land being  
laid out in gardens, pastures, and inclo-  
sures of all sorts, for its convenience and  
support. See NEW RIVER.

\* MIDDLETON, a flourishing com-  
mercial town of N. America, in the state  
of Connecticut, seated on the W. bank of  
the river Connecticut, 15 miles S. of Hart-  
ford. It is the principal town of the  
county of Middlesex.

\* MIDDLETOWN, a town of N. Ame-  
rica, in the state of New Jersey, and ad-  
joining the town of Shrewsbury, in the  
county of Monmouth. Sandy Hook (so  
called from its shape and soil) is included  
in this township. On the point of the  
Hook stands the lighthouse, 100 feet  
high, built by the city of New York.  
Middletown is 50 miles E. by N. of  
Trenton, and 30 S. W. by S. of New  
York.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of Cheshire,  
with a market on Tuesday. It is so called,  
because it stands between Namptwich and  
Northwich; is seated on the river Croke,  
and is a large place, but is chiefly noted  
for its salt-pits, and making fine salt. It  
is 24 miles E. of Chester, and 167 N. W.  
of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

MIDHURST, a borough of Sussex, with  
a market on Thursday. It is seated on the  
river Arun, which almost surrounds it,  
11 miles N. by E. of Chichester, and 50  
W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W.  
lat. 51. 0. N.

MIDLAM, a town in the N. riding of  
Yorkshire, with a market on Monday;  
seated on the river Ure, 10 miles S. of

# MIL

Richmond, and 255 N. N. W. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 54. 17. N.

MIECHAU, or MIEZAWA, a handsome  
town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the  
river Vistula, 10 miles from Thorn. Lon.  
18. 46. E. lat. 52. 58. N.

MIGUEL, Str. a town of S. America,  
in Peru, and in the government of Quito.  
It is the first colony the Spaniards sent  
into this country, and is seated at the  
mouth of the river Catamayo, 225 miles  
W. of Quito. Lon. 80. 50. W. lat. 54  
0. S.

MIGUEL, Str. one of the Azores or  
Western Islands, about 50 miles in length.  
It contains a great deal of land fit for  
tilling, but is much subject to earthquakes.  
Punta del Gado is the capital town. Lon.  
27. 37. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

MIGUEL Str. a town of N. America,  
in New Spain, and in the province of  
Guatemala, seated on a small river, 180  
miles from Guatemala. Lon. 87. 45. W.  
lat. 12. 25. N.

MILAN, a city of Italy, capital of a  
duchy of the same name. It was the an-  
cient capital of Lombardy, and is the  
largest city in Italy, except Rome; but,  
although it is thought rather to exceed  
Naples in size, it does not contain above  
one half the number of inhabitants. It is  
seated in a delightful plain, between the  
rivers Adda and Tefin. It is about 10  
miles in circumference, and called by the  
Italians, Milan the Great. The chief in-  
habitants are rich, and descended from the  
most ancient houses. There is no place  
in Italy, nor perhaps in Europe, where  
foreigners are received in such an easy hos-  
pitable manner as at Milan. There are  
many fine palaces, but that of the governor  
is the most magnificent. There are a  
great number of churches, convents, ho-  
pitals, and schools. The cathedral is the  
finest structure, being 500 feet long, 200  
broad, and 400 high. It stands in the cen-  
tre of the city, and, next to St. Peter's at  
Rome, is the most considerable in Italy. No  
church in Europe is so much loaded, and,  
some would say, disfigured with ornament.  
The number of statues, within and with-  
out, is prodigious; they are all of marble,  
and many of them finely wrought. This  
vast fabric, which the Milanese call the  
eighth wonder of the world, is not simply  
encrusted (which is not uncommon in Italy)  
but entirely built of solid white marble,  
and supported by 50 columns, said to be  
84 feet high. The four pillars under the  
cupola are 28 feet in circumference. The  
finest statue in this church is that of St.  
Bartholomew, with his skin flayed, and  
hung

hung round his middle like a sash; the muscles are well expressed; but the figure might be placed, with more propriety, in the hall of an anatomist. The inside of the choir is ornamented with some highly-esteemed sculptures in wood. From the roof hangs a case of crystal, inclosing a nail, which, they say, is one of those by which our Saviour was fixed to the cross. The treasury belonging to the church is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loretto. The college of St Ambrose has a library, which, beside a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books. Its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. The most considerable commerce of the inhabitants is in grain (especially rice), cattle, and cheese, which they export; and they have manufactories of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver laces, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthen ware in imitation of China. Milan has been several times taken and retaken in the wars that have desolated Italy. It is the see of an archbishop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Casal, 70 N. of Genoa, 72 N. E. of Turin, 145 N. W. of Florence, and 270 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

**MILAN, THE DUCHY OF**, a considerable country of Italy, bounded on the N. by Switzerland and the country of the Grisons; on the E. by the republic of Venice, and the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S. by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by Piedmont and Montferrat; being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives: there is also plenty of cattle. The rivers are the Secchia, Tesin, Adda, and Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country having formerly been possessed by the French, next by the Spaniards, and afterward by the Germans, the troops of those nations have, in the different periods of their residence, produced a style of manners, and stamped a character, in the inhabitants of this duchy, different from what prevails in any other part of Italy; and nice observers imagine they perceive in the manners of the Milanese, the politeness, formality, and honesty imputed to those three nations, blended with the natural ingenuity of the Italians. This duchy is subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a German nobleman, resident at Milan, under the character of minister from the court of Vienna.

**MILAZZO**, a handsome and strong seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It is seated on a rock, on the western banks of a bay of the same name, 13 miles W. of Messina. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 38. 12. N.

**MILBORN-PORT**, a borough of Somersetshire, which has no market. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, 38 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

**MILDENHALL**, a large and populous town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, has a handsome church, with a high steeple, 13 miles N. by E. of Newmarket, and 69 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 52. 29. N.

**MILETO**, an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, five miles from Nicotera.

**MILFORD**, a town of N. America, in the state of Delaware, and county of Sussex, of which it is the little emporium. It is seated at the source of a small river, 15 miles from the bay of Delaware, and 150 S. of Philadelphia.

**MILFORD HAVEN**, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the coast of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales. It branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. Its remote situation, however, greatly impairs its utility. Men of war, indeed, are sometimes built here, and forts have been erected to defend the harbour. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII. landed, on his enterprise against Richard III. Oysters are found in considerable quantities in this bay.

**MILIANE**, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremefin, with a castle that commands it; seated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

**MILHAUD**, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late province of Rouergue. It was dismantled in 1629, and is seated on the river Tarn, 50 miles N. W. of Montpellier, and 142 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 44. 3. N.

**MIMO**, an island of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean, which serves as a retreat for all vessels that go to, or come from

a handsome and strong sea-  
in the Val-di-Demona. It  
to the upper and lower town.  
is very strong, and the lower  
are, with a superb fountain.  
on a rock, on the western  
ay of the same name, 13 miles  
na. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 38.

N-PORT, a borough of So-  
which has no market. It is  
branch of the river Parret, 38  
S. of Salisbury, and 115 W.  
Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 50.

HALL, a large and populous  
folk, with a market on Fri-  
teated on a branch of the river  
handfome church, with a high  
miles N. by E. of Newmar-  
N. N. E. of London. Lon.  
52. 29. N.

, an ancient town of the king-  
ples, with a bishop's see, five  
Nicotera.

ORD, a town of N. America,  
of Delaware, and county of  
which it is the little emporium.  
at the source of a small river,  
from the bay of Delaware, and  
Philadelphia.

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an island of the Archipelago,  
miles in circumference, with one  
t and largest harbours in the  
mean, which serves as a re-  
all vessels that go to, or come  
from

from the Levant. It produces excellent  
fruits and delicate wine; abounds in very  
good cattle, especially in goats; and has  
mines of iron and sulphur. In the spring,  
the fields are enamelled with anemonies of  
all sorts. The inhabitants, who are all  
Greeks, except the cadi, are good sailors.  
This island is remarkable for plumous  
alum, which is found in large lumps, and  
composed of threads as fine as the softest  
silk, silvered over, and shining very pret-  
tily: it has the same taste as rock alum.  
There is a waiwode, who is a Greek, and  
three consuls, who can depose the cadi,  
when he fails in his duty. Here are like-  
wise two bishops; one of the Greek, and  
the other of the Latin church. There is  
a town of the same name, in the eastern  
part of the island, which is a very dirty  
place, and contains about 5000 inhabitants.  
It is 60 miles N. of Candia. Lon. 25. 6.  
E. lat. 36. 41. N.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany,  
in the circle of Franconia, and electorate  
of Mentz; seated on the river Maine, 20  
miles S. E. of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 9. 19.  
E. lat. 49. 46. N.

\* MILTHROP. See KEN.

MILTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with  
a market on Tuesday. It is an ancient  
place, famous for its abbey, now in ruins.  
It is 14 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and  
112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W.  
lat. 50. 50. N.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a mar-  
ket on Saturday; seated on a branch of  
the Medway, near the isle of Shepey,  
and is of great note for its excellent  
oysters. It is 14 miles N. E. of Maid-  
stone, and 41. E. of London. Lon. 0. 52.  
E. lat. 51. 22. N.

\* MILTON, a town in Kent, one mile  
to the E. of Gravesend, incorporated with  
it, by queen Elisabeth, by the name of the  
portreeve, jurors, and inhabitants of the  
towns of Gravesend and Milton. Henry  
VIII. raised a platform or blockhouse  
here, for the defence of this town and  
Gravesend.

MINDANAO, a large island of Asia, in  
the Eastern Ocean, and one of the Philip-  
pines; 180 miles in length, and 120 in  
breadth. It is a mountainous country,  
full of hills and vallies; and the mould is  
generally deep, black, and fruitful. The  
sides of the hills and vallies are stony, and  
yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known  
in Europe; some of the mountains yield  
very good gold, and the vallies are well  
watered with rivulets. The libby-trees  
produce the sago, which the poor people  
eat instead of bread, three or four months

in the year. It produces all sorts of fruit,  
proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice.  
They have horses, bees, buffaloes, goats,  
deer, monkeys, guanas, bats of a large  
size, lizards, and snakes; but they have  
neither lions nor tigers. Their hogs are  
very ugly creatures, and they have all great  
knobs growing over their eyes; but  
their flesh is sweet. Their fowls are ducks,  
hens, pigeons, parrots, parroquets, and  
turtle-doves, beside many small birds. The  
air is temperate, they having sea-breezes  
by day, and cooling land-winds at night.  
The winds are easterly one part of the  
year, and westerly the other: while the  
former blow, it is fair weather; but while  
the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempe-  
stuous. The inhabitants are of a mean,  
low stature, with small limbs and little  
heads. Their faces are oval, with flat  
foreheads, black small eyes, short low  
noses, and pretty large mouths. Their  
hair is black and straight, and their com-  
plexion tawny, but more inclined to yel-  
low than that of other Indians. The chief  
trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and  
carpenters, and they can build pretty good  
vessels for the sea. Their distempers are as  
in other places, except the leprosy, which  
is very common here. The sultan has a  
queen, beside 20 other women, and all  
the men have several wives; for their re-  
ligion is Mahometanism. Their houses  
are built on posts, from 14 to 20 feet high;  
and they have ladders to go up out of the  
streets. They have but one floor, which  
is divided into several rooms, and the roofs  
are covered with palmeto leaves. Those  
that have been far up in the country, say,  
that the people are all blacks, and go quite  
naked. The principal town, of the same  
name, is pretty large, and is seated on the  
eastern coast.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany,  
in the circle of Suabia, with a castle. It  
is capital of a small territory between the  
rivers Iller and Lech, subject to the house  
of Bavaria. It was taken by the Imper-  
ialists after the battle of Blenheim, who  
erected it into a principality in favour of  
the duke of Marlborough; but it returned  
to the house of Bavaria, by the treaty of  
Rastadt. It is 30 miles S. E. of Ulm.  
Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Ger-  
many, in the circle of Westphalia, and  
capital of a territory of the same name. It  
is seated on the river Weser, which ren-  
ders it a trading place. Near this town,  
prince Ferdinand of Brunswick totally de-  
feated the French marshal Contades, in 1759.  
It is subject to the king of Prussia, and

# MIN

is 27 miles E. by S. of Osnaburgh, and 37 W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

**MINDORA**, an island of Asia, in the Eastern Ocean, one of the Philippines, 50 miles in circumference, and separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit. The inhabitants are Pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

**MINEHEAD**, a borough of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a very good harbour on the Bristol Channel, for ships of large burden. It carries on some trade to Ireland, and is 31 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

**MINGRELIA**, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W. by the Black Sea; on the E. by Imeritia; on the S. by a part of Georgia; and on the N. by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who is tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia, which see.

**MINHO**, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey. It runs S. W. and passes by Lugo, Orense, and Tey; after which it divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Caminha.

**MINIATO**, St. an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany; seated on the river Arno, 29 miles S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

**MINORBINO**, a small town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 26 miles N. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 19. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

**MINORCA**, a considerable island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the N. E. of Majorca. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for its excellent harbour. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Citadella is the capital, beside which there are Port-Mahon, Lahr, and Morcadell. It was taken by the English in 1708, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756; but it was restored to the English by the peace of 1763. It was retaken by the Spaniards the last war, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783.

**MINORI**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalfi.

# MIR

**MINSKENS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Silesia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

**MINSKI**, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is seated in a morass, and the other commands the town. It is 55 miles S. E. of Wilna. Lon. 26. 48. E. lat. 54. 21. N.

**MINSKI**, a palatinate of Lithuania. It is pretty fertile, and there are forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country. There are many Jews, who have the same rights as the native inhabitants, and are employed in trade and the practice of physic.

**MICLANS**, a fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is seated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barcelonnette, six miles N. E. of Montmelian. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

**MIOSS**, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke. It extends from N. to S. and is 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, is from 12 to 18 miles in breadth, and contains an island about 10 miles in circumference, fertile in corn, pasture, and wood, and sprinkled with several farm-houses.

**MIQUELETS**, a name given to the Spaniards, who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains on the frontiers of Catalonia and Arragon, and live by robbing.

**MIQUELON**, a small desert island to the S. W. of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56. 10. W. lat. 46. 42. N.

**MIRANDE**, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gascony, seated on an eminence, near the river Baïse. Wool, down, and the feathers of geese, are its principal articles of commerce. It is 15 miles S. W. of Auch, and 140 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

**MIRANDE-DE-EBRO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle; seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on both sides of the river Ebro, which runs through it under a handsome bridge. It is 34 miles S. of Bilboa, and 160 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 42. 49. N.

**MIRANDO-DE-DOUERO**, a strong town of Portugal, capital of the pro-

M I R

**MIR**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 48. 32. N.  
**MIR**, a town of Lithuania, palatinate of the same name, one of which is seated and the other commands is 55 miles S. E. of Wilna. E. lat. 54. 11. N.  
**MIR**, palatinate of Lithuania. It is a fertile country, and there are forests con- taining many beehives, whose honey is one of the riches of the country. Many Jews, who have the same name as the native inhabitants, and are engaged in trade and the practice of phy- sics.  
**MIR**, a fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is seated on a hill in the valley of Barcelonnette, N. E. of Montmelian. E. lat. 45. 35. N.  
**MIR**, a lake of Norway, in the Hedemark. It extends from N. to S. 80 miles in circumfer- ence, divided by a large penin- sula 12 to 18 miles in breadth; an island about 10 miles in length, fertile in corn, pasture, and sprinkled with several farm- houses.  
**MIR**, a name given to the Pyrenean mountains, who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains in the frontiers of Catalonia, and live by robbing.  
**MIR**, a small desert island to the N. of Cape May in Newfound- land, discovered by the French by the peace of 1763, and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. Lon. 56. 10. W. lat. 46. 30. N.  
**MIR**, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Languedoc, seated on an eminence, near the river Garonne. Wool, down, and the raising of geese, are its principal arti- cles. It is 15 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 10. 43. 30. N.  
**MIR**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Castile, with a strong castle; a fertile country that produces excellent wine, and the sides of the river Ebro, through it under a hand- some vine. It is 34 miles S. of Bilbao, and 10 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 43. 30. N.  
**MIR**, a strong town of Portugal, capital of the province of Beira.  
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M I S

**MIS**, a province of Trales-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and seated on a rock, near the confluence of the Douro and Frefna, 27 miles N. W. of Salamanca, and 208 N. by E. of Lisbon.  
**MIRANDOLA**, a large town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It has a strong citadel and a fort, is sub- ject to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles N. E. of Modena.  
**MIREBEAU**, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou. It is famous for the beauty and strength of the assies which its en- vironing produce. It is 16 miles N. of Poitiers, and 175 S. W. of Paris.  
**MIRECOURT**, a considerable town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, famous for its violins, and fine laces. It is seated on the river Modon, 27 miles S. of Nanci, and 30 S. E. of Toul.  
**MIREMONT**, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, near the river Vézère, about 15 miles E. of Bergerac. Near it, is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau.  
**MIREPOIX**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre. It is lately an episcopal town, and is seated on the river Gers, 15 miles N. of Frix.  
**MISENO**, a cape of Italy, near Naples, between Puzzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum, which was a bishop's see.  
**MISERDEN**, a village in Gloucestershire, two miles from Bisleigh, and nine from Gloucester. Here is a park, seven miles in circumference, full of fine beech wood. In a valley in this park, is a mound of a circular form, now overgrown with trees. It was the site of an ancient castle, built in the reign of king John; and part of the moat, which encompassed the building, is still to be seen.  
**MISITRA**, a very ancient and cele- brated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There is a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three syna- gogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the river Vasilipotamo, 100 miles S. W. of Athens, and 50 N. by E. of Lepanto. Lon. 22. 30. E. lat. 37. 6. N.  
**MISNIA**. See MEISSEN.

M O C

**MISSISSIPPI**, a river of N. America, which is the great reservoir of the waters of the Ohio and Illinois from the E. and of the Missouri, and other rivers, from the W. Its source is unknown; but its length, to its entrance into the gulf of Mex- ico, is supposed to be upward of 3000 miles. It is the eastern boundary of Louisiana. In this river, in lat. 44. 30. N. are the falls of St. Anthony, where the whole river, which is more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet; but the most remarkable circumstance is, that they are approachable, without the least obstruc- tion from any intervening hill or precipice.  
**MISSOURI**, a river of N. America, whose source is unknown. It joins the Mississippi in lat. 39° N. but is a larger, broader, and deeper river than that, and is, in fact, the principal stream. It has been ascended by the French traders up- ward of 1200 miles, and from the depth of water and breadth of the river, at that distance, appeared to be navigable much higher.  
**MITCHAM**, a village in Surry on the Wandle, on which are some mill-mills, and two calico-printing manufactories. It is eight miles S. W. by S. of London.  
**MITTAU**, a strong town of Courland; remarkable for the large palace built by the late duke Ernest John Biron, and for its academy, founded by the present duke. It is seated on the river Bolderau, 45 miles E. of Goldingen, and 270 N. N. E. of Warfaw. Lon. 23. 50. E. lat. 56. 40. N.  
**MOCHA**, or **MOKHA**, a considerable town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, surround- ed by walls. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the day time, but visit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass. Their dress is much like that of other women of the East, and over all they wear a large veil of painted calico, so thin that they can see through it without being seen. They have also little buskins of Morocco lea- ther. Some of the women of quality are very handsome, and not browner than the Spanish women. This town carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are computed at 15,000, without including the poor Armeni- ans, or the Jews, who inhabit the sub- urbs. It is seated in a sandy country; and there are several palm-trees round it, which are watered from wells dug for that purpose. The sands are so hot, and the reflection of the sun from them is so great, that it impairs the sight of foreigners who

# M O F

go there for trade, unless they take a great deal of care. It is seated near the straits of Babel-Mandel, 500 miles S. of Mecca. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 14. 0. N.

**MOBBURY**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, well supplied with cattle and provisions. It is 36 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 208 W. by S. of London.

**MODENA**, a large, ancient, and handsome town of Italy, capital of the Modenese, with a bishop's see, seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro. There are several piazzas, and a great number of fountains; but the streets are very narrow. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures; and the ducal palace is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very regular, but has been taken several times, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The inhabitants are said to be 40,000; and they make here the best masks for masquerades in all Italy. It is 22 miles N. W. of Bologna, 34 S. of Mantua, and 60 N. by W. of Florence. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

**MODENESE**, or the territory of Modena, bounded on the W. by the duchy of Parma; on the N. by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola; on the E. by the Bolognese, and a part of the Ferrarese; and on the S. by part of Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is about 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

**MODICA**, a town of Sicily, seated on a river of the same name, 24 miles S. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

**MODON**, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Greece, in the Morea, with a safe harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a promontory, advanced into the sea of Sapienza, 15 miles from Coron, and 95 S. W. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 36. 56. N.

**MODZIR**, a town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated on the river Prypec, in a fertile country. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

**\* MOFFAT**, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, seated near the river Annan. It has a manufactory of coarse woollen stuffs, but is chiefly supported by its mineral springs, which attract much genteel company. The waters are of a bracing quality, and accounted the strongest in Britain. Moffat is 20 miles N. by E. of Dumfries.

# M O H

**\* MOFFAT HILLS**, the highest mountains in the S. of Scotland. They occupy the northern part of the district of Annandale, in Dumfriesshire; and from these descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

**MOGADOR**, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. Lon. 9. 55. W. lat. 31. 39. N.

**MOHATZ**, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Coraffic, 17 miles N. W. of Esbeck. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

**\* MOHAWK RIVER**, a river of N. America, which rises to the N. of Fort Stanwix, in the state of New York, passes by that fort and Skeneclady, and empties itself, by two mouths, into Hudson's River, eight miles above Albany. About two miles above its junction with that river, it has a cataract, where the whole stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

**MOHILLA**, or **MOHILIA**, one of the Comora Islands, between the N. end of the island of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched mosques, built of wood and straw without, and matted neatly within. This island abounds in animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortoises, hens, large bats, and camellions; and it produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grass and trees are green all the year; in short, it is a kind of paradise. The cattle here are called buffaloes, because they have a great bunch on their shoulders; but, in other respects, they are not like those of the E. Indies. Here are a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. Lon. 45. 0. E. lat. 11. 55. S.

**\* MOHILEF**, a government of the Russian empire, containing 12 districts, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland, by the partition treaty of 1772.

**MOHILEF**,

# MOH

**AT HILLS**, the highest mountains of Scotland. They occupy a part of the district of Annandshire; and from these different directions, the Tweed, the Annan, whose sources are distant from each other.

**MOH**, an island and castle of the kingdom of Morocco, near Marrakech. There are mines of gold in one of the mountains. Lon. lat. 31. 33. N.

**MOH**, a town of Lower Hungary, near the Danube, seated at the mouth of the Danube and Coraiffe, 17 W. of Esbeck. Lon. 19. 56. E. N.

**MOH RIVER**, a river of N. which rises to the N. of Fort in the state of New York, passes through and Skeneclady, and empties into Hudson's River, above Albany. About two miles its junction with that river, where the whole stream, wide, falls perpendicularly about

**MOH**, or **MOHILIA**, one of the islands, between the N. end of the Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous, and there are villages here and there, whose houses are made of mud and straw. The people are with great heads, large lips, flat noses, and strong limbs. They are naked, except only a few leaves. The men are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are cannibals, who have a few wretched huts built of wood and straw with thatched roofs. This island is full of animals, such as buffaloes, oxen, horses, large bats, and camels. It produces plenty of rice, peas, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, cucumbers, and sugar-canes. There are fine streams, and the grass is green all the year; in short, it is a paradise. The cattle here are buffaloes, because they have a great many horns; but, in other respects, they are not like those of the E. Here are a great number of birds, and some of them are not known in Europe. Lon. E. lat. 11. 55. S.

**MOHILEF**, a government of the Russian Empire, containing 12 districts, part of which was dismembered from Poland, by the treaty of 1772.

**MOHILEF**,

# MOL

**MOHILEF**, a populous and well built town of Lithuania, in the Russian government of the same name. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the Dnieper, 35 miles S. of Orta. Lon. 31. 2. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

**MOISSAC**, an ancient and rich town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Quercy. It has a great trade in corn and flour, and is seated on the Tarn, near the Garonne, 13 miles N. W. of Montauban. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

**MOLA**, an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on the gulf of Venice, 14 miles E. of Bari.

**MOLD**, a neat little town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, where the assizes are held. It is five miles S. of Flint.

**MOLDAVIA**, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Poland, from which it is also divided on the N. E. by the river Dniester; on the E. by New Russia; on the S. E. by Bessarabia; on the S. by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube; on the S. W. by Wallachia; and on the W. by Transylvania and Hungary. It is 270 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, and Bardalach. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep: it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town. The Turks oblige the prince, who is appointed by them, to pay a heavy tribute, and to raise a large body of troops, at his own expence, in time of war.

\* **MOLE**, a mountain of Savoy, which, from its height and fine sloping peak, is an object of great beauty, when seen from the lake of Geneva. At its foot is the town of Bonneville, 20 miles S. of Geneva.

**MOLE**, a river, which rises in the S. part of Surrey, runs N. to Dorking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is generally believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. From this circumstance it is supposed to derive its name. But the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, near two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons, absorbs the waste water in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a constant stream from taking its course in an open channel above ground, winding round in the valleys from Dorking to Leatherhead; though not of that breadth as when it crosses the road at Mickleham; beyond which, at Burford Bridge, its channel, in very hot seasons, is sometimes dry. The Mole,

proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames at E. Moulsey.

**MOLE OF ST. NICHOLAS**. See **NICHOLAS**, CAPE ST.

**MOLFETTA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 52. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

**MOLINA**, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles S. E. of Sigüenza, and 83 E. N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

**MOLISE**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra-di-Lavoro, Abruzzo Citeriore, the Capitanata, and the Principato Ulteriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles in length; and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk. The capital is of the same name.

**MOLISE**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, but not populous. It is 50 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

**MOLEN**, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Lawenburg. It belongs to the city of Lubeck, and is seated on the river Stikne, 12 miles E. of Lawenburg. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

**MOLSHEIM**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the river Bruch, 10 miles from Strasbourg, and 228 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

**MOLUCCAS**, or **SPICE ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Ocean, the largest not more than 30 miles in circumference. The principal are Ternate, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian. They are situated between Gilolo to the E. and Celebes to the W. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous, but very dangerous land crocodiles. The Dutch, who are very strong here, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their spice trade. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered, in 1511, by the Portuguese, who settled upon the coast; but the Dutch drove them away.

**MOLWITZ**, a town of Silesia, in the province of Grottkau, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians.

# MOL

# MON

Austrians in April 1741. It is 40 miles S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

**MONBAZA**, a town of Africa, with a castle and a fort; seated in an island of the same name, on the coast of Zanguebar, 70 miles S. of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Hence the Portuguese export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brazil. The king of this country, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but, in 1729, they became masters of this territory again. Lon. 55. 30. E. lat. 3. 35. S.

**MONA**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, seated to the S. W. of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 55. 20. N.

**MONACO**, a small, but handsome town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is very strong by nature, being seated on a craggy rock, and has its own prince, under the protection of France. The rock stretches out into the sea, and is eight miles W. of Vintimiglia, and 12 N. E. of Nice. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

**MONAGHAN**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. It is 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; and is bounded on the N. by Tyrone; on the E. by Armagh; on the S. by Cavan and Louth; and on the W. by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by the lake called Lough Earne. It contains 24 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

**MONASTER**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 miles S. E. of the city of Tunis. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

**MONCALLIER**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po, five miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

**MONCALVO**, a small, but strong town of Italy, in Monterrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles S. W. of Casal. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

**MONCAON**, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a strong castle. The Spaniards have attempted to take it several times, but in vain. It is seated eight miles S. E. of Braga, and 26 N. of Braga. Lon. 8. 28. W. lat. 42. 8. N.

**MONCON**, or **MONCON**, a strong town

# MON

of Spain, in Arragon. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Seta and Cinca, six miles S. of Balbastro, and 50 N. E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 42. 2. N.

**MONCONTOUR**, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne, 39 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

**MONDEGO**, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and crossing Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the same name.

**MONDIDIER**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, where the kings of France formerly had a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 24 miles S. E. of Amiens. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 49. 39. N.

**MONDONEDO**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see; seated in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 miles N. E. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

**MONDOUBLEAU**, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaison, with a castle, 13 miles N. of Vendôme.

**MONDOVI**, a considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a citadel, a university and a bishop's see. It is the largest and most populous town in Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Elero, eight miles N. W. of Ceva, and 35 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 44. 33. N.

**MONFORTE**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 30 miles N. by E. of Portalegra. Lon. 7. 21. W. lat. 39. 32. N.

**MONFORTE**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 20 miles S. of Portalegra. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 38. 47. N.

**MONGHIR**, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, with an old fort. It is generally made a station for part of the English troops, and is seated on the Ganges, 110 miles E. by S. of Patna, and 275 N. W. of Calcutta. Lon. 83. 30. E. lat. 25. 15. N.

**MONGOLS**, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They are of the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquest of India, Persia, and other countries, and called in most histories *Moguls*. The country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Russia to China. They are generally of a middle size, but strongly made, with large faces, flat noses, and their eyes black and large. Their complexion is tawny,

# MON

in Arragon. It is seated at the mouth of the river Seta and 5 miles S. of Balastro, and 50 miles S. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 42.

MONTOUR, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and 39 miles S. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 48.

MONTEGO, a river of Portugal, which rises near Guarda, and crossing the frontiers by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the same name.

MONDIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Somme and 11 miles E. of Amiens. It is a mountain, 24 miles S. E. of Amiens. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 49. 39. N.

MONNEDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Castile, seated in a mountain, on a small river, 60 miles S. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 43. 0. N.

MONTELEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and 13 miles S. of Blois, with a castle, 13 miles S. of Vendôme.

MONTEVIA, a considerable town of Italy, in the province of Montefiore, with a citadel, a university and a hospital. It is the largest and most fertile town in Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 11 miles N. W. of Ceva, and 35 S. of Turin. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

MONTEFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N. by E. of Portalegre. Lon. 21. W. lat. 39. 32. N.

MONTEFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 20 miles S. of Portalegre. Lon. 20. W. lat. 38. 47. N.

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MONGOLS, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They are of the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquest of India, and other countries, and called in the histories Moguls. The country is little known, except that part of it where the caravans pass through in travelling from Russia to China. They are generally of a middle size, but strongly made, with large faces, flat noses, and their eyes are small. Their complexion is tawny,

# MON

tawny, their hair black and coarse, like horse-hair, and they cut it close to the head, leaving only a tuft at the top. They have very little beard, and wear large shirts, and calico drawers. There are two sorts of these people, whose language, religion, and customs, are very different. Those of the E. have fixed habitations, but they have little or no religion. Those of the W. wear garments of sheep-skins, which they fasten about their loins with leather girdles. Their boots are very large, and they have caps on their heads, bordered with fur. The women wear the same sort of garments, and are fairer than the men. They dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They exchange their commodities for rice, sugar, tea, tobacco, cotton-cloth, and several sorts of household utensils; they not having the use of money. The religion of the Monguls of the W. is that of Dali-Lami, which is full of ceremonies, not unlike popery; and they tell their beads as the papists do; but they know nothing of Christ.

MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weissenburg, and eight from Donawert. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

MONICEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 56. E. lat. 52. 29. N.

MONMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Mynnow, which almost surround it. It was formerly surrounded with a wall and a ditch, and in the midst of the town is a castle in ruins. At present it contains two parish churches; and that called Monk's church is a very curious structure. Here was born the warlike Henry V. who was called Henry of Monmouth. It is a large and handsome town, carries on a good trade with Bristol by the Wye, sends one member to parliament, and is 21 miles W. of Gloucester, and 128 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Herefordshire; on the E. by Gloucestershire; on the S. E. by the mouth of the Severn; and on the W. and S. W. by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan in S. Wales. Its extent from N. to S. is about 24 miles, and from E. to W. 20. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; is divided into six hundreds; contains seven market towns,

and 127 parishes; and sends three members to parliament. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The hills feed sheep, goats, and horned cattle; and the valleys produce plenty of grass and corn. Beside the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire; the Mynnow, which separates it from Herefordshire; and the Rhynce, or Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions, the eastern, and largest part of which is a tract, fertile, in the whole, in corn and pasture, and well wooded. It abounds with limestone, which is burnt on the spot for the general manure of the country. The smaller western portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep. It has several long narrow valleys, watered by streams that fall into the Bristol Channel. All the rivers above-mentioned, particularly the Wye and Usk, abound with fish, especially salmon and trout. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and, from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, as well as its situation beyond a large river, the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes mostly of the character of the latter country, though it is comprehended in the civil division of the former. The gentlemen here generally speak English, though the common people use the Welsh language. The manufacture of this country is linen.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Monomotani, on the E. by Sofala, on the S. by Caffraria, and, on the W. by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambeza is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar-canes, which latter grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches, and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is Paganism; however, they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away.

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away soon after. It lies on the seashore, in the southern part of Africa, between 41° and 56° E. Lon. and 13° and 23° S. lat.

\* **MONOMUGI**, a kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N. Zanguebar on the E. Monomotapa on the S. and Congo on the W. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

**MONOPOLI**, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples; seated on the gulf of Venice, 26 miles S. E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 37. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

**MONS**, an ancient, large, and rich city of Austrian Hainault. There is a chapter, consisting of 30 ladies of distinction, who have the liberty of leaving the community when they intend to marry. They have several manufactures, and a good trade. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and by the French in July 1746, but restored by the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle. It was again taken by the French, in 1792; and the National Convention of France actually decreed, that this place and part of Austrian Hainault, should be united to their republic, as a department, under the name of the department of Gemappe. But this project of fraternization, or conquest, was suspended by the expulsion of their troops in 1793. Mons stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a marthy soil, at the confluence of the Haine and Trouille, by which the country about it may be overflowed when they please. It is 17 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 37 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

**MONSANTO**, a strong frontier town of Spain, in Estramadura. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

**MONSARAZ**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 25 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 32. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

**MONSTERBERG**, or **MUNSTERBERG**, a town of Lower Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles N. E. of Glatz, and 27 S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 16. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

**MONSTIER**. See **MOUTIER**.

**MONTAOUR**, a small fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblenz and Limburg. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

\* **MONTAGNE**, a castle of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, famous for being the birthplace of the celebrated essayist Montaigne. It is 25 miles from Perigueux.

**MONTAGNIAC**, a considerable town of Asia, in Nubolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 12 miles from Buria, and 60 S. E.

of Constantineple. Lon. 29. 46. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

**MONTAGUE ISLAND**, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, near Sandwich Island. Lon. 163. 37. E. lat. 17. 26. S.

\* **MONTAIGU**, a town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou, 24 miles W. of Mauléon. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

**MONT-ALBAN**, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a strong citadel; seated on the Rio Martin, 44 miles S. of Saragossa, and 92 N. by W. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

**MONTALCINO**, a small, populous town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Sienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 44 E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

**MONTALTO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona; seated on the river Monacio, 10 miles N. of Ascoli, and 45 S. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 42. 54. N.

**MONTARGIS**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orlenois. The mustard and cutlery of this place are excellent; and from the river Loing is a navigable canal hence to the Seine. Montargis is the birthplace of the celebrated Madame Guyon. It is seated near a fine forest, 15 miles S. of Nemours, and 62 S. of Paris.

**MONTAUBAN**, a handsome and commercial town of France, in the department of Lot, and lately the episcopal see of the province of Querci. The inhabitants amount to 40,000; and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. This town was taken from the Huguenots in 1629, and the fortifications were demolished by order of cardinal de Richelieu. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N. of Toulouse, and 30 S. of Cahors.

**MONTBAZON**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 135 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

**MONTBELLARD**, a handsome and strong town, capital of a territory of the same name, between the department of Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which is a large and strong citadel. The prince of Montbelliard has a voice and seat in the college of the princes of the empire. It was taken in 1674 by the French, who demolished the fortifications, but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the

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ple. Lon. 29. 40. E. 18  
 SUR ISLAND, one of the He-  
 South Sea, near Sandwich  
 n. 163. 37. E. lat. 17. 26. S.  
 AIGU, a town of France, in  
 of Vendée and late pro-  
 24 miles W. of Mauleon.  
 W. lat. 47. 0. N.  
 ALBAN, a town of Spain, in  
 with a strong citadel; seated on  
 Martin, 44 miles S. of Sara-  
 2 N. by W. of Valencia.  
 W. lat. 41. 9. N.  
 ALCINO, a small, populous town  
 in Tuscany, and in the territory  
 with a bishop's see. It is seat-  
 mountain, 17 miles S. E. of Siena.  
 S. E. of Florence. Lon. 11.  
 43. 7. N.  
 ALTO, an episcopal town of  
 the marquisate of Ancona; seat-  
 river Monacio, 10 miles N. of  
 d 45 S. of Ancona. Lon. 13.  
 42. 54. N.  
 ARGIS, a considerable town of  
 in the department of Loiret and  
 of Orleans. The mustard  
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 BAZON, a town of France, in  
 rtment of Indre and Loire and  
 of Touraine, seated at the  
 hill, on which is an ancient castle,  
 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. E.  
 7. N.  
 BELLIARD, a handsome and  
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he rivers Alaine and Doubs, 33 miles W.  
 of Besle, and 45 N. E. of Belfort. Lon.  
 6. 50. E. lat. 47. 31. N.  
 MONTEBLANC, a town of Spain, in  
 Catalonia, 15 miles N. of Tarragona.  
 Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 41. 10. N.  
 MONTEBRISON, a considerable town of  
 France, in the department of Rhone and  
 Loire and late province of Forez, seated  
 on the river Vezize, 40 miles W. of Vi-  
 enne, and 250 S. by E. of Paris. Lon.  
 4. 27. E. lat. 45. 32. N.  
 MONT-CASSINO, a mountain in the  
 kingdom of Naples, on the top of which  
 is a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Lon.  
 13. 44. E. lat. 41. 39. N.  
 MONT-DAUPHIN, a town of France,  
 in the department of Upper Alps and late  
 province of Dauphiny, eight miles from  
 Embrun, seated on a craggy mountain,  
 almost surrounded by the river Durance.  
 Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 44. 40. N.  
 MONTECCHIO, a considerable town of  
 Italy, in the duchy of Reggio, 10 miles S.  
 E. of Parma, and eight N. W. of Reggio.  
 Lon. 15. 54. E. lat. 38. 8. N.  
 MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in  
 the territory of the Church and duchy of  
 Spalatto; seated on a mountain, near the  
 river Chitunno, 12 miles W. of Spalatto.  
 Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 58. N.  
 MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy,  
 in Friuli, with a castle. It belongs to the  
 Venetians, and is near the river Ponzano,  
 10 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 12 N.  
 W. of Trieste. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 46.  
 4. N.  
 MONTE-FIASCONE, a small but po-  
 pulous town of Italy, in the territory of  
 the Church, with a bishop's see; seated  
 on a mountain, near the lake Bolsena, in  
 a country abounding with excellent wine,  
 12 miles S. W. of Orvietto, and 45 N.  
 W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 42.  
 26. N.  
 MONTELMAR, a town of France, in  
 the department of Drome and late pro-  
 vince of Dauphiny, with an ancient cita-  
 del. Its inhabitants, in the 16th century,  
 were the first to embrace the reformed  
 religion. It is a populous trading place,  
 and seated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S. of  
 Valence, and 345 S. by E. of Paris. Lon.  
 4. 55. E. lat. 44. 33. N.  
 MONTE-MARANO, a populous town  
 of the kingdom of Naples, seated on the  
 river Calore, 18 miles S. of Benevento.  
 Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 48. N.  
 MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, or MONTE-  
 MAJOR-EL-NOVO, a considerable  
 town of Portugal, on the road from Lif-  
 bon to Badajoz. Lon. 9. 35. W. lat. 38.  
 42. N.

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MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, or MONTE-  
 MAJOR-EL-VELHO, a town of Por-  
 tugal, in Beira, with a large castle; seated  
 in a fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of  
 Coimbra, and 83 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8.  
 9. W. lat. 40. 5. N.  
 MONTE-PELOSO, an episcopal town  
 of the kingdom of Naples; seated on a  
 mountain, near the river Bafiento, 14 miles  
 E. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 40.  
 46. N.  
 MONTE-PULSIANO, a town of Italy,  
 in Tuscany, with a bishop's see; seated  
 on a high mountain, near the river  
 Chiana, in a country noted for excellent  
 wine, 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 50 S.  
 by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 49. E. lat.  
 43. 10. N.  
 MONTESA, a strong town of Spain, in  
 Valencia. It is the seat of an order of  
 knighthood of the same name; and is five  
 miles from Xativa. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat.  
 39. 0. N.  
 MONTE-SANCTO, formerly called  
 Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turkey in  
 Europe, on the gulf of Contessa. It is  
 called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount,  
 because there are 22 monasteries thereon,  
 in which are 4000 monks, who never suf-  
 fer a woman to come near them. It is 17  
 miles S. of Salonichi. Lon. 24. 39. E.  
 lat. 40. 27. N.  
 MONTE-VERDE, a town of the king-  
 dom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 60  
 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 42. E. lat.  
 40. 51. N.  
 MONTEFERRAT, a duchy of Italy,  
 bounded on the E. by the Milanese and  
 part of the territory of Genoa; on the N.  
 and W. by Piedmont; and on the S. by  
 the territory of Genoa, from which it is  
 separated by the Appennine mountains.  
 It contains 200 towns and castles; is very  
 fertile and well cultivated, abounding in  
 corn, wine, oil, and silk; and is subject to  
 the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital  
 town.  
 MONTFORT, a town of France, in the  
 department of Seine and Oise and late  
 province of the Ile of France. Of this  
 place was Simon de Montfort, who made  
 the cruel war against the Albigenes,  
 about the year 1200. It is 16 miles W.  
 of Versailles. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 43.  
 45. N.  
 MONTFORT, a town of France, in the  
 department of Ile and Vilaine and late  
 province of Bretagne. It is 12 miles W.  
 of Rennes. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 48.  
 8. N.  
 MONTFORT, a handsome and strong  
 town of the province of Utrecht, in the  
 United Provinces, with an ancient castle;  
 F f 4 seated

seated on the river Yssel, seven miles S. by E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

**MONTFORT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the confines of Tirol, 16 miles S. of Lindau and the lake of Constance. It is the capital of a country of the same name, which has been almost all purchased by the House of Austria. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

**MONTFORT-DE-LE MOS**, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a magnificent castle, where the Comarca of Le mos resides. It is seated in a fertile country, 25 miles N. E. of Orense and 55 S. E. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 9. W. lat. 42. 28. N.

**MONTGATZ**, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pereczas, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed by a great morass; and art and nature have rendered it almost impregnable. It was defended by the prince's Ragotzky, wife of count Tekeli, when besieged by an army of the Imperialists, who were obliged to raise the siege in 1683.

**MONTGOMERY**, the county town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is a small neat town, without trade; is pleasantly seated on the ascent of a hill; and had once a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It sends one member to parliament, and is 26 miles S. W. by W. of Hereford, and 161 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire; on the N. E. and E. by Shropshire; on the S. by Radnorshire; on the S. W. by Cardiganshire; and on the W. by part of Merionethshire. It extends 36 miles from N. to S. and nearly the same from E. to W. containing five market towns and 47 parishes, and sending two members to parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain, than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from its sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheepwalks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This country also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for their great variety of fish, and for salmon in particular.

**MONTIVILLIERS**, a town of France,

in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 95 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 49. 35. N.

**MONT-LOUIS**, a small town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, with a regular fortress, on a rock, at the foot of the Pyrenees, built in 1680, by Lewis XIV. for the protection of the frontiers. It is 430 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

**MONT-LUET**, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the river Seraine, 12 miles N. E. of Lyons, and 205 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

**MONT-LUZON**, or **MONT-LUCON**, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois; seated on the river Cher, 35 miles S. W. of Moulins, and 140 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

**MONTMEDI**, a small but strong town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 32 miles S. E. of Sedan, 27 S. W. of Luxemburg, and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

**MONTMELIAN**, formerly a strong town of Savoy, with a good castle; but being taken by the French in 1705, they demolished the fortifications. It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, and eight S. E. of Chambery. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

**MONTMORENCI**, a town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is seated upon a hill, seven miles from St. Denis, and 10 from Paris. Lon. 2. 24. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

**MONT-MORILLON**, a small town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou; seated on the Gartempe, over which is a handsome bridge. It is 24 miles S. E. of Poitiers.

**MONTPELLIER**, one of the largest, richest, and most beautiful cities of France, in the department of Hérault and late province of Languedoc; with a citadel; a bishop's see; a university, in which is a celebrated school of medicine; and a late royal botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The cathedral was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The church of Notre Dame, one of the three parish-churches, is remarkable for its high steeple, high altar, and chapel of the Virgin. The townhouse is remarkable for its halls, which are embellished with fine paintings. The number of inhabitants is computed at 32,000. The trade

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Department of Lower Seine and  
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MMEDI, a small but strong town  
e, in the department of Meuse  
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which divides it into the upper  
r town. It is 22 miles S. E. of  
S. W. of Luxemburg, and 135  
Paris. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 49.

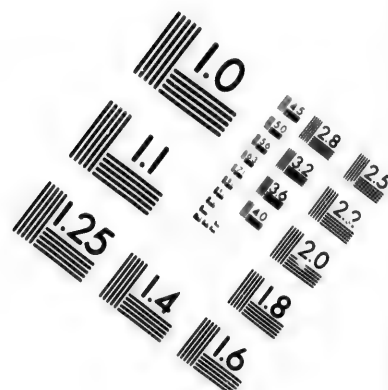
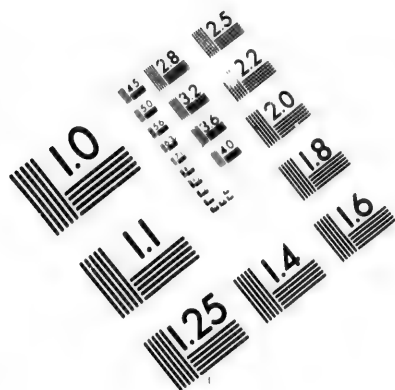
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Mormorenci. It is seated upon  
even miles from St. Denis, and 10  
Paris. Lon. 2. 24. E. lat. 48.

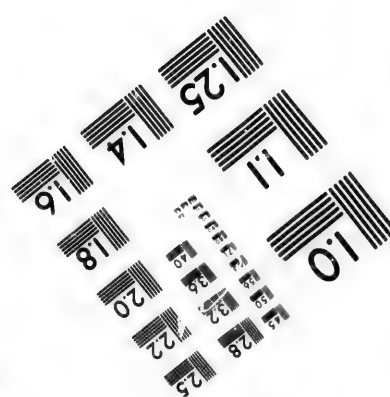
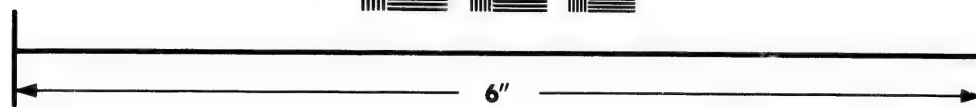
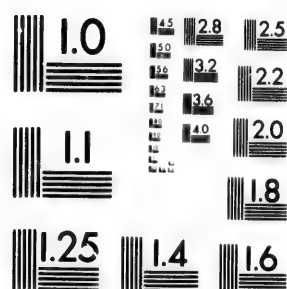
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The church of Notre Dame, one of  
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gin. The townhouse is remark-  
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trade of Montpellier consists in silks, blankets, cotton goods, printed calicoes, gauzes, hides, liquors universally esteemed, perfumed waters, hair powder, and verdigrise. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of persons flock thither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated upon a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet of Merdanfon, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles S. W. of Nîmes, 47 N. E. of Narbonne, and 180 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 20 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 210 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 46. 4. N.

MONTREAL, an isle of N. America, in the river St. Lawrence, about 28 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and the air wholesome. It was surrendered by the French, in 1760, to the English, by a capitulation, by which all Canada was likewise ceded. It has a town of the same name, is pretty well fortified, with wide open streets, and built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. It has suffered much by fires since it has been in the possession of the English. It is 120 miles S. W. of Quebec, and 110 N. of Albany. Lon. 71. 20. W. lat. 45. 55. E.

MONT-REAL, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle; seated on the river Xiloca, 20 miles N. W. of Teruel, and 40 S. E. of Calatayud. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

MONT-REAL, a town of the island of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a rivulet, five miles W. of Palermo, and 50 N. E. of Mazara. Lon. 13. 31. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

MONT-REAL, or MONT-ROYAL, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Treves. It is seated on the river Moselle, 22 miles N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 49. 59. N.

MONTREUIL, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy. It is seated on a hill, near the river Canche; 105 a castle; and is 10 miles N. W. of Hesdin, and 117 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou; seated on the river Thouet, 12 miles from Saumur, and 145 from Paris. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 47. 6. N.

MONTREICHARD, a small town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois, seated near the river Cher, with a castle built in 1010. It is 12 miles S. E. of Anboite, and 112 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

MONTROSE, a borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, near the estuary of the river South Esk. Over this river, a new bridge has been lately erected. At high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a handsome stone pier. A great number of trading vessels belong to this port. The buildings are neat, and many of them in the modern taste. The most remarkable are the townhouse, the church, and an elegant episcopal chapel. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are considerable manufactories of sail cloth, linen, and thread. The salmon fisheries on the N. and S. Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. Montrose is 48 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 56. 40. N.

MONTSAUJEON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, 15 miles from Langres, and 145 from Paris. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

MONTSERRAT, a high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, whose image is said to perform many miracles; so that numbers of pilgrims resort thither. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion, or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and five high. From the top of it, is a view of the country to the distance of 150 miles. It is 25 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

MONTSERRAT, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the W. Indies, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about nine miles in length and breadth; and the mountains are covered with cedar and other trees. It belongs to the English, and is 30 miles S. W. of Antigua. Lon. 62. 34. W. lat. 16. 54. N.

MONT ST. ANDRE, a town of Austrian Brabant,

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**Brabant**, two miles N. of Ramillies, and 12 N. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

**MONT ST. MICHEL**, a strong town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. Its late Benedictine abbey served at once for a castle of defence and a state prison, and was much frequented, moreover, by pilgrims. The prior of the abbey was governor of the town, and the keys were brought to him every evening. This place gave name to the late military order of St. Michael, founded by Lewis XI. in 1479. It is 10 miles S. W. of Avranches, and 180 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 37. N.

**MONZA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the river Lambro, eight miles N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

\* **MOORSHEDABAD**, a large ill-built city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 miles N. of Calcutta. Lon. 88. 28. E. lat. 24. 15. N.

**MORA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

**MORANT, POINT**, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 75. 56. W. lat. 17. 56. N.

**MORAT**, a rich, trading, and considerable town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. Morat is celebrated for the obstinate siege it sustained against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which was followed by the battle of Morat, fought June 22, 1476, in which the duke was routed, and his army almost entirely destroyed. It is 10 miles W. of Bern, and 10 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

\* **MORAT**, a lake of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of the same name. It is six miles long, and two broad, in a well-cultivated country, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, from which it is separated by a ridge of hills, and into which it empties itself by means of the river Broye.

**MORAVIA**, a marquisate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W. by that kingdom and Silesia on the N. by Silesia and Hungary on the E. and by Austria on the W. It is a mountainous country, watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the

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river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it; is very fertile and populous; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital town, but now Brinn claims that honour.

**MORAVA**, or **MORAW**, a large river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Taya from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

**MORAVE**, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, runs N. through Servia by Nissa, and falls into the Danube at Semendria, to the E. of Belgrade.

**MORBACH**, or **MURBACH**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, 43 miles S. E. of Strasbourg. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

**MORBEGNO**, a handsome town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valtelline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valtelline, seated on the river Adda, 12 miles S. E. of Chiavenna, and 20 N. E. of Lecco. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

\* **MORBIHAN**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a small bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.

**MOREA**, formerly called **PELOPONNESUS**, a peninsula on the southern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, excepting the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasilipotamo, and the Stromio, are the chief. It is divided into three large provinces. The fangiack of the Morea resides at Modon. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, but they lost it again in 1716.

**MORELLA**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the frontiers of Arragon, among high mountains. It was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V.

**MORESBY**,

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MORESBY,

48. 51. N. MORLACHIA, a mountainous country of Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlaks, or Morlachi. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerna, Cetina, Nereta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said, by some, to be of Walachian extraction; but this is denied by abbé Fortis, who thinks their origin involved in the darkness of barbarous ages. The inhabitants of the seacoast of Dalmatia tell many frightful stories of their avarice and cruelty; but these, M. Fortis thinks, are all either of an ancient date; or, if any have happened in later times, they ought rather to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals, than to the bad disposition of the nation in general. Indeed among a variety of curious particulars respecting their manners and customs, he presents some very pleasing traits of character. "Friendship," he says, "is

MOROCCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28° and 36° N. lat. and bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers; on the N. by the Mediterranean; and on the S. by Mount Atlas, or rather by the river Sus, which divides Morocco Proper from Tafilet. Its greatest length, from N. E. to S. W. is above 550 miles, and, where widest, not more than

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than 260 broad. The territories of Morocco are formed by the union of several small kingdoms, anciently limited to a single province, and perpetually at variance with each other, till, at last, they were all subdued, and united under one sovereign, in the family of the Sharifs of Hascen. The south part of the empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Tafillet, and Sugeimeffa, and the N. part those of Fez, Mequinez, and Tremefent; but the latter having been conquered by the Turks of Algiers, is now a part of that regency. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the N. of mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is fertile in others; and the fruits; as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance. However, they are unpolished, jealous, shameless liars, superstitious hypocrites, cheats, and of a cruel disposition. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and the Berberes, who are the ancient inhabitants, and dwell in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants, upon the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negroes, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and, in return, have slaves, gold, and elephants' teeth. Out of the slaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Beside woollen goods, their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. They have also flax and hemp, but little timber. Their naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His usual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan subjects, and six crowns a year of the Jews; but the emperor often breaks through these

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rules, and seizes what he pleases. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

Morocco, the capital of the kingdom of Morocco; seated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N. side, and those of the Atlas, from which it is distant about 20 miles, on the S. and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are three, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace. It is inclosed by remarkably strong walls, the circumference of which is about eight miles; they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The streets are narrow, dirty and irregular, and many of the houses uninhabited and falling to ruin. Those which are decent, are inclosed in gardens; but the generality of them serve only to impress the traveler with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. As polygamy is allowed here, and is supposed, in some degree, to affect population, it would be difficult to form any computation, near the truth, with respect to the number of the inhabitants. The Jews, who are pretty numerous here, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcaid, appointed by the emperor. It has two gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine o'clock, after which no person can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. They have a market of their own; and when they enter the Moorish town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be barefooted. Morocco is 90 miles E. of Mogador, and about 400 S. of Gibraltar. Lon. 6. 45. W. lat. 31. 12. N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, in the neighbourhood of which is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 10. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Isles, about seven miles to the W. N. W. of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has but little wood. The coast, on the southern and western sides of the island, forms several bays, which promise a tolerable shelter from the trade-winds. Lon. 117. 14. W. lat. 21. 15. N.

MORPETH, a borough of Northumberland, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a river called Cammas Water, and has a castle still standing. The market is very large for corn, cattle, and provisions.

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It is 50 miles E. of Mogador, and  
S. of Gibraltar. Lon. 6. 45. W.  
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14. W. lat. 21. 10. N.  
WETH, a borough of Northum-  
berland, with a market on Wednesday. It  
is on a river called Cammas Water,  
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is large for corn, cattle, and provi-  
sions.

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stons. It is 23 miles N. of Durham, and  
287 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 28.  
W. lat. 55. 15. N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the  
department of Orne and late province of  
Perche, well known for its forges and tar-  
neries. It is 19 miles E. of Sees, and 70  
W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 48.  
33. N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the  
department of the North and late province  
of French Flanders, seated at the conflu-  
ence of the Scarpe and Scheldt, eight miles  
S. E. of Tournay. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 52.  
29. N.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in the  
department of the Channel and late pro-  
vince of Normandy, seated on the rivulet  
Lances, almost surrounded by craggy  
rocks, 20 miles E. of Avranches. Lon.  
0. 4. W. lat. 48. 37. N.

MORTARA, a strong town of Italy, in  
the duchy of Milan, subject to the king  
of Sardinia; 15 miles N. E. of Casil, and  
22 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat.  
45. 22. N.

MORTLAKE, a village in Surrey, seated  
on the river Thames, six miles W. of  
London. Great part of this parish is in-  
closed in Richmond Park; and his majesty  
has a farm here of 600 acres in his own oc-  
cupation, and in excellent cultivation.

MORTLICH, a village of Banffshire,  
in Scotland, six miles S. W. of Keith.  
Here Malcolm II. in 1004, founded a  
bishopric, in memory of a signal victory  
which he gained here over the Danes.  
This bishopric was translated to Aber-  
deen by David I.

MORVEN, an ancient town of  
Spain, in Valencia, built on the site of the  
ancient Saguntum. The ruins of a Ro-  
man amphitheatre are to be seen here. It  
is seated on a river of the same name, 15  
miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat.  
39. 30. N.

MORVEN, a district of Argyllshire,  
in Scotland. Its mountains are celebrated  
in the songs of Ossian, as the country of  
Fingal.

MOSA, a town of Asia, in Arabia Fe-  
lix, 25 miles N. E. of Mocha, which sup-  
plies it with towels and trunks.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa,  
on the coast of Zanguebar, consisting of  
three islands, the principal of which is of  
the same name.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of an island  
of the same name, on the E. coast of  
Africa. This island is not more than  
three miles in length, and half as much in  
breadth, and is about two miles from the  
continent. It was seized by the Portu-

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guese in 1497, and they have kept pos-  
session of it ever since. The town is large,  
handsome, rich, and well-fortified, having  
a strong citadel to defend the harbour. It  
is the same to the Portuguese as the Cape  
of Good Hope is to the Dutch; for which  
reason there is generally a good garrison;  
but the Portuguese governor is changed  
every three years. They have built  
several churches and monasteries, and they  
trade with the natives for gold, elephants  
teeth, and slaves. Their ships always  
call here in going to the E. Indies; and  
the harbour is so commodious, that whole  
fleets may anchor here, and refit their  
vessels, as well as provide themselves with  
all necessaries; and they have a large  
hospital for sick sailors. Lon. 40. 10. E.  
lat. 15. 5. S.

\* MOSAMBIQUE, a strait or channel,  
in the Indian Ocean, lying between the E.  
coast of Africa and the island of Madaga-  
scar, and between 11° and 25° S. lat.

MOSBACH, a handsome town of Ger-  
many, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with  
an elegant castle; seated on the river  
Neckar, 26 miles E. of Heidelberg. Lon.  
9. 21. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in  
Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the  
rivers Isar and Amberg, nine miles W. of  
Landshut. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MOSCOW. See RUSSIA.  
Moscow, one of the most ancient and  
distinguished provinces of Russia, formerly  
a duchy, but now one of the 41 govern-  
ments of that vast empire; bounded on  
the N. by the government of Tver, on the  
E. by that of Great Volodimir, on the  
S. by the governments of Kaluga and Re-  
sin, and on the W. by those of Tver  
and Smolensko. Its capital is of the same  
name.

Moscow, a large city of the Russian  
empire, capital of the government of  
Moscow, and formerly of the whole em-  
pire. It may be considered as a town  
built upon the Asiatic model, but gra-  
dually becoming more and more Euro-  
pean; exhibiting, in its present state, a  
mixture of discordant architecture.  
It is distributed into the following divi-  
sions. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central  
and highest part of the city, surrounded  
by high walls of stone and brick, two  
miles in circumference. This division is  
not defended by wooden houses. It con-  
tains the ancient palace of the czars, seve-  
ral churches, two convents, the patriar-  
chal palace, and the arsenal now in ruins.

2. The Khitaigorod, which is much larger  
than the Kremlin: it contains the uni-  
versity, the printing-house, and many  
other

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other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed or white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other, without any interval between them. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding divisions: it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters; and is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The two last mentioned divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invetted by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, beside buildings of all kinds, cornfields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yauza in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these last-mentioned rivulets are, in summer, little better than dry channels. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green; and many are roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert; other quarters, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. Moscow is certainly the largest city in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart, that incloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but it is built in such a straggling manner, that its population corresponds, in no degree, with its extent. It has, however, been pretty well ascertained: it contains within the ramparts 250,000 souls. It is still the

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most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Petersburg. Here the chief nobles reside, who do not belong to the court: they here support a large number of retainers; gratify their taste for a ruder and more expensive magnificence, in the ancient feudal style; and are not, as at Petersburg, eclipsed by the superior splendour of the court. The places of divine worship in Moscow, including chapels, amount to above 1000; of these, 484 are public churches; 199 of which are of brick, stuccoed, or white-washed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size: they hang in belfries detached from the church; are fixed immovably to the beams; and are rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunof, who gave a bell of 258,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by the empress Anne, who presented a bell that weighs 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. The imperial palace in the Kremlin is now only remarkable for having been the birthplace of Peter the Great. In the cathedral of St. Michael, in which the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred, are several of their tombs. The bodies are not deposited in vaults, or beneath the pavement, but are entombed in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, and about two feet in height. The most ancient were covered with palls of red cloth, others of red velvet, and that of Peter II. with gold tissue, bordered with silver fringe and ermine. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a small silver plate, upon which is engraved the name of the deceased prince, and the era of his death. Upon great festivals, all these sepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in Moscow, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. Among the public institutions in Moscow, is the Foundling Hospital, endowed, in 1764, by the present empress, and supported by voluntary contributions; to encourage which, her majesty grants to all benefactors some valuable privileges, in proportion to the extent of their liberality; and, it is remarkable, that a private merchant, named

city in the empire, not the residence of the court is. Here the chief nobles do not belong to the court: port a large number of retainers, their taste for a ruder and magnificence, in the antient style; and are not, as at present, eclipsed by the superior splendour of the court. The places of sepulchre in Moscow, including the tombs of the nobles, amount to above 1000; of these, the churches; 199 of which are stuccoed, or white-washed; the others of wood, painted red. The bells are of a stupendous size, and in belfries detached from the walls, are fixed immovably to the ground, and are rung by a rope tied to the top of the bell. It has always been esteemed a duty of religion to present a bell; and the piety of the emperor is measured by their magnificence. Boris Godunof, who gave 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious emperor of Russia, till he was surpassed by Peter the Great. Anne, who presented a bell worth 432,000 pounds, and is the most famous in the known world. The place in the Kremlin is now called the place of having been the residence of Peter the Great. In the cathedral of St. Michael, in which the remains of Russia were formerly interred, several of their tombs. The remains are deposited in vaults, or beneath the pavement, but are entombed in coffins, mostly of brick, in the cathedral, and about two feet in the most ancient were covered with red cloth, others of red velvet of Peter II. with gold tissue, and with silver fringe and ermine. The plate, upon which is engraved the effigy of the deceased prince, and the effigy. Upon great festivals, all the churches are covered with rich gold or silver brocade, studded with jewels. The cathedral of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in Moscow, and has been appropriated to the coronation of Russian sovereigns. Among the institutions in Moscow, is the Hospital, endowed, in 1764, by the empress, and supported by contributions; to encourage the emperor's majesty grants to all benefactors valuable privileges, in proportion to the extent of their liberality; and, in the cathedral, that a private merchant,

named

named Dimidof, has expended on this charity 200,000l. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which falling into the Ocra, near Colomna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter. This city is 460 miles S. E. of Petersburg, and 1200 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 37. 31. E. lat. 55. 45. N.

**MOSELLE**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the mountains of the Vosges, waters Epinal, receives the Meurthe below Nanci, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, falls into the Rhine at Coblenz. Metz is the capital of this department.

**MOSKOE**. See MAELSTROOM.

**MOSQUITO SHORE**, a country of New Spain, in North America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, extending eastward from Point Castile, the boundary dividing it from the bay of Honduras, to Cape Gracias-a-Dios, 87 leagues; and southward, from Cape Gracias-a-Dios, to St. John's River, 94 leagues. The interior part of the country is bounded by the lake Nicaragua, and fenced by mountains stretching to the west. In magnitude it exceeds the kingdom of Portugal. It is well-watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock, on plantations of every kind and to any extent; and is clothed with woods, producing timber for every use and purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of all our West India islands: the air and climate are more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. When the Spaniards first invaded this part of Mexico, they massacred most of the natives, which gave those that escaped into the inaccessible parts of the country, an insuperable aversion to them; and they have always appeared ready to join the Europeans that came upon their coasts, and particularly the English, who frequently came hither, against the Spaniards. The Mosquitomen being excellent marksmen, the English employed them in striking the maratee fish, &c. and many of the Mosquito Indians went to Jamaica, and sailed with the English in their voyages. They are so

situated between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed. Nevertheless, they are a mild and inoffensive people, of great probity and virtue, and will never trust a man who has once deceived them. They have so great a veneration for the English, that they spontaneously put themselves and their lands under the protection and dominion of the crown of Great Britain. This was first done, when the duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica; and the king of the Mosquitoes received a commission from his grace, under the seal of that island; since which time, they were not only steady in their alliance with the English, but warm in their affection, and very useful to them on many occasions. When the king died, the male heir went to Jamaica, to certify that he was next in blood, and received a commission in form from the governor of Jamaica, to be king of the Mosquitoes; till which, he could not be acknowledged as such by his countrymen. So fond were they of every thing English, that the common people were proud of every Christian or surname given them by our seamen, who conferred on their chief men the titles of some of our nobility. But the connection between the English and the Mosquitoes no longer subsists. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Honduras, agreed to evacuate this country totally; and it is now a province of Spain. See HONDURAS.

**MOSTAGAN**, an ancient town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle and a good harbour, 50 miles N. E. of Oran. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

**MOSTAR**, a considerable town of Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, and is 20 miles N. E. of Narenta. Lon. 18. 37. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

**MOTALA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; it is five miles N. W. of Massafra, and 15 N. W. of Taranto. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

**MOTYR**, an island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on accounts of its spices. Lon. 128. 20. E. lat. 6. 10. S.

**MOTRIL**, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, and a rich fishery. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 36. 32. N.

**MOUAB**, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, between Danar and

and Sanna. It is the usual residence of the king of Yemen, and is seated in a fertile country. The Jews are forced to lie in the suburbs every night. Lon. 46. 35. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

MOUDON, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland, the principal burgh of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly capital of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. The bailiff appointed by the canton of Bern resides in the castle of Lucens, built on the summit of a mountain, in a situation exceedingly picturesque. This castle, before the introduction of the reformation, belonged to the bishops of Lausanne. Moudon is 12 miles N. by E. of Lausanne. Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 46. 41. N.

MOULINS, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnais. It is seated on the river Allier, and takes its name from the great number of mills (*moulins*) that were formerly in its neighbourhood. It contains between 16,000 and 17,000 inhabitants. The houses of the late Chartroux, and of the Visitation, are magnificent. The streets are handsome; and the bridge over the Allier, in the modern style, has 13 arches. The cutlery of Moulins is more esteemed than that of Chatelleraut. This town is 30 miles S. of Nevers, and 55 N. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

\* MOULINS-ENGILBERT, a small town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, five miles S. W. of Cîteaux-Château.

\* MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N. by Lahore, on the E. by Delhi and Agimere, on the S. by Guzerat, and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It is, or has been, subject to the Seiks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, ever since the year 1779.

\* MOULTAN, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of the same name. Thevenot describes it as a city of small extent for a capital, but strongly fortified, and having a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. He describes the river that led to Moultan as having been partly choked up in his time (1665) and that this had greatly lessened its trade. He also takes notice of a particular sect of Hindoos in the city, called *Cary*, a tribe, which he elsewhere explains to mean *Rajpoots*, or warriors; that

is the *Kutry* tribe, which major Rennell supposes to be the *Calberi* or *Calbai*, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the river Indus, 200 miles S. W. of Lahore, and 800 miles from the ocean by the course of the river. Lon. 70. 40. E. lat. 29. 52. N.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It was anciently, with North Moulton, a royal demesne. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. and is still a corporate town, governed by a mayor, 18 capital burgesses, a recorder, &c. It is seated on the river Moul, 12 miles S. E. of Barnstaple, and 179 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

MOUNT CASSEL, a town of France. See CASSEL.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a prodigious high peak, at the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand, on the W. side. Its height is supposed not to be much inferior to that of the Peak of Teneriff.

MOUNTSBAY, a bay on the S. coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. It is so named from a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, which rises within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red-legged crow, remarkable for its property of stealing and carrying away whatever it finds; whence it has been the cause of the firing of houses, by lighted brands conveyed to the roofs. In Mountsbay is a considerable pilchard fishery.

\* MOUNT LOUIS, a regular fortress of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, built in 1680, on a rock, at the foot of the Pyrenees, by Lewis XIV. for the protection of the frontiers. See Cerdagne.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Lieffershire, so named from a high mount, or solid rock, adjoining to the town, of a dusky red, or sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It has a market on Monday. It was noted formerly for its cattle, and is seated on the river Stour, 20 miles S. E. by S. of Derby, and 106 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, 87 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 38. 0. N.

\* MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situated on a small river, and supplied

# MOU

tribe, which major Rennell the *Caiberi* or *Caibei*, with der warred on the banks of Moulton is seated on one of the river Indus, 200 miles ore, and 800 miles from the source of the river. Lon. 70. 52. N.

**MOULTON, SOUTH**, a town of Derbyshire, a market on Saturday. It is 7 miles N. with North Moulton, a 6. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. and is a rate town, governed by a capital burgess, a recorder, seated on the river Moul, 13 miles N. of Barnstaple, and 179 W. by N. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 51.

**CASSEL**, a town of France.

**EDGECLUMBE**, a prodigious rock at the entrance of Cook's Bay, New Zealand, on the W. side. It is supposed not to be much inferior to the Peak of Teneriff.

**DAY**, a bay on the S. coast of the island of the Land's End and Point. It is so named from a ruined rock, called Mount St. which rises within it. Among the rocks on this part of the coast, breeds a large, or red-legged crow, for its property of stealing and away whatever it finds; whence in the suite of the firing of lighted brands conveyed to the Mountbay is a considerable thery.

**ST. LOUIS**, a regular fortress, in the department of the Pyrenees and late province of built in 1680, on a rock, at the Pyrenees, by Lewis XIV. for the defence of the frontiers. See **CHER**.

**CHERBURY**, a town in Liecestershire, situated from a high mount, or rock, adjoining to the town, of a grey, or porcel-coloured stone, exposed. Of rough stones, hewn out of the rock, the town is built. It has a market on Monday. It was noted for its castle, and is seated on the river, 20 miles S. E. by S. of Derby, N. W. by N. of London. Lon. lat. 52. 45. N.

**ALÉN**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, an old castle; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 38. 45. N.

**FEZZAN**, the capital of Fezzan, situated on a small river, and supplied

# MOU

supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. Being formerly built of stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town; and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, which not only affords the means of defence, but enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan sets out annually from Messurata to this place; and hence the Fezzaners themselves dispatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 162 miles S. of Messurata, 650 N. W. of Bornou, and 710 N. by E. of Cashna. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 17. 40. N.

**MOUSUL**, or **MOSUL**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbeck; seated on the river Tigris. It is a large place, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a strong castle and a citadel; but the houses are ill-built, and in several places gone to ruin. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance from Mosul is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are a great number of Christians. In 1743, it was besieged by the Persians, but to no purpose. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed. It is 130 miles S. E. of Diarbekar, and 190 N. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 41. 15. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

\* **MOUSTIERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufactory of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called Our Lady of Beauvezer, seated between two very lofty and craggy mountains. Moustiers is five miles N. E. of Riez.

**MOUTIER**, or **MONSTIER**, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentesia, with a handsome archiepiscopal palace. It is seated on the river Isere, 64 miles N. W. of Turin. Lon. 6. 23. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

**MOUZON**, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a late rich Benedictine abbey; seated on the river Meuse, eight miles S. E. of Sedan,

and 120 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

**MOWEE**, one of the Sandwich Islands, 162 miles in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a great height, and may be seen at the distance of more than 30 leagues. The northern shores, like those of Owyhee, afford no soundings; and the country presents the same appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the west point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees. The country behind has a romantic appearance, the hills rising almost perpendicularly in a great variety of peaked forms; and their steep sides, and the deep chasms between them, are covered with trees. The tops of these hills are entirely bare, and of a reddish brown colour. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lon. 175. 56. W. lat. 20. 53. N.

**MOYENVIC**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, three miles from Vic. It is remarkable for its salt-pits. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

**MOZCISLAW**, a strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was almost ruined by the Russians in 1660, but is rebuilt. It is seated on the river Soltz, 22 miles S. of Smolensko. Lon. 31. 26. E. lat. 54. 28. N.

\* **MUCIDAN**, a small town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Isle, 18 miles S. W. of Perigueux.

**MUEHR**, or **MUERAW**, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr, 25 miles N. W. of Gratz, and 40 S. W. of Neustadt. Lon. 15. 4. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

**MUEHR**, a great river of Germany, which has its source in the archbishopric of Salzburg, crosses all Stiria, passes by Judenburg, Luben, Muehr, and Gratz, and falls into the river Drave, near Kanisfa, in Hungary.

**MUGLIA**, or **MUGLIA**, a town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulf of the same name. It belongs to the Venetians, and is five miles S. E. of Trieste. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

\* **MUIRKIRK**, a town of Ayrshire, in Scotland, seated on the river Ayr, and noted for a considerable iron-work.

**MULL**, one of the western islands of Scotland. It is about 25 miles in length, and, in some places, of an equal breadth.

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# MUL

## MUL

There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, which is called Tobermorey. The soil is unfavourable for corn, being, for the most part, rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with springs, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number are annually exported. These, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this island. In 1588, a ship of the line, belonging to the Spanish Armada, was blown up on this coast.

**MULL OF CANTYRE.** See CANTYRE.

**MULL OF GALLOWAY,** a rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

**MULDRAW,** a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

**MULDORF,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and archbishopric of Salzburg; seated on the river Inn, 37 miles N. W. of Salzburg, and 40. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

**MULHAUSEN,** an imperial and hanseatic town of Germany, in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony; seated in a fertile country, on the river Unstrucht, 15 miles N. E. of Eitenach, and 45 E. by S. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

**MULHAUSEN,** a town of Alsace, which, though situated at the distance of some miles from the frontiers of Switzerland, and entirely inclosed within the dominion of France, is not only in alliance with the Helvetic confederacy, but is considered and respected as a part of it, and entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by that body. The walls of the town inclose a circumference of not more than two miles; and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of eight miles. This little republic maintained its privileges, which had been granted by the emperors in the feudal times, by contracting alliances, at different periods, with Basil, Strasburg, the towns of Alsace, and Suabia, Bern, Friburg, and Soleure. In 1515, it was received into the Helvetic confederacy; which league has preserved its liberty and independence from the encroachments of the empire, on the one hand, and, on the other, from the attacks of France. The town contains about 6000 inhabitants, who are Protestants; and there are 3000 subjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its present flourishing

## MUN

state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government is aristo-democratical. The supreme power resides in the great and little council, consisting together of 78 persons, and drawn from the burghers, whose number amounts to 700, distributed into six tribes. Mulhausen is 15 miles N. W. of Basil. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

**MULHEIM,** a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated near the river Rhine. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

**MULLERAS,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and middle marche of Brandenburg; seated on a canal cut between the rivers Spree and Oder, 40 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 31. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

**MULLINGAR,** the county-town of West-Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the river Foyle, 38 miles W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 50. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

**MULVIA,** a large river of Africa, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

**MUNDA,** an ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 28 miles from Malaga. Lon. 4. 28. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

**MUNDIGGERS,** the name of a people who live on the sides of the river Gambia, in Africa, and who are of a jet black colour, strong and well-made. They have a priest sent over every year from one of the Cape de Verd islands, to christen and marry.

**MUNDERKINGEN,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the Danube, 25 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

**MUNDU,** a very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, of which it was the capital, about 200 years ago. It was then described as a prodigious city, 22 miles in circuit, and containing many monuments of ancient magnificence; but when it was visited by sir Thomas Roe, in 1615, it was fallen much to decay. It occupied the top of a very large and lofty mountain; and few cities were ever placed in a bolder situation. It is 26 miles S. of Ougein, and 454 N. E. of Bombay. Lon. 75. 47. E. lat. 22. 50. N.

**MUNGATS,** or **MUNKATS,** a town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see, and an impregnable castle, seated on a high rock.

# M U N

manufactures, which are chiefly  
silk and cottons. The go-  
vernment is aristocratical. The  
king resides in the great and  
splendid palace, consisting of 73  
buildings, drawn from the burghers,  
amounts to 7000, distributed  
among 15 miles N. of  
London. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 47.

MUNICH, a town of Germany, in the  
duchy of Cologne, seated near the  
Rhine. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50.

MUNSTER, a town of Germany, in  
the duchy of Upper Saxony and middle  
Brandenburg, seated on a  
point between the rivers Spree and  
Havel. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

MUNSTER, the county-town of  
Down, in Ireland. It holds a great  
fair, is a place of good trade, and  
sends members to parliament. It is  
situated on the river Foyle, 38 miles W. of  
London. Lon. 7. 50. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

MUR, a large river of Africa,  
which is its source in Mount Atlas, and  
the empire of Morocco from the  
city of Algiers, falls into the Me-  
diterranean Sea.

MURCIA, an ancient town of Spain, in  
the circle of Murcia, 28 miles from  
Malaga. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

MURCORS, the name of a people  
who inhabit the sides of the river Gambia,  
and who are of a jet black  
complexion and well-made. They  
are brief sent over every year from  
the Cape de Verd islands, to  
be married.

MURKINGEN, a town of Ger-  
many, in the circle of Suabia, seated on  
the Rhine, 25 miles S. W. of Ulm.  
Lon. 10. 43. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

MURDU, a very ancient city of Hin-  
doo, in the province of Malabar,  
which it was the capital, about 100  
miles. It was then described as a  
large city, 22 miles in circuit, and  
containing many monuments of ancient  
splendour; but when it was visited by  
Thomas Roe, in 1615, it was fallen  
into decay. It occupied the top of a  
large and lofty mountain; and few  
ever placed in a bulwer situ-  
ation. It is 26 miles S. of Ougein, and  
E. of Bombay. Lon. 75. 47. E.  
lat. 15. 50. N.

MURKATZ, or MUNKATZ, a town of  
Hungary, with a bishop's see, and  
a strong castle, seated on a high  
rock.

# M U N

MURKATZ, 20-miles N. E. of Tockay. Lon.  
23. 0. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MUNIA, or MUNIE, an ancient and  
considerable town of Africa, in Egypt,  
seated on the river Nile, 140 miles S. of  
Cairo. The vessels that go down the  
Nile are obliged to stop here and pay cer-  
tain duties. There are several mosques  
and a great number of granite pillars. Lon.  
31. 30. E. lat. 27. 42. N.

MUNICH, one of the most pleasant and  
populous cities in Germany, capital of the  
duchy of Bavaria. The houses are high,  
and the streets large and spacious, with  
canals in many of them. The palace of  
the late electors of Bavaria, which now  
belongs to the elector palatine of the  
Rhine, as duke of Bavaria, is a stupendous  
structure, magnificently adorned. The  
cabinet of curiosities, the library, the ar-  
senal, and the ducal gardens, merit also  
the attention of a traveller. The cathe-  
dral contains 15 chapels and 30 altars;  
but the two steeples, and the tomb of one  
of the emperors, of black marble, adorned  
with statues of bronze, are the most re-  
markable things belonging to it. There  
are many other fine buildings, both public  
and private, in this city. The market-  
place is very beautiful; and here are ma-  
nufactories of silk, velvet, woollen cloths,  
and tapestry. This place has often been  
taken and retaken in the wars of Ger-  
many; and, in 1742, it was forced to sub-  
mit to the Austrians. It is seated on the  
river Isar, 11 miles S. E. of Augsburg,  
and 62 S. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 36. E.  
lat. 48. 10. N.

MUNSTER, a sovereign bishopric of  
Germany, in the circle of Westphalia,  
110 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.  
The river Embs runs across it, from E. to  
W. It is bounded on the N. by the  
counties of B. nheim and Stenfort; on  
the E. by the bishoprics of Olinburgh and  
Paderborn; on the S. by the county of  
Marck; and on the W. by the duchy of  
Cleves and county of Zutphen. The capi-  
tal is of the same name.

MUNSTER, a large, rich, populous, and  
famous city of Germany, in the circle of  
Westphalia, capital of the bishopric of the  
same name, and of all Westphalia. It is  
defended by a strong citadel, which stands  
distinct from the city. It was free and  
imperial till 1661; but to keep the inha-  
bitants in awe, this citadel was built. In  
1533, a tailor, called John v. Leyden,  
made himself master of the cit., and drove  
away the bishop and magistrates; but it  
was taken from him in 1536, after 14  
months siege, when he was tortured to  
death with red-hot pincers. The famous

# M U R

treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia,  
was concluded here in 1648, which put an  
end to the religious wars of 30 years con-  
tinuance. It is seated on the river Aa,  
70 miles N. by E. of Cologne, 77 S. by  
W. of Breinen, and 77 N. W. of Cassel.  
Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

MUNSTER, a town of France, in the  
department of Upper Rhine and late pro-  
vince of Alsace, with a late rich Bene-  
dictine abbey, 30 miles S. W. of Stras-  
bourg. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces  
of Ireland; bounded on the N. by Con-  
naught, on the E. by Leinster, and on the  
W. by the ocean. It is about 135 miles S. and  
in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief  
rivers are the Sare, the Audluff, the Lee,  
the Bando, the Leane, and the Cashon.  
There are a great many bays and har-  
bours, and many rich towns, and the air is  
mild and temperate. Some places are  
mountainous, but the vallies are embel-  
lished with corn-fields. The most general  
commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool,  
and fish. It contains the counties of  
Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork,  
Limerick, and Kerry; as also one arch-  
bishopric, five bishoprics, and 740 pa-  
rishes. The principal town is Cork.

MUNSTERBURG. See MONSTER-  
BERG.

MUNSTER-MEINFELDT, a town of  
Germany, in the circle of the Lower  
Rhine and electorate of Treves, 12 miles  
S. W. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 18. E. lat.  
50. 19. N.

MURANO, an island and town of Italy,  
about a mile from Venice, formerly a very  
flourishing place, which still boasts of some  
palaces that bear the marks of former  
magnificence, though now in a state of de-  
cay. The island is said to contain 20,000  
inhabitants. The great manufactories  
of looking-glasses are the only inducements  
which strangers have to visit this place,  
which formerly served all Europe with  
looking-glasses. Intend of being cast, as  
in England and France, the Murano mir-  
rors are all blown in the manner of bottles.  
Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a king-  
dom of Spain; bounded on the N. by  
New Castile; on the E. by Valencia; on  
the W. by Andalusia and Granada; and  
on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is  
about 62 miles in length, and 58 in  
breadth. Its principal river is Segura.  
The soil is dry, because it seldom rains  
here, and therefore it produces little corn  
or wine; but there is plenty of oranges,  
citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulber-  
ries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a  
great

# MUS

great deal of silk. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

**MURCIA**, a large, handsome, and populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top, either on horseback or in a coach. It is seated in a plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the river Segura, 27 miles N. of Carthage, and 212 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 38. 2. N.

**MURRET**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Gascony; seated on the river Garonne, 10 miles S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

**MURO**, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles S. E. of Conza. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

\* **MURRAY FRITH**, a considerable inlet of the sea, on the E. coast of Scotland, between Tarbetness, in Rosshire, on the N. and Brough Head, in Murrayshire, on the S.

**MURRAYSHIRE**, or **ELGINSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the frith of Murray; on the E. by Banffshire; on the S. by a point of Aberdeenshire, and by Invernesshire; and on the W. by that county and Nairnshire. It extends from S. W. to N. E. about 50 miles, and along the coast about 20. Its soil, for the greatest part, is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. The county-town is Elgin.

**MURRHART**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, eight miles from Halle. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

**MUSSELBURGH**, a seaport of Scotland, in Edinburghshire; seated on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Etk. It is remarkable for a victory obtained here by the English over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is six miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

**MUSWELL HILL**, a village in Middlesex, situated N. E. by N. of Highgate, and five miles from London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell; and, as this was deemed a miraculous cure for all scrophulous and cutaneous disorders, they here built a chapel, with an image of our Lady of Muswell, to which there used

# MYS

to be a continual resort of patients. This well, it is remarkable, does now belong to the parish of Clerkenwell.

**MUSTAGAM**, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a good castle, 140 miles W. of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

**MUSACRA**, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain; 27 miles N. E. of Almeria, and 62 S. W. of Carthage. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 37. 11. N.

**MUYDEN**, a town of Holland, seated on the river Vecht, on the S. coast of the Zuider-Zee, seven miles E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

**MYCENE**, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, but now reduced to a small village.

**MYCONZ**, an island of the Archipelago, about 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N. wind. There are about 500 seafaring men in the island, who belong to about 150 vessels of all sorts, and are accounted pretty good sailors. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of a great height. The inhabitants lose their hair soon after 20 years, and yet they are a comely handsome people. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town there is a large well, which is the only one in the island. In this island are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheatears; beside which, there are excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all; but many are chapels; and some monasteries. Two or three European nations have consuls here, and yet very few ships frequent it. Lon. 25. 51. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

\* **MYSOORE**, a town and fortified post of the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of the kingdom of the same name, eight miles S. of Seringapatam, the present capital.

\* **MYSOORE**, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to a celebrated prince, named Tippoo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. His dominions begin on the W. of the ridge of mountains beyond Dalmacherry, Sautgud, and Attore, and extend southward to Travancore and Madurz; northward to Soonda and Vishapour (enveloping Adoni, the territory of the late Bazalet Jung) north-eastward to Guntoor and Ongole, and westward to the sea. They comprehend, generally, the provinces of Mysore Proper, Bednore, Coimbatore, Canara,

# M Y S

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AM, a seaport of Africa, in n of Algiers, with a good miles W. of the city of Al-

o. 3. W. lat. 36. 30. N. A, a seaport of Spain, in Gra-

a strong castle, seated on a 27 miles N. E. of Almeria, W. of Carthage. Lon. 1.

37. 11. N. N, a town of Holland, seated

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# N A G

ars, and Dindigul; beside the conquests of his late father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward; namely, Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Harponelly, Sanore, Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cudda-

pa. The extent of Tippoo's territory, from N. to S. is about 550 miles; its breadth, in the widest place (the N. part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S. it diminishes, till it ends in a point. Its area has been compared to that of Great Britain. By the peace of 1782, Hyder Ally was to relinquish all but his ancient possessions. How far his successor fulfilled the terms of that treaty, cannot easily be ascertained; but, on the termination of the late war, that prince agreed, over and above a large payment in money, to cede one half of his dominions to the English E. India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan. A descendant of the Hindoo king of Mysore, whom Hyder dethroned, is living, and is kept a state prisoner at Seringapatam, the capital of Tippoo. The country, in general, is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; inasmuch, that sustenance for men and animals cannot be raised upon it but by the most persevering industry in its inhabitants. It lies between 10° and 16° N. lat.

## N.

**NABURG**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the river Nab, 10 miles S. E. of Amberg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 59. 23. N.

**NAERDEN**, a strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province; seated on the Zuider-Zee, 14 miles E. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

**NAGERA**, or **NAGARA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort. It is three miles N. W. of Calahorra, and 138 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 42. 14. N.

**NAGIBANIA**, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Upper Hungary, and seated on the river Zarud, 14 miles from Zatmarbania, near which there are silver mines.

**NAGOLD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, 10 miles W. of Tubingen, with a strong castle.

\* **NAGPOUR**, the capital of that part of Berar, a soubah of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which is subject to the chief of

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the Eastern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but, though extensive and populous, is meanly built; and, excepting a small citadel of no strength, is open and defenceless. Nagpour is 560 miles W. by S. of Calcutta. Lon. 79. 46. E. lat. 21. 8. N.

**NAHAR MELEK**, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabia, seated near the Euphrates, 20 miles from Kufah. Lon. 45. 40. E. lat. 31. 10. N.

**NAHARVAN**, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabia, seated on a branch of the Euphrates, five miles from Kufah. Lon. 45. 37. E. lat. 31. 25. N.

**NAIRNE**, a borough and seaport of Nairnshire, in Scotland; seated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 10 miles E. of Inverness, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 57. 33. N.

**NAIRNESHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the frith of Murray, and inclosed on every other side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. Its extent from N. to S. is about 15 miles, and its breadth about 12. The soil, though rocky, is rich, and, in general, well cultivated. Nairne is the county-town.

**NAKSIVAN**, a celebrated town of Asia, in Armenia, capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

**NAMARI**, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Messina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

**NAMPTWICH**, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Weaver, which runs through the middle of it, and is a large, well-built town, with a handsome church. Here are salt springs, which lie on the banks of a fresh-water stream, from which they make great quantities of white salt. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town. It is 26 miles S. E. of Chester, and 162 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

**NAMUR**, a large and rich town of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a strong castle, several forts, and a bishop's see. The castle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. In 1692, this place was taken by Lewis XIV. in person, after a siege of six days only; but in 1695, it was retaken by king William, after a long and bloody siege, although it was defended by 16,000 men under the command of marshal Boufflers, and marshal Villeroy was in the neighbourhood, at the head of 106,000. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain,

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the French seized this city; but it was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1713, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces. In 1746, it was again taken by the French, but restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1781, the emperor Joseph II. destroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except those of Namur, from which, however, in violation of a solemn treaty, he expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was once more taken by the French; but they were compelled to evacuate it the following year. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maele and Sambre, 12 miles S. W. of Huy, 32 S. W. of Brussels, and 30 S. by W. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

NAMUR, a county of the Austrian Netherlands, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maele; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the E. and S. by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W. by Hainault. It is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal; and is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Namur is the capital.

NANCY, a large and handsome city of France, in the department of Meurthe and Moselle, in the duchy of Lorraine, with a bishop's see. It contains about 34,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the old town and the new. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; and their tombs are in a rich saloon, which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers, and is, in miniature, a resemblance of that belonging to the grand dukes of Tuscany at Florence. The new town, whose streets are as straight as a line, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I. titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure. The two towns are separated by a canal, and the new one was very well fortified, but the French demolished the works. It has been taken and retaken several times, particularly by the French. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna, in 1713, to enjoy it after the death of king Stanislaus, which happened in 1766. It is 10 miles E. of Toul, 25 S. E. of Metz, and 62 S. E. of Luxembourg. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

NANPIO, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the N. of the island of Santorini, 16 miles in circumference. It has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but bare

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rocks, and here are not springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and an idle sort of people, whose trade consists in onions, wax, and honey. There are a vast number of partridges; whose eggs are destroyed every year to preserve the corn; which has not the desired effect, for there are always great numbers of them. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26. 10. E. lat. 36. 15. N.

NANGASACKI, a large and famous town of Japan, in the island of Ximofusen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants are very debauched, and carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helmets, and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128. 52. E. lat. 32. 32. N.

NANKING, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about three miles distant from the great river Yang-tse-Chiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour; for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well-paved, and on each side are shops, neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. They have several manufactories of silk and wool. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 1,000,000, without including the garrison of 40,000 men. Here the physicians have their principal academy. It is 500 miles S. S. E. of Peking. Lon. 119. 25. E. lat. 32. 46. N.

NANTES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom, and contains the richest merchants. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the side of the river, which still exists. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. The bridges over the river Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. The merchants have commonly, on their own account,

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N A P

account, more than 120 ships for Guinea,  
the French W. India islands, Spain, and  
the Spanish colonies; vessels are likewise  
fitted out here for the cod-fishery in N.  
America; and, since the peace in 1783,  
Nantes has had a considerable share in  
the commerce with the United States.  
A great quantity of salt is made in the  
territory of Nantes, both at the bay of  
Bourgneuf, and in the salt marshes of  
Gueraude and Croisic. Large vessels can  
come no higher than Port Launai, which  
is 12 miles from Nantes. It was in this  
place that Henry IV. promulgated the  
famous edict of Nantes, in 1598, which  
was revoked in 1685, by Lewis XIV.  
to the great detriment of the population  
and industry of the kingdom. It is 37  
miles S. W. of Angers, and 217 S. W.  
of Paris. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 47.

13. N.  
NANTUA, a town of France, in the  
department of Ain and late province of  
Bresse. Charles the Bald was interred in  
this town, which is situated at the extre-  
mity of a great lake of the same name,  
18 miles S. E. of Bourg.

NANTUCKET, an island of N. Ame-  
rica, in the state of Massachusetts, of  
which it is a county. It lies to the S.  
of Cape Cod, and had once the most  
considerable whale fishery on the coast;  
but it was almost ruined by the civil  
war. It has begun, however, to revive  
lately; the greatest part of the inhabit-  
ants being whalers and fishermen. As  
the island is low, sandy, and barren, it is  
calculated for such people only as are will-  
ing to depend almost entirely on the  
watery element for subsistence. It has but  
one town called Sherburne, and sends one  
member to the general assembly. It is  
80 miles S. of Boston. Lon. 70. 30. W.  
lat. 41. 0. N.

\* NAPAUL, a province of Hindoostan  
Proper, bounded on the N. W. by Sirina-  
gur; on the N. E. and E. by the ridge of  
mountains called Himmaleh, by which it  
is separated from Thibet; on the S. by  
Bahar; and on the W. by Oude and the  
country of the Rohillas. Carmandu is  
the capital.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and  
trading city of Italy, one of the finest in  
the world, capital of a kingdom of the  
same name, with an archbishop's see, and  
a university. It is seated at the bottom of  
the bay of Naples, and is built in the  
form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from  
the hills to the sea. Although the style  
of architecture is inferior to what pre-  
vails at Rome, and it cannot vie with  
that city in the number of palaces, or in

N A P

the magnificence of the churches, the  
private houses, in general, are better built,  
and the streets are broader and better  
paved. No street in Rome equals in  
beauty the Strada di Toledo at Naples;  
nor can any of them be compared with the  
beautiful streets which lie open to the  
bay. "This," says Dr. Moore, "is the  
native country of the Zephyrs: here the  
excessive heat of the sun is often tempered  
with sea-breezes, and with gales, wafting  
the perfumes of the Campagna Felice."

The houses, in general, are five or six sto-  
ries in height, and flat at the top; on  
which are placed numbers of flower vases,  
or fruit trees, in boxes of earth, producing  
a very gay and agreeable effect. The for-  
tress of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of  
the same name: the garrison has the entire  
command of the town, and could lay it in  
ashes at pleasure. Lower down on the  
same mountain, in a delightful situation, is  
a convent of Carthusians, on which much  
expence has been lavished, to render the  
building, the apartments, and the gardens,  
equal to the situation. Naples is admir-  
ably situated for commerce; and no king-  
dom produces the necessaries and luxuries  
of life in greater profusion; and yet  
trade is but in a languishing condition.  
The best silks come from Lyons, and the  
best woollen cloths from England. The  
chief articles manufactured here are silk  
stockings, soap, snuff, boxes of torriose-  
shell and of the lava of Mount Vesuvius;  
tables, and ornamental furniture, of mar-  
ble. They are thought to embroider here  
better than in France; and their macaroni  
is preferred to that made in any part of  
Italy. They excel also in liquors and  
confections; particularly in one kind of  
confection, called Diabolonis, which is sold  
at a very high price, and is of a very hot  
and stimulating nature. The inhabitants  
are computed to be 350,000; which is  
very probable; for though Naples is not  
one third of the size of London, yet many  
of the streets are here more crowded than  
the Strand; and a great proportion of the  
poorest sort are obliged to spend the night  
in them, as well as the day, for want of  
habitations. There is not a city in the  
world, perhaps, with the same number  
of inhabitants, in which so few contri-  
bute to the wealth of the community by  
useful and productive labour, as Naples;  
but the number of priests, monks, fiddlers,  
lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni,  
or vagabonds, surpasses all reasonable pro-  
portion; and the rest none are computed  
at above 20,000. If these poor fellows  
are unemployed, it is not their own fault:  
they are continually running about the

streets, offering their service, and begging for employment. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show; as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. Six or seven of these have estates, from 10 to 13,000*l.* a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is not above one or two thousand pounds. The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having above three or four hundred pounds a year paternal estate; many still less; and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice, in which are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary saint of Naples; the latter in two glass or crystal vials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as soon as brought near the head of the saint, is well known: "It is," says Mr. Addison, "one of the most bungling tricks I ever saw." Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture. The harbour, which is spacious, is protected by a mole, by the Castel del Uovo, the Castel Nuovo, and several batteries; but these could not protect the city from the effects of a bombardment. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, about thirty miles in diameter; shut out from the Mediterranean by the island of Caprea, and three parts of it sheltered by a noble circuit of woods and mountains. Naples is 110 miles S. E. of Rome, 164 N. E. of Palermo, 217 S. E. of Florence, and 300 S. by E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, bounded on the N. W. by the Ecclesiastical State, on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by the gulf of Venice. Its greatest length, from N. W. to S. E. is 280 miles, and from N. E. to S. W. from 96 to 100. It is divided into 12 provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro, which was the ancient Campania Felix, and of which the city of Naples is the capital; Principato Citeriore and Ul-

riore (hither and farther); Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia (now called Puglia) on the E. side of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterward kings of Puglia; but, in 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, caused all the Normans in the island of Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the sovereigns have had the title of King of the Two Sicilies, for about 260 years past. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions were the consequence. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII. formally renounced all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1647, happened the dreadful insurrection of Massaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the assassination of Massaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Rastadt in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and the eldest son of the king of Spain is now king of Naples and Sicily. The kingdom of Naples is a fief of the Holy See; and the tenure by which it is held is the annual payment of 6000 ducats, and the sending of a white palfrey to the pope. Lately, however, his Neapolitan majesty has shown a disposition to resist the papal claims, which has been productive of serious disputes. The title of the king's eldest son is Prince of Calabria. The climate is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September. Mr. Brydone describes it as one of the most incessant and unfavourable to valetudinarians. He was assured that in some seasons it had rained every day for six or seven weeks together. But the most disagreeable part of the climate, he adds, is the sirocco, or S. E. wind, which is very common in May, and is infinitely more relaxing, and gives the vapours in a much higher degree, than the worst of the rainy months of November in Great Britain. In winter there is seldom any ice

# NAP

and farther); Molise, Basilicata Citeriore and Ulteriore, Basilicata Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto (the last three forming the ancient kingdom called Puglia) on the E. kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of the kingdom in the eleventh century; and the counts were called counts, then afterward kings of Puglia; 2, Peter III. king of Aragon, expelled the Normans in the island; he was massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. Puglia was joined to Sicily, and the sovereigns have had the title of the Two Sicilies, for about 400 years. It has also been called Kingdom of Naples, from its distance and Spain contended for mastery in the sequel, and bloody revolutions were the consequence. It was defeated by the Spaniards, Lewis XII. formally reclaims the crown, and it was governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1647, happened the dreadful insurrection of Masaniello in the city of Naples, which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returned to their allegiance, on the assassination of Masaniello, the Spaniards continued in possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince of Orange and ceded to the emperor by the Treaty of Rastadt in 1714. It was recovered, by the Spaniards in 1734; the eldest son of the king of Spain, Charles of Naples and Sicily. The kingdom of Naples is a fief of the Holy See, and the tenure by which it is held is the payment of 6000 ducats, and the king of a white palfrey to the Pope. Lately, however, his Neapolitan Majesty has shown a disposition to resist the claims, which has been productive of serious disputes. The title of the kingdom is Prince of Calabria. The climate is extremely hot, especially in August, and September. Mr. Brydone describes it as one of the most inconvenient and unfavourable to valetudinarians. He is assured that in some seasons it rained every day for six or seven weeks together. But the most disagreeable part of the climate, he adds, is the S. E. wind, which is very common in May, and is infinitely more relaxing and gives the vapours in a much greater degree, than the worst of the months of November in Great Britain. In winter there is seldom any ice.

# NAP

of snow, except on the mountains. On account of its fertility, the country is justly termed a terrestrial paradise: it abounds with all sorts of grain, the finest fruits and vegetables of all kinds, with rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna. It affords also alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-crystal, marble, and several sorts of minerals, together with fine wool and silk. Beside these products, and the manufactures spoken of in our account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shell-fish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverse this country from S. to N. and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes (See CALABRIA), which the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius contribute, in some measure, to prevent. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; and the clergy and convents possess two thirds of the whole kingdom; but the Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, borne but an indifferent character among other nations: gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are comparatively rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to any other; and though chastity is not the characteristic virtue of the country, Mr. Swinburne doubts whether a Neapolitan woman would not, nine times out of ten, prefer a present to a lover. That furious jealousy, for which the nation was once so remarkable, is now greatly abated. The breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of an inferior rank; and, in the metropolis, assassinations are often perpetrated from much less cogent motives. Of these vices, many are doubtless owing to the slavery and oppression under which they groin, and to a radical defect in the administration of justice.

**NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA**, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea; seated on a rock, or little island, at the entrance of the gulf of Napoli-di-Romania. It is defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that excellent wine, called Malmsey. It was anciently noted for the temple of Æsculapius, and is 42 miles S. E. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23. 25. E. lat. 36. 57. N. See MALVASIA.

# NAR

**NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA**, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea; seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time. It is a large place, inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beside people of different nations; is an archbishop's see, and very strong both by nature and art. It is 56 miles S. W. of Athens. Lon. 23. 4. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

**NARA**, a rich and handsome town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles from Meaco. Lon. 134. 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

**NARBARTH**, a town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a hill, and is a pretty good town, with an old castle, 12 miles N. E. of Pembrokeshire, and 229 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 46. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

**NARBONNE**, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonensis; and it was the birth-place of the emperor Marcus Aurelius. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey. In the cathedral, which is remarkable for its noble choir, is the tomb of Philip the Bold, king of France. Narbonne is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E. by S. of Toulouse. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 43. 11. N.

**NARBOROUGH**, an island of S. America, on the coast of Chili; so called, because sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when we was sent to the South Sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74. 35. W. lat. 45. 0. N.

**NARDO**, a populous town in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; 20 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 40. 18. N.

**NARENTA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see; seated on a gulf of the same name, 46 miles N. E. of Ragusa, and 53 S. E. of Spoleto. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

**NARNI**, a very ancient, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in Sabina, and in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the river Nera, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge,

# N A R

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bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; as also of an aqueduct that brings water from a spring at the distance of 15 miles.

\* **NAROVA**, a river of the Russian empire, which issues from lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town. It is noted for two picturesque water-falls, which, however, have been too pompously defended by travellers, they being far inferior to that of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, of the Dahl in Sweden, and the stupendous cataracts of Trollhætta, on the river Gotha.

**NARSINGAPATAN**, a town of Affia, in the peninsula of Hindoostan and territory of Boinagur, in the dominions of Tippoo Sultan. It was the residence formerly of a king, and is situated about 400 miles S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 76. 10. E. lat. 15. 30. N.

**NARVA**, a strong town of the Russian empire, which, with its suburbs, according to a former geographical division, is situated partly in Ingria, and partly in Esthonia, as the river Narova divides those two provinces; but, in the present new division into governments, it is comprised in Ingria, or the government of Petersburg. The houses are built of brick stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivan-gorod, or John's town, the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Vassilivitch the Great, impend, in a picturesque manner, over the steep banks of the Narova. In 1700, Charles XII. of Sweden, then only 16, obtained a great victory here, over the Russians under Peter the Great. According to M. P'Évesque, the Swedish army amounted to 9000 men, and that of the Russians to 32,000, although exaggerated by some authors to 100,000. "I expected," said Peter, "that the Swedes would beat me; but, in time, they will teach us to beat them." Five years after, the czar took the town by assault; and, notwithstanding his natural savage character, he had, in this instance, the humanity to save the town by his own personal exertions, from pillage and massacre. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is situated near 100 miles W. of Petersburg, on the Narova, 24 miles from the point where that river issues from lake Peipus, and eight from its mouth in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 27. 52. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

**NARWAH**, or **NARWHA**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra; seated near the river Sindé, which

falls below it, E. by N. into the Jumna. It is 127 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 79. 17. E. lat. 25. 40. N.

**NASEBY**, a village in Northamptonshire, famous for the decisive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I. in 1645. It is 12 miles N. of Northampton. Lon. 1. 10. W. at. 52. 52. N.

**NASSAU**, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, the house of whose sovereign is divided into several branches. It is seated on the river Lahn, 12 miles S. E. of Coblenz, and 35. S. E. of Bonn. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

**NASSAU**, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N. by Westphalia, on the E. by the county of Solmes, on the S. by the territory of Mentz, and on the W. by the electorate of Treves. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead. The capital is of the same name.

**NATA**, a seaport of S. America, in the government of Panama; seated in a pleasant fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles S. W. of Panama. Lon. 81. 15. W. lat. 8. 10. N.

**NATAL**, a country on the E. coast of Africa, lying N. E. of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Boshman Hottentots. See **HOTTENTOTS**, COUNTRY OF THE.

\* **NATCHITOCHES**, a fine river of N. America, in Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi, at Point Coupee.

**NATOLIA**, a country, formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Affia, and is a large peninsula, extending from the river Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the strait of Constantinople, which separate it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is a vast country, the air temperate and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E. to W. and watered by a great number of rivers.

**NAVARINO**, a strong, large, and populous town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill, near the sea, eight miles N. E. of Modon, and 17 N. W. of Coron. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 37. 4. N.

**NAVARRA**, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and whole-

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TENTOTS, COUNTRY OF

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some, than in the neighbouring provinces  
of Spain; and, though a mountainous  
country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in  
all sorts of game, and in iron mines. The  
inhabitants are polite, handy, lively, and  
industrious. It is divided into five districts,  
whose capital towns are Pampeluna,  
Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca.  
Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is  
included in the territory of Basques and  
department of the Lower Pyrenees. It  
is separated from Spanish Navarre by the  
Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren  
country, about 20 miles in length, and 12  
in breadth. From this country, the late  
king of France took his other title of king  
of Navarre. See PALAIS, ST.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, in  
the department of the Lower Pyrenees  
and late territory of Bearn; seated on the  
river Gave d'Oleron, 26 miles S. E. of  
Bayonne. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 43. 19. N.

NAVIDAD, a seaport of Mexico, in N.  
America, seated on the S. Sea, 150 miles W.  
of Mexico. Lon. 106. 0. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, a cluster  
of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. The  
inhabitants are a very strong and hand-  
some race of men, scarcely one to be seen  
among them less than six feet high, and  
well-proportioned. The women are deli-  
cately beautiful; their canoes, houses, &c.  
well-constructed; and they are much  
more advanced in internal policy and  
order, than any of the islands in this ocean.  
They are surrounded by a coral reef; but  
boats may land with great safety. Lon.  
169. 0. W. lat. 14. 19. S. See MACUNA.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of the  
duchy of Saxe Naumburg; seated on the  
river Sala, 37 miles N. E. of Erfurt, and  
60. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat.  
51. 12. N.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the  
isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious  
for trade. There is a plentiful fishery  
here. It is 60 miles S. W. of Copen-  
hagen. Lon. 11. 31. E. lat. 54. 52. N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a considerable  
island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in  
length, and 88 in circumference. The  
whole island is covered with orange, olive,  
lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig,  
and mulberry-trees. It has no harbour,  
and yet they carry on a considerable trade  
in barley, wine, figs, cotton, silk, flax,  
cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, mules, and oil.  
They burn only oil of mastic, though olive-  
oil is exceedingly cheap. It is inhabited  
both by Greeks and Latins, who live in  
great dread of the Turks. There are  
four archiepiscopal sees in this island, and a  
great many villages; but it is so thin of peo-

# NAZ

ple, that the whole island does not contain  
above 8000 inhabitants. The highest  
mountain is Zia, which signifies the moun-  
tain of Jupiter; but they have no antiqui-  
ties, except some small remains of a tem-  
ple of Bacchus. They have here a mine of  
emery, which is so common and cheap,  
that the English often use it for ballast.  
The female dress of this island has some-  
thing truly ridiculous in its appearance.  
The two wings of black velvet, which  
they fix behind to their shoulders, are al-  
together preposterous. The Greek wo-  
men at Smyrna, cover their breasts with  
a single gauze; at Naxia they wear a hea-  
vy flannel or breast-piece of velvet cov-  
ered with embroidery and small pearls.  
If we view them behind, we shall be  
again disgusted to see round their loins  
what, for want of a better name, we must  
be content to call a circular skirt, calculat-  
ed to support the ends of a kind of laced  
lappets hanging down from their shoul-  
ders; in which all we have to admire, is  
a composition of absurdity. They add to  
this romantic cumbrous dress all the co-  
quetry of behaviour they can assume.  
They paint, blacken their eyebrows and  
eyelashes, and cover their face with patches,  
made of the leaves of a black shining taic  
which they find in the island. But, in the  
form of their patches, they betray a sickle-  
ness beyond what has ever been shown  
in our climate; they sometimes cut them  
triangular, sometimes like a star; but a  
patch like a crescent, placed between the  
eyes, is thought to be irresistibly beauti-  
ful. To finish the character of these fan-  
tastic ladies, it may be added, that they  
are so vain, that when they return out of  
the country to their town houses, they  
will have perhaps forty women in their  
train, some on asses, and some on foot;  
one of whom carries a napkin or two; a  
second, a petticoat; a third, a pair of  
stockings, and so on: all which composes  
a very whimsical kind of procession to  
strangers.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a considerable  
town, capital of the isle of Naxos, oppo-  
site the isle of Paros, with a castle and two  
archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the  
other Latin. The greater part of the in-  
habitants are Greeks. Lon. 25. 59. E.  
lat. 37. 8. N.

NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, in Sy-  
ria, famous for being the residence of Jesus  
Christ, in the early part of his life. It is  
now nothing but a village, where the  
monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon.  
35. 20. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

NAZARETH, a town of N. America,  
in the state of Pennsylvania. It is a  
flourishing settlement of the Moravia-

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and is delightfully situated, 10 miles N. of Bethlehem, and 63 N. of Philadelphia.

\* **NEAGH, LOUGH**, a lake of Ireland, situated in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe, those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted; being 10 miles long and 15 broad. It is remarkable for a healing virtue; and also for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent soil, at a considerable depth. On its shores several beautiful gems have been discovered.

**NEATH**, a large town of Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and many coal mines. It is an ancient town, governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery; but the house belonging to it, being a large structure, is kept in good repair. It is seated near the Bristol Channel, 32 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 200 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

**NEATH**, a river of S. Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel, below the town of Neath.

**NEB**, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish Sea, at Peel Castle.

**NEBIO**, or **NEBBIO**, a ruined city on the N. side of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see, whose bishop resides at St. Fiorenzo, from which it is a mile distant.

**NECAUS**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a superb mosque; seated in a territory abounding with excellent figs, 50 miles from Tetzteza.

**NECKAR**, a river of Germany, which has its source in the Black Forest, crosses the duchy of Wirtemberg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Mannheim, after having passed by Tubingen, Esslingen, Hailbron, Heidelberg, and other towns of less note.

**NECKARS-GEMUND**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

**NECKARS-ULM**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand-master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

**NED-ROMA**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, built by

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the Romans, and seated in a fertile soil, ten miles from the Mediterranean.

**NEEDHAM**, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It has some trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; and women are employed in spinning and weaving bonelace. It is seated on the Orwell, 10 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 72 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

**NEEDLES**, two rocks at the W. end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities.

**NEEHEEHEOW**, one of the Sandwich islands, five leagues W. of Atooi. The eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea. The rest of the island consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the S. E. point. It produces abundance of yams, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

\* **NEERWINDEN**, a village of Austrian Brabant, a little to the N. by W. of Landen. Hence the two celebrated battles of Landen are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden. See **LANDEN**.

**NEFERN**, a village near Newport, in Pembrokeshire, in the churchyard of which is a remarkable old cross. The church has no pavement in it, and the frequent burials have raised the ground within it to seven or eight feet higher than without it. In process of time, instead of a church, it will be only a sepulchre.

**NEFTA**, a populous town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

**NEGAPATAM**, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch. The latter were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782; but, by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be restored to the Dutch, whenever they should give an equivalent for it. Negapatam in 183 miles S. of Madras. Lon. 79. 56. E. lat. 10. 46. N.

**NEGOAS**, a large populous island of Asia, one of the Philippines, lying between Luconia and Mindanao.

**NEGOMBO**, a seaport of Asia, on the W. coast of the isle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken by the Dutch in 1640. Lon. 83. 45. E. lat. 7. 30. N.

**NEGRAIS**, a seaport of Asia, on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles W. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 4. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

**NEGRIL-POINT**, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica.

**NEGRO, CAPE**, a promontory of Africa, on the W. coast of Angola, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans

and seated in a fertile soil,  
the Mediterranean.

town of Suffolk, with a  
wednesday. It has some trade  
in cloth; and women  
in spinning and weaving  
seated on the Orwell, 10  
Ipswich, and 72 N. E. of  
1. 23. E. lat. 52. 15. N.  
two rocks at the W. end of  
light, so called from their  
shape.

ow, one of the Sandwich  
Islands W. of Atouli. The  
high, and rises abruptly  
the rest of the island con-  
sists, except a round bluff  
E. point. It produces abun-  
dantly and contains about 10,000

LDEN, a village of Austria  
to the N. by W. of Lan-  
the two celebrated battles of  
sometimes called by the name  
of LANDEN.

a village near Newport, in  
Rhode Island, in the churchyard of  
remarkable old cross. The  
pavement in it, and the  
walls have raised the ground  
seven or eight feet higher  
in it. In process of time, in-  
stead, it will be only a se-

populous town of Africa, in  
of Tunis. Lon. 9. 25. E.

AM, a city of the peninsula  
of Malacca, on the coast of Coroman-  
dell, first a colony of the Portu-  
guese, taken by the Dutch. The  
Dutch possessed of it by the English  
in 1783, it was  
restored to the Dutch, when  
they could give an equivalent for it.  
in 183 miles S. of Madras.  
E. lat. 10. 46. N.

a large populous island of  
the Philippines, lying be-  
tween Luzon and Mindanao.

o, a seaport of Asia, on the  
coast of the island of Ceylon. It has a  
harbour frequented by the Portuguese, which was  
taken by the Dutch in 1640. Lon. 83.  
30. N.

s, a seaport of Asia, on the E.  
coast of Bengal, 140 miles W.  
of Calcutta. Lon. 94. 4. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

POINT, the most westerly  
point of the island of Jamaica.

CAPE, a promontory of Afri-  
ca, on the W. coast of Angola, being the  
westernmost country to which the Eu-  
ropeans usually resort to purchase slaves.

## NEI

ropeans usually resort to purchase slaves.  
Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 15. 54. N.

NEGRO'S-ISLAND, an island of Asia,  
one of the Philippines, lying between those  
of Panay and Cebu.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a tract  
of land in Africa, through which the  
river Niger is supposed to run. It has  
the great desert of Sahara on the N. and  
stretches far to the S. but the inland parts  
are very little known. However, the  
Europeans have many settlements on the  
western coast, and the Portuguese have  
some on the eastern, where they barter  
European goods for slaves, gold-dust, and  
elephants' teeth.

NEGROPONT, an island of Turkey in  
Europe, the largest in the Archipelago.  
It was anciently called Euboea, and is near  
the N. coast of Livadia, from which it is  
separated by a strait, over which is a  
bridge. It is about 90 miles in length,  
and 25 in breadth, though in some places  
much narrower. The Turks took it  
from the Venetians in 1469. It abounds  
in corn, wine, fruits, flesh, fish, and  
fowls.

NEGROPONT, a large and strong town  
of Turkey in Europe, capital of the island  
of that name, with a harbour, which is  
commonly the station of the Turkish  
ships. The walls of the town in which  
the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles  
and a half in circumference; but the  
suburbs, where the Christians live, are  
much larger. The captain-bashaw re-  
sides here, who commands the whole  
island. The bridge, taken notice of above,  
reaches from this city to the continent.  
It has a Greek archbishop's see, and pro-  
visions here are very cheap. It was taken  
from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks,  
after a six months' siege, at the expence of  
40,000 men. The Venetians attempted  
to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is  
seated on a strait of the same name, 30  
miles N. E. of Setines or Athens, and 260  
S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 8. E.  
lat. 38. 30. N.

NEHAVAND, an ancient town of Per-  
sia, famous for a battle fought near it, be-  
tween the califf Omar and Yez Degerd,  
king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that  
kingdom. It is 55 miles S. of Hamadan.  
Lon. 47. 10. E. lat. 34. 20. N.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in a  
county of the same name, with a castle  
upon a mountain; seated in a very delight-  
ful country.

\* NEILSTON, a village of Renfrew-  
shire, in Scotland. It lies S. of Paisley,  
and is noted for a cotton manufactory.

## NEO

NEISSE, a handsome town of Germa-  
ny, in Silesia. It is surrounded by thick  
walls and deep ditches, and most of the  
houses are well built. The bishop of  
Breslaw generally resides here, and has a  
magnificent palace. The air is very  
wholesome, provisions are cheap, and the  
inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in  
linens and wine. This place suffered  
greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a  
fire. It was taken by the Prussians in  
1741, who augmented the fortifications  
after the peace in 1743, and built a cita-  
del, to which they gave the name of  
Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same  
name, 35 miles S. E. of Breslaw, and 27  
N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50.  
31. N.

NELLENEBURG, a town of Germany,  
in the circle of Suabia, capital of the land-  
graviate of the same name, 20 miles N. of  
Constance, and 20 N. E. of Schaffhausen.  
Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

NELSON, an English settlement in N.  
America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay,  
seated at the mouth of the river Nelson,  
600 miles N. W. of Rupert Fort, and 250  
S. E. of Churchill Fort. It belongs to  
the Hudson's Bay Company. Lon. 91.  
35. W. lat. 57. 7. N.

NEMEA, a village of Turkey in Eu-  
rope, in the Morea, famous for the Ne-  
mean games anciently celebrated here.

NEMOURS, a town of France, in the  
department of Seine and Marne and late  
province of the Isle of France, with an old  
castle, between two hills, on the spot  
where stood the town of Grex, in the  
time of Cæsar. It is seated on the river  
Loing, 10 miles S. of Fontainebleau, and  
15 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat.  
48. 16. N.

\* NEN, or NINE, the principal river  
of Northamptonshire, which rises in the  
W. part of the county. It is made navi-  
gable at Northampton, leaves the county  
at Peterborough, and crossing the Isle of  
Ely, forms part of the W. boundary of  
Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnshire  
Wash. It likewise communicates, by se-  
veral channels, with the Great Ouse.

NEOCASTRO, a fort of Turkey in Eu-  
rope, in Romania, seated in the middle of  
the Bosphorus, where the Turks always  
keep a good garrison. It is 12 miles from  
Constantinople. Lon. 29. 4. E. lat. 41.  
10. N.

NEOTS, ST, a large, well-built town of  
Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thurs-  
day. It is seated on the river Ouse, over  
which is a stone bridge. It is adorned  
with a handsome church, which has a fine  
steeple,

# N T S

# NET

**Streple**, and the m. is very considerable. It is 20 miles S. W. of Cambridge, and 46 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 7 N.

\* **NEPEAN ISLAND**, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S. coast of Norfolk Island. It consists entirely of one mass of sand, held together by the surrounding cliffs, which are a border of hard rocks. Notwithstanding there was not the least appearance of earth or mould on the island, there were upward of 100 very fine pines growing on it. The surface was covered with a kind of coarse grass.

**NEPI**, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Triglia, 20 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 34. E. lat. 42. 14. N.

**NERAC**, a handsome town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne, divided by the river Baïse into two parts, Great and Little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence and capital of the lords of Albret. Their stupendous castle is now in ruins; but, before the abolition of royalty, no true Frenchman could visit it without sentiments of veneration; for here their once favourite Henry IV. spent part of his youth. Nerac is 20 miles S. W. of Agen, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

\* **NERBUDDA**, a river of India, which issues from a lake on the southern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach.

**NERICIA**, a province of the kingdom of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper; bounded on the N. by Westmania, on the E. by Sudermania, on the S. by E. Gothland, and on the W. by W. Gothland. Orebo is the capital, and the only considerable place in it.

**NERO**, an island of Africa, in the E. Indies, the second of the Banda Islands. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort Nassau. They have large serpents which are not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lon. 129. 45. E. lat. 4. 40. N.

\* **NERTCHINSK**, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Nertcha, which falls into the Schilka.

**NESTLE**, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of

Picardy. It is seated on the river Tana, eight miles N. E. of Royes, and 66 l. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

\* **NESS, LOCH**, a beautiful lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, 22 miles in length, and, for the most part, one in breadth. It is sheltered on the N. W. by the high mountains of Urquhart and Mealfourney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

\* **NESS**, a river of Scotland, which is the outlet of Loch Ness, and falls into the frith of Murray, below Inverness.

**NETHERLANDS**, or the **LOW COUNTRIES**, a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the fifth century, the Franks, a people of Germany, coming to settle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom, to which they gave the name of France. In the ninth century, the sons of the emperor Lewis the Pious having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean to the ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two; and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N. had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into small provinces, under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on his only child and heiress, Mary; by whose marriage with the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. The emperor Charles V. king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II, who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and, under the conduct of William I. prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the United Provinces.

seated on the river Tana  
N. E. of Royes, and 66 I'.  
Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 49.

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France, a people of German  
settle in Gaul, founded a  
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peror Lewis the Pious have  
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e republic of the United Pro-  
vinces.

vinces. The provinces which compose  
this republic, are those of Holland, Frie-  
land, Zealand, Guelderland, Utrecht,  
Overysse, and Groningen. After a long  
and bloody war, the Spaniards agreed to  
a truce of 12 years with the United Pro-  
vinces, the very first article of which ac-  
knowledgeed them to be free and independ-  
ent states. The war was renewed in 1621,  
till, at last, by the treaty of Westphalia,  
in 1648, Philip IV. of Spain expressly  
renounced all claim to sovereignty over  
the United Provinces. The other 10 pro-  
vinces, however, returned under the do-  
minion of Spain, but with very favour-  
able stipulations with respect to their an-  
cient laws and liberties. On the death of  
Charles II. king of Spain, and the sub-  
sequent accession of a branch of the house  
of Bourbon to that monarchy, it was  
stipulated, by the treaty of Baden in 1714,  
that the Spanish Netherlands should re-  
turn to the German branch of the house  
of Austria, in which they still remain;  
but not without diminution and dismem-  
berment; for some considerable parts  
were obtained by conquest, or cession, by  
the French and Dutch. The only terri-  
tories that belong entirely to Austria, are  
those of Namur and Mechlin. The Dutch  
have part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flan-  
ders. The French have Artois and the  
Cambresis; and they have likewise part of  
Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault. But,  
on the other hand, part of Guelderland,  
one of the Seven United Provinces, be-  
longs to Austria, and another part to Prus-  
sia. The emperor Charles VI. left the  
Austrian Netherlands to his daughter Ma-  
ria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bo-  
hemia, who married Francis, grand duke  
of Tuscany, afterward emperor. Dur-  
ing her reign, no sovereign could be more  
beloved; no people more content and hap-  
py. But her son, Joseph II. having pro-  
jected many innovations in the constitu-  
tion, both in church and state, and enfor-  
cing them with violence, an universal  
spirit of revolt broke out; an army of  
40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support  
the renunciation of all allegiance, which  
several of the provinces now openly made;  
a congress was formed from the different  
states, in whom the supreme government  
was vested; and by the end of December  
1790, the Austrians were expelled from  
the Netherlands. The new government,  
however, was not of long duration; for  
which, indeed, the manner in which the  
congress exercised their powers was far  
from being calculated. Leopold II. (the  
successor of the capricious and unfortunate  
Joseph, who died in the early part of

1790) was enabled, partly by force of  
arms, partly by conciliatory measures, and  
partly by the mediation of the courts of  
London, Berlin, and the Hague, to re-  
cover the entire possession of his autho-  
rity in these provinces, and that, in a  
great measure, to the satisfaction of the  
people; the ministers of the mediating  
courts having guaranteed the restoration of  
the ancient Belgic constitution, as enjoyed  
under the happy reign of the empress-  
queen Maria Theresa. In 1798, when  
the French over-ran the Netherlands,  
they endeavoured to effect another revo-  
lution; but being driven out of the coun-  
try in 1793, their "revolutionary system,"  
as it was called, proved abortive; and the  
good understanding between the Bel-  
gians and their present sovereign, the em-  
peror Francis II. appeared to be very sin-  
cere. The Netherlands, in general, are  
360 miles long and 260 broad; lying be-  
tween 2° and 7° E. lon. and 49° and 54°  
N. lat. They are bounded on the W.  
and N. by the German Ocean, on the E.  
by Germany, and on the S. by France.  
They once constituted a part of the Ger-  
man empire, under the name of the circle  
of Burgundy. The principal rivers are  
the Scheid, Rhine, Maase, Moselle, Sam-  
bre, and Lis; and there are many fine na-  
vigable canals, which are of great advantage  
to the commerce of the country. The air  
is temperate; but the mouths of the rivers  
and harbours are frozen up in winter.  
The soil is extremely fertile in corn and  
pastures; and there are several fine ma-  
nufactories of lace, lawns, cambricks, ta-  
pistry, &c. See UNITED PROVINCES  
OF THE NETHERLANDS, and the pro-  
vinces under their respective names.

NETUNO, a handsome town of Italy,  
in the Campagna of Rome. It is but  
thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile  
soil. It stands at the mouth of the river  
Loracina, 24 miles S. of Rome. Lon. 12.  
29. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

\* NEVA, a river of Russia, which  
issues out of lake Ladoga, and falls into  
the gulf of Finland, below St. Peter-  
burgh.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the  
Brisgaw, seated near the Rhine, between  
Biele and Britech, 12 miles N. of the for-  
mer, and as much S. of the latter; sub-  
ject to the house of Austria. Lon. 7. 35.  
E. lat. 47. 47. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in  
Lower Austria, seated on the Danube,  
five miles from Vienna, with a famous  
monastery. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 49.  
13. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in  
the

## NEU

the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Enz, with a castle, 21 miles W. of Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 34. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of the duchy of the same name, subject to the Elector Palatine. It is 18 miles N. E. of Augsburg, and 40 S. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

NEUCHÂTEL, a territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Valengin, forms one principality, that stretches from the lake of Neuchâtel to the limits of the late province of Franche Comté in France; containing in length, from N. to S. about 12 leagues, and about six in its greatest breadth. By the death of the duc de Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchâtel and Valengin was claimed by Frederic I. king of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange; his right was acknowledged by the states of the country; and from him it descended to his great-grandson, Frederic-William II. the present king. The constitution of this country is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are Protestants, except in the two districts of Landeron and Cressier, where the Catholic religion is predominant. In 1519, this populous principality entered into a strict alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air is very healthy and temperate, but the soil not every where equally fertile; however, there are large vineyards, which produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of all sorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests, beside large trouts, and other good fish, in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, and industrious.

NEUCHÂTEL a handsome town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name; but it is a small place, containing not more than 3000 souls. It lies partly on the little plain between the lake of Neuchâtel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain; and some of its streets, in course, are very steep. At the commencement of the present century, commerce was almost wholly unknown in this town, as the ridiculous pride of its being deemed degrading generally prevailed among the inhabitants. This senseless prejudice is now, however, nearly extinguished. The chief article of exportation is wine produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed. Manufactures also of printed lincens and cottons have been established with success; and, within these few years, several merchants have raised large for-

## NEU

tunes. Many public works have been lately executed at Neuchâtel, at an expence far exceeding the revenues of this little state; but for these they are indebted to a private citizen, Mr. David Pury, who beside contributions, in his lifetime, to the amount of 40,000l. left his country heir to a fortune of 160,000l. he himself having none but distant relations.

Among these public works, are the new townhouse, and a superb causeway leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchâtel has a great and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons; the second consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. These two councils assemble regularly every month. The town is situated on the lake of the same name, 25 miles N. E. of Lausanne, and 25 W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

\* NEUCHÂTEL, or YVERDUN, a lake of Switzerland, which stretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchâtel, in a direction from S. W. to N. E. at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Bienné by a narrow outlet. Its shores, near Yverdun, are covered with country-houses.

\* NEUFCHÂTEL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It is noted for excellent cheese, and is commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 miles S. E. of Dieppe, and 75 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

NEUFCHÂTEAU, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxembourg, 20 miles N. E. of Secan. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

NEUFCHÂTEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vosges and late province of Lorraine. It is a handsome, populous, trading town; seated in a bottom, in a soil fertile in corn, good wine, and all the necessaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 23 miles S. W. of Nancy, and 150 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 47. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

NEVIL'S-CROSS, near the city of Durham, where, in the year 1346, David king of Scotland was defeated and taken prisoner by the English.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Kocher, 12 miles N. E. of Hailbronn. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

NEVERS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, with a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several fine buildings; particularly,

# NEU

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none but distant relations.  
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nd a superb causeway leading  
alley of St. Imier. Neucha-  
at and little council; the first  
of 40 persons; the second con-  
members, comprehending the  
is president. These two  
ble regularly every month.  
s situated on the lake of the  
3 miles N. E. of Lausanne,  
of Bern. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat.

CHATEL, OF YVERDUN, a lake  
nd, which stretches about 20  
th from the town of Yverdun  
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49. 46. N.

HATEAU, a town of the Auf-  
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o miles N. E. of Secan. Lon.  
49. 53. N.

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s, a considerable town of France,  
artment of Nièvre and late pro-  
Nivernois, with a bishop's see.  
in the form of an amphitheatre,  
ina several fine buildings; par-  
ticularly,

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ticularly, the ancient ducal palace, in  
which John Casimir, king of Poland, ex-  
pired in 1672. It is seated on the river  
Loire, over which there is a handsome  
bridge, and at the end of it a fine large  
causeway, reaching to the town. It is  
15 miles N. W. of Moulins, and 75 S.  
E. of Orleans. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 46.  
59. N.

NEUHAUS, a strong town of Bohemia,  
in the circle of Bechin, with a castle.  
Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

NEUHAUSEL, a small but very strong  
town of Upper Hungary; seated on the  
river Neytracht, in a marshy plain, 15  
miles N. W. of Comora, and 40 S. E. of  
Presburg. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 48.  
1. N.

NEWIN, or NEWIN, a town of N.  
Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a small  
market on Saturday. It is seated on the  
Irish sea, and is 20 miles S. W. of Carnar-  
von, and 249 N. of London. Lon. 4. 25.  
W. lat. 52. 52. N.

NEVIS, one of the Leeward Caribbee  
islands, in the W. Indies, divided from  
the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow  
channel. It has but one mountain, which  
is in the middle, very high, and covered  
with large trees up to the top. Here are  
springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much  
of the same nature as those of Bath in Eng-  
land. It is a small island, but very fruitful,  
and subject to the English. Lon. 62. 50.  
W. lat. 16. 10. N.

NEUMARK, a town of Silesia, in the  
principality of Breslaw, 15 miles W. of  
Breslaw. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in  
the duchy of Holstein and territory of Wa-  
geria, seated on the Baltic. Lon. 11. 0. E.  
lat. 54. 10. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in  
the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near  
the river Elbe. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 53.  
24. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in  
Lower Austria, with a bishop's see, a  
magnificent castle, an arsenal, and a very  
handsome park. It is 30 miles S. of Vi-  
enna. Lon. 16. 17. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Franconia and bishopric of  
Wurtzburg, seated on the river Sale.  
Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 40. 24. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of  
Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a strong  
castle, 15 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon.  
9. 55. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

NEUSTADT-VAN-DER-HART, a town  
of Germany, in the palatinate of moun-  
the Rhine, seated on a small chain of moun-

# NEW

tains, ten miles N. of Landau. Lon. 8. 9.  
E. lat. 49. 20. N.

\* NEWARK, a handsome flourishing  
town of N. America, in the state of New  
Jersey. It has an episcopal church, two  
presbyterian churches (one of which, of  
stone, is the largest and most elegant in  
the state) a court house, and a gaol. The  
town has the reputation of making the  
best cider in the world. It is nine miles  
W. of New York.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a borough  
of Nottinghamshire, with a market on  
Wednesday. It is seated on the river  
Trent, over which is a bridge into a small  
island made by the river. It has a good  
trade, and once had a handsome castle, now  
in ruins. Here, in the midst of troubles,  
which his own folly and baseness had ex-  
cited, died the inglorious king John.  
Here too, the unfortunate Charles I.  
after his defeat at Naseby, put himself  
into the hands of the Scotch army, then  
besieging Newark, by whom he was af-  
terward given up to his worst enemies.  
It is 17 miles N. E. by E. of Nottingham,  
and 124 N. by W. of London. Lon.  
0. 40. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

\* NEWBURN, the largest town in the  
state of N. Carolina, in N. America, the  
county town of Craven county. It stands  
on a flat sandy point of land, formed by  
the confluence of the Neus on the N. and  
the Trent on the S. the former being  
here a mile and a half wide, and the latter  
three quarters of a mile. Here is a large  
and elegant palace of brick, built by the  
province before the revolution, and on the  
pediment of which the arms of the king  
of Great Britain still appear. The epis-  
copal church is the only place of public  
worship. It is 499 miles S. by W. of Phi-  
ladelphia. Lon. 77. 5. W. lat. 35. 20. N.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of North  
Wales, in the Isle of Anglesey, with a  
market on Tuesday. It is seated on the  
river Brant, 15 miles S. W. of Beaumaris,  
and 257 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 27.  
W. lat. 53. 10. N.

NEWBURN-UPON-TYNE, a village in  
Northumberland, on the W. side of New-  
castle, inhabited chiefly by miners. Here,  
a part of the army of king Charles I. un-  
der lord Conway, was defeated by the  
Scotch in 1640.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkshire, with  
a market on Thursday. It is seated on  
the river Kennet, and is a large, well-fre-  
quented corporation, with a handsome  
market-house. It was formerly eminent  
for the clothing manufacture, but is much  
declined in this respect. Its poor are  
chiefly employed in spinning. Two  
battles

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battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I. and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644; in the first of which was slain the gallant and virtuous lord Falkland. Newbury is 16 miles W. of Reading, and 36 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

\* **NEWBURY, PORT**, a town of N. America, in the state of Massachusetts. The business of ship-building is carried on largely here. It is situated on the S. W. side of the river Merrimack, two miles from the sea, and 45 E. of Boston. Lon. 71. 5. W. lat. 42. 45. N.

**NEWCASTLE**, a town of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Tyvy. It is but a poor town, and its fine castle is now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. W. of Carmarthen, and 210 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

**NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE UNDER-LINE**, a large borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a rivulet, and had four churches now reduced to one. The castle whence it had its name, is quite demolished. It has a large manufactory of hats, and is 15 miles N. of Stafford, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

**NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE**, the largest and most populous town in Northumberland, situated between the Picts Wall and the Tyne, which is here a fine and deep river; so that ships of three or four hundred tons burden may safely come up to the town, though the large colliers are stationed at Shields. It is so secure a haven, that vessels, when they have passed Tynemouth Bar, are in no danger either from storms or shallows. It is defended by Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all vessels that enter the river. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gateshead, on the Durnam side, is one; and both were joined by a stone bridge, which had stood above 500 years. It originally consisted of 12 arches, but by the embankment of the river for the purpose of forming the quays on the N. side, they were reduced to nine. On this bridge were houses, which, in general, stood at some distance from each other. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of these arches, with the houses that stood upon them. This part of the bridge was rebuilt in 1776. The town rises on the N. bank of the river, where the streets, upon the ascent, are exceedingly steep. Most of the

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houses are built of stone; but some of them are of timber, and the rest of brick. Through this town went part of that wall which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts, after all their trained youth had been drawn from the kingdom to recruit the armies of their conquerors. The liberty of the town and the power of the corporation extended no farther than the gate upon the bridge, which, some years ago, put a stop to a terrible fire, which would otherwise, perhaps, have burnt the whole street of houses on that side of the bridge, as it did those beyond it. On the east side of this gate are carved the arms of the bishop of Durham, and on the west side those of the town of Newcastle. The town is defended by a strong wall, in which are seven gates, and as many turrets, with several casemates bomb-proof. The castle, which is old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town. Here is a very noble exchange, and the wall of the town, running parallel with the river, leaves a spacious piece of ground before it, between the water and the wall, which being well wharfed and faced with freestone, forms the longest and largest quay for landing goods that is to be seen in England, except that at Great Yarmouth. Here are four parish churches, beside one at Gateshead. St. Nicholas' church stands on the top of a high hill, and has a lofty steeple of curious architecture. It was founded in the reign of William Rufus, and modernized in 1783. Among the other public buildings is a mansion-house for the residence of the mayor, who is allowed six hundred pounds for the year, to maintain a proper state. Here is also a hall for the surgeons; a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel-men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and several charitable foundations, situated in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London, all the eastern, and most of the midland and southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; which, besides, exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones; and imports wine and fruit from the S. of Europe, and timber, iron, hemp, &c. from the Baltic and Norway. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. It also possesses manufactories of steel, iron, and woollen cloth; and in the town and neighbourhood are several glass-houses. The streets in the old part of Newcastle are unlighted and narrow, and

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built of stone; but some of timber, and the rest of brick. This town went part of that extended from sea to sea, and by the Romans to defend the inst the incursions of the Picts, their trained youth had been in the kingdom to recruit the their conquerors. The liberty and the power of the corporation no further than the gate bridge, which, some years ago, to a terrible fire, which would perhaps, have burnt the whole houses on that side of the bridge, not beyond it. On the east side are carved the arms of the Durham, and on the west side the town of Newcastle. The defended by a strong wall in seven gates, and as many towers, several casemates bomb-proof. The wall, which is old and ruinous, the whole town. Here is a exchange, and the wall of the running parallel with the river, a spacious piece of ground between the water and the wall, being well wharfed and faced with stone, forms the longest and largest quay for goods that is to be seen in England, except that at Great Yarmouth. There are four parish churches, beside one head. St. Nicholas' church stands on top of a high hill, and has a lofty of curious architecture. It was in the reign of William Rufus, destroyed in 1783. Among the public buildings is a mansion-house residence of the mayor, who is allowed six hundred pounds for the year, to in a proper state. Here is also a for the surgeons; a large hospital, for the contribution of the keel-men, maintenance of the poor of their city; and several charitable foundations, situated in the centre of the great London, which have for centuries supplied all the eastern, and most of the land and southern parts of the with coal. This trade has been free of great opulence to Newcastle; besides, exports large quantities of salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and hides; and imports wine and fruit from the S. of Europe, and timber, iron, &c. from the Baltic and Norway. Goods are sent hence to the Greenland. It also possesses manufactories of iron, and woollen cloth; and in the neighbourhood are several glass-works. The streets in the old part of the town are unlighted and narrow, and

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the buildings greatly crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handsome and commodious. The suburbs are chiefly inhabited by keel-men; a rough and sturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ships. Newcastle was made a borough by William the Conqueror, and the first charter which was granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239; but, in 1306, the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 400 years. Newcastle is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, and 271 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

\* NEWCASTLE, a town of N. America, in the state of Delaware. It was settled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, and was called Stockholm. It was afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam. When it fell into the hands of the English, it was called Newcastle. It contains about 60 houses, which have the aspect of decay. This was the first town settled on the river Delaware, and was formerly the seat of government. It is seated on the W. bank of the Delaware, 35 miles below Philadelphia.

NEWDIGATE, a village in Surry, five miles S. E. of Dorking. In the E. part of this village is a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epston.

NEWENHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of considerable height, in the N. Pacific Ocean, and on the W. coast of N. America. It forms the northern extremity of a vast bay called Bristol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaska is the southern boundary. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778, and lies in lon. 162. 24. W. lat. 58. 42. N.

NEWENT, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated near a branch of the Severn, eight miles N. W. of Gloucester, and 114 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

NEWFIDLER-SEA, a lake in Hungary, 17 miles in length, and six in breadth, and 20 miles S. by W. of Presburg.

NEW FOREST, a forest in Hampshire, situated in that part of the county which is bounded on the E. by Southampton Water, and on the S. by the English Channel. According to the plan taken

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of it in 1683 (the last on record) it extends from Godshill on the N. W. to the sea on the S. E. about 20 miles, and from Hardley on the E. to Ringwood on the W. about 15 miles. It has advantages of situation, with respect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinity to the dock-yards, superior to every other forest, haying, in its neighbourhood, several places for shipping timber. It was afforded by William the Conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants, and laid waste the country, for that purpose. His son William Rufus was killed in this forest, by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, a French gentleman, and which had accidentally glanced against a tree. The spot is pointed out by a triangular stone, erected in 1745.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island lying on the eastern coast of N. America, between 47° and 52° N. lat. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer-time is visited by the Eskimaux Indians. It has several commodious bays and harbours, and there are about 500 English families who continue here all the year, beside the garrison of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the fishing-banks to the E. of this island; for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the base, from E. to W. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit or cattle; upon which account the inhabitants have not only their clothes and furniture, but provisions, from England.

NEWHAVEN, a small town of Suffolk, whose market is disused. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ouse, and has a quay on the E. side. It is seven miles S. of Lewes, and 56 S. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

\* NEWHAVEN, a flourishing town of N. America, in the state of Connecticut. It lies round the head of a bay, about four miles N. of the Sound. Here is a university, consisting of one college, called Yale College. Newhaven carries on a considerable trade with New York and the W. India islands, and is 132 miles N. N. E. of New York.

NEWMARK, a town of Transylvania, seated on the river Meris, 36 miles N. of Claufenburg. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

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**NEWMARK**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 30 miles N. N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 32. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

**NEWMARKET**, a town partly in Cambridgeshire and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It consists of one well-built street, and has one parish in Suffolk, and another in Cambridgeshire; but the market-place, and all the street, are in Suffolk. It is the most celebrated place in England for horseraces. Charles II. built a house here, for the sake of this diversion. It is 14 miles E. of Cambridge, and 60 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

**NEWMARKET**, a small town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, four miles N. E. of St. Asaph.

**NEWMHAM**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is a corporation, and seated on the W. side of the Severn, eight miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 112 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

**NEWPORT**, a large borough of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor and burgeses. It is seated on the river Cowes, which is navigable to it for small vessels; but it is a place of little trade. It is 17 miles S. of Southampton, and 91 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

**NEWPORT**, a borough of Cornwall, whose market is difused. It is three miles N. of Launceston, and 214 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

**NEWPORT**, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a handsome free-school and a market-house; and is 17 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 140 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

**NEWPORT**, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Usk, over which is a handsome bridge; and has a good harbour, whence it has its name. It is 19 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 152 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

**NEWPORT**, a town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the foot of a high hill, near the seashore, and has a handsome church, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, &c. It is situated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles N. E. of St. David's, and 235 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

**NEWPORT**, a seaport of N. Ameri-

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ca, in the state of Rhode Island. Its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town, which lies upon a gradual ascent, and exhibits a beautiful view from the water. To the W. of the town is Goat Island, on which is a fort. In Newport is a handsome statehouse and an elegant public library. It is 80 miles N. E. of New York. Lon. 71. 6. W. lat. 41. 35. N.

**NEWPORT-PAGNEL**, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is noted for the manufacture of bonelace, for which it is a sort of mart; and it flourishes considerably on that account. It is 14 miles E. N. E. of Buckingham, and 51 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

**NEW RIVER**, a fine artificial stream, brought from two springs at Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by sir Hugh Middleton, a rich citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all its windings, is 38 miles and three quarters, and 16 poles long. It is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company, which is one of the most flourishing in the city. See ISLINGTON.

**NEWRY**, a considerable borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is the **NEWRY WATER**, having over it two stone bridges; and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which its has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford Bay. Newry is so much improved in its trade and buildings, that it is now the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

**NEWSHAM**, a village in Durham, situated on the Tees, five miles from Darlington. This being the usual ford over the river from the S. the bishop of Durham is met here, at his first coming to the see, when the lord of Stockbourn, just below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and presents it to the bishop, who returns it, and is then conducted along amid the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nunnery.

**NEWSOL**, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle. It is a handsome place, and at its upper end is a tower. In the castle is a church, covered with copper. Near this town are the greatest copper-mines in all Hungary; but the ore

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of Rhode Island. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world, and is situated on a gradual ascent, and extends to the water. The view from the water is beautiful. The town is Goat Island, a fort. In Newport is a lighthouse and an elegant public house. It is 80 miles N. E. of New York. Lon. 71. 6. W. lat. 41. 35. N.

**PAONEL**, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is on the river Ouse, and is noted for the manufacture of bonelace, for a sort of mart; and it flourishes on that account. It is 14 miles E. of Buckingham, and 51 miles N. of London. Lon. 0. 43. W.

**NEW RIVER**, a fine artificial stream, from two springs at Chadwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, and is the metropolis with waters finished in 1613, by Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, a rich citizen of London, who made his whole fortune in the undertaking this river, with all its windings, and three quarters, and 16 miles. It is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company, which is one of the most flourishing in the city. See ISLINGTON.

**NEWRY**, a considerable borough of the county of Down, situated on the bank of a steep hill, at the foot of which is the NEWRY WATER, having several stone bridges; and there is a canal over a navigable canal, by which has a communication with Lough and Carlingford Bay. Newry is much improved in its trade and manufactures, and that it is now the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

**NEWHAM**, a village in Durham, situated on the Tees, five miles from Darlington. This being the usual ford over the river, the bishop of Durham met here, at his first coming into the county, when the lord of Stockbourn, who was at the head of the gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and conducted him to the bishop, who returned him amidst the acclamations of the populace. Here was a nunnery.

**NEWHOL**, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle. It is a handsome town, and at its upper end is a tower. The castle is a church, covered with lead. Near this town are the greatest mines in all Hungary; but the ore

ore, after it is taken out of the mine, is melted 14 times before it is fit for use. It is seated on the river Grain, 10 miles N. of Chremnitz, and 50 N. E. of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

**NEWTON**, a borough of Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is an inconsiderable place, five miles N. of Warrington, and 190 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

**NEWTON**, a borough of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, whose market is dispersed. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 93 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

**NEWTON**, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Severn, seven miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 169 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 52. 21. N.

\* **NEWTON-BUSHEL**, a large town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Teign, 15 miles S. by W. of Exeter, and 188 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 50. 32. N.

\* **NEWTONSTEWART**, a town of Wigtonshire, in Scotland, situated on the river Cree, which is navigable for small vessels to within two miles of the town. There is a handsome bridge over this river, whose mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable salmon-fishery. Several manufactures have been commenced with success in this town, which is indebted for its rise and name to the noble family of Stewart earl of Galloway. It is 26 miles E. by N. of Port Patrick.

\* **NEWTOWN**, a village of Renfrewshire, in Scotland. It lies S. of Paisley, and is noted for several large print-fields.

**NEW-YEAR'S-ISLANDS**, small islands S. America, on the N. side of Staten, to which island, numbers of sea-lions, seals, and a species of vultures, resort, together with albatrosses, large petrels, and penguins. They are situated in about 54. 46. S. lat. and 64. 20. W. lon.

**NEYLAND**, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Stour, and has a woollen manufactory. It is 16 miles S. W. of Ipswich, and 57. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

**NEYTRACHT**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Neytra, 40 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 49. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

**NIAGARA**, a river of N. America, which forms the communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and runs from S. to N. about 30 miles. At the

entrance of this river, on its eastern shore, is Fort Niagara, about eighteen miles N. of which are those remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The waters which supply the river Niagara, rise near 2000 miles to the N. W. and passing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, receiving, in their course, constant accumulations, rush, at last, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 140 feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid that extends to the distance of about nine miles below, fall near as much more. The river then loses itself in the Lake Ontario. The noise of the Niagara Falls, in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard between 40 and 60 miles. When the water strikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height in the air, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the sun, when it shines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

**NIBANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 57 miles W. of Parma. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

**NICARAGUA**, a maritime province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatemala, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. E. by Costa Rica, and on the S. W. by the South Sea. It is 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the most fruitful provinces in Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is wholesome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

\* **NICARAGUA**, a lake of N. America, in the province of the same name. It is 200 miles in circumference, has some islands in it, and stretching from the city of Leon N. W. to S. E. communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan.

**NICARIA**, an island of the Archipelago, between Sacros and Tina, about 50 miles in circumference. It was anciently called Icaria, and extends from 27° to 28. 40. N. lat. It is full of rocks; the caverns of which, the inhabitants, who are very poor, make their abode. These people are of the Greek religion, about 3000 in number. They apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. "The richest men in the island," says Thevenot, "give their daughters to the best divers, who are tried before the maid and her father; and he who remains longest under water wins her." The women, he adds, "have

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the ascendancy; and as soon as the husband arrives from any place, in his boat, the wife goes to the seaside, takes the oars, and carries them home; after which, the husband can dispose of nothing without her permission."

**NICASTRO**, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples, 17 miles S. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

**NICE**, a county of Italy, bounded on the W. by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France; on the N. by Piedmont; on the E. by Piedmont and the territories of Genoa; and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, but has, for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792, it was conquered by the French. It is 36 miles long 18 broad, and contains about 120,000 inhabitants.

**NICE**, an ancient, handsome, and considerable city, on the confines of France and Italy, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a senate, which is a kind of democracy. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1792. It is very agreeably situated, four miles from the mouth of the Var, and 83 S. by W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

**NICE**. See **ISNIC**.

**NICHABURG**, a town of Persia, the largest and richest of Korasan, famous for a mine of Turkish stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles from Melched. Lon. 60. 21. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

**NICHOLAS, ST.** a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims formerly went from all parts. It is situated on the Meurthe, five miles S. E. of Nancy, and 168 E. of Paris.

**NICHOLAS, ST.** a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel; seated at the mouth of the river Dwina, on the White Sea, six miles S. of Archangel.

**NICHOLAS, CAPT. ST. OR, THE MOLE OF ST. NICHOLAS**, a cape, town, and harbour of the W. Indies, at the N. W. extremity of St. Domingo, opposite Bay Amable, Cuba, and commanding the strait between the two islands, called the Windward Passage. The harbour is greatly fine and convenient; it is about 2080 yards broad at the entrance; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, perfectly safe, even during a hurricane. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 19. 15. N.

**NICKENBURG**, a handsome town of Germany, in Moravia, with a strong castle, 27 miles N. of Vienna.

N I C

**NICOBAR ISLANDS**, the name of several islands, at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. The natives are tall and well-proportioned, with long faces, black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They are said to be a harmless good sort of people, and go quite naked, except a cloth about the waist. They have neither temples nor idols; nor does there seem to be any great superiority among them. They are excellent swimmers, and sometimes will overtake ships under sail. They live in little huts, having no towns, and the country is almost covered with wood. They have no corn, but a fruit which serves them instead of bread; and they catch plenty of fish. They are ready to supply the ships that stop there with provisions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and, in return, they take iron, linen, and tobacco. They extend northward, from the north point of Sumatra. The largest of these islands, which gives name to the rest, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Its south end is in lon. 94. 23. E. lat. 8. 0. N.

**NICOLAS, ST.** one of the most considerable of the Cape de Verd Islands, lying between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is about 75 miles in length. The land is stony, mountainous, and barren. Lon. 14. 10. W. lat. 16. 32. N.

**NICOLÒ, ST.** the most considerable of the isles of Tremiti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey, with a handsome church. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

**NICOMEDIA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, now called Ischmich, or Schmit. It was formerly a much larger place, as appears by the fine ruins. However, it is still a place of consequence; carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware; and contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 miles S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 30. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

**NICOPOLI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, famous for being the place where the first battle was fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396; when the emperor Sigismund lost the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, 130 miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

**NICOPOLI, OR GLANISH**, an ancient town of Asia, in Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, on the river Cerauna, 265 miles from Erzerum, and 225 from Cogni. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

**NICOSTIA**,

# NIC

ISLANDS, the name of  
at the entrance of the  
The natives are tall and  
sioned, with long faces, black  
ank hair, and dark copper-co  
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s, and the country is almost  
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which serves them instead of  
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provision, for they have hogs  
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S. ST. one of the most con-  
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75 miles in length. The land is  
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16. 32. N.

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has a harbour, defended by a  
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church. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 42.

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ne Danube, 130 miles N. W. of  
Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 44. 26. N.  
LI, or GLANISH, an ancient  
sa, in Armenia, built by Pom-  
eat, on the river Cerauna, 265  
Erzerum, and 225 from Cegni.  
5. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

NICOSIA,

# NIE

NICOSIA, a strong town of Asia, capital  
of the island of Cyprus, where a Turkish  
basha resides. It is delightfully seated  
between the mountain Olympus and a chain  
of other mountains. It was formerly well-  
fortified by the Venetians, but now the  
works are in ruins. It is about three  
miles in circumference; and there are  
plantations of olives, almonds, lemons,  
oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, in-  
teraspered among the houses, which give  
the town a delightful appearance. The  
church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic  
structure, which the Turks have turned  
into a mosque. It is 100 miles W. of  
Tripoli, and 160 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon.  
34. 45. E. lat. 34. 54. N.

NICOTERA, a seaport of the kingdom  
of Naples, with a bishop's see; 35 miles  
N. E. of Reggio, and 185 S. E. of Naples.  
Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

NICOYA, a town of N. America, in  
New Spain, seated on the coast of the  
South Sea, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles  
S. E. of Nicaragua. Lon. 88. 0. W. lat.  
10. 15. N.

NIDAW, or NIDOW, a handsome town  
of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of  
the same name, in the canton of Bern,  
with a castle; situated on the lake of  
Bienné, 15 miles N. W. of Bern, and 60  
S. W. of Zurich.

NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain, in  
Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40  
miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat.  
37. 26. N.

NIEMECZ, a strong town of Moldavia,  
between Socozwa and Cronstadt, being  
25 miles from each. Lon. 26. 16. E. lat.  
46. 38. N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland,  
which rises in Lithuania, where it passes  
by Bielica and Grodno: it afterward runs  
through part of Samogitia, and Eastern  
Prussia, where it falls into the arm of the  
sea, called the Curisch-balt, by several  
mouths, of which the most northern is  
called the Rufs, being the name of the  
town it passes by.

NIENBURG, a rich and strong town of  
Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick-  
Lunenbourg, with a strong castle. It car-  
ries on a considerable trade in corn and  
wool, and is seated on the river Weser, 30  
miles N. W. of Hanover, and 37 S. E. of  
Bremen. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

NIEBEN CLÖSTER, a town of Germany,  
in the circle of Lower Saxony and bi-  
shopric of Schwerin, three miles E. of  
Wittmar. It is the chief of a bailiwick,  
and was ceded to the Swedes by the treaty  
of Westphalia.

NIEKHUIS, a town of Germany, in

# NIL

the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of  
Paderborn, seated on the river Lippe, 20  
miles E. of Lipstadt. Lon. 8. 53. E.  
lat. 51. 50. N.

NIEPER. See DNIEPER.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of  
Mecklenburg, 15 miles S. of Schwerin.  
Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 53. 59. N.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in  
the middle Marche of Brandenburg, seat-  
ed on the river Fuyhre, 25 miles N. E. of  
Berlin. Lon. 14. 1. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

NIESTER. See DNIESTER.

NIEUPORT, a seaport of Austrian Flan-  
ders, six miles N. E. of Furnes, and 16  
N. E. of Dunkirk.

NIGER, a river, supposed to be one of  
the largest in Africa. Its rise and termi-  
nation are unknown; but its course is  
from E. to W. running S. of the em-  
pire of Cahna, toward Tombuctou, in  
the sands, on the S. of which country, it is  
supposed to be lost. The Africans have  
two names for this river; namely, Neel  
il Abeed, or River of the Negroes, and  
Neel il Kibeer, or the Great River. They  
also term the Nile, *Neel Sben*; that is,  
the Egyptian River; so that the term  
Neel, whence our Nile, is nothing more  
than the appellative of River, like Ganges  
or Sinde. So great is the rapidity with  
which the Niger traverses the empire of  
Cahna, that no vessel can ascend the  
stream; and such is the want of skill, or  
of commercial inducements among the in-  
habitants of its borders, that even with  
the current, neither vessels nor boats are  
seen to navigate. Even the food, which  
the bounty of the river would give, is in  
vain offered to their acceptance; for such  
is the want of skill, or such the ferdud  
dislike of the people to this sort of provi-  
sions, that the fish are never disturbed.  
In the rainy season, the Niger swells  
above its banks, floods the adjacent lands,  
and often sweeps before it the cattle and  
cottages of the shore-fighted or too-confi-  
dent inhabitants.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, ca-  
pital of the island of Falster, or Hulfier,  
in the Baltic, with a strong fort. It is 15  
miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12.  
7. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the  
province of Sudermania, W. of the Baltic,  
60 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16.  
40. E. lat. 58. 40. N.

NILE, a great river of Africa, which  
rises at the foot of a high mountain in  
Abyssinia. It runs first N. E. after-  
ward flows directly E. and enters the  
great lake Dambis, running through

and, passing among the rocks, the sight of it is almost lost. Then it runs toward the S. and then toward the W. passing toward its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the E. forming a sort of peninsula; after this it runs through the remaining part of Abyssinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; a little below which it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, forms the island called the Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but at present there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is seated the island of Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mokias takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its use, for it signifies measure. In reality they observe there every day, by means of a graduated column, the increase or decrease of the waters of the Nile; and thence the public officers regulate the proclamations they make of these events, at different hours, through the city. On some places of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of Sept. when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits, and above 18, but 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens, they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river affords plenty of fish, and breeds a great number of crocodiles, which are very large and dangerous. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almost gone off, they sow it with rice, which delights in watery grounds. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands; and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterward distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains. See NIGER.

NIMEGVEN, a large, handsome, and

commercial town of the United Provinces, capital of Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1679. It has a magnificent townhouse, and is seated on the river Vahal, or Wahal, between the Rhine and the Maese; 33 miles S. E. of Utrecht, and 70 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

NIMPO, a seaport of China, in the province of Chekiang. The streets are very narrow, and appear more so on account of penthouses over the shops. In sailing up to Nimpo, the ships pass by a town called Tin-hie, commanded by a citadel, built on a very high rock. The Chinese merchants of Siam and Batavia go thither yearly to buy silks; and they have a great trade to Japan, it being but two days sail distant from it. Lon. 120. 20. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

NINOVE, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S. of Naxia. It was anciently called Ios, from having been first planted by a colony of Ionians. It is about 35 miles in circumference, and is fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. A few years ago, a Dutch officer in the Russian service, who had occasion to visit this island, having found some antique marbles, persuaded himself that he had discovered the tomb of Homer; but as we have heard no more about it, there is reason to suppose he afterward renounced the pretension. "The regular manners, and the behaviour of these islanders to each other," says the count de Choiseul Gouffier, "with their kind treatment of strangers, revives an idea of the simplicity of the primitive ages. Men, women, and children, appear eager to do any good offices for travellers, without permitting their servants to share in their endeavours. This benevolent disposition is without any mixture of impertinent curiosity or interest, but is the genuine remains of ancient hospitality. An ingenious gentleman, who was lately on the island, experienced the truth of this representation. He could not prevail on any of them to accept the least pecuniary recompence for their trouble: they only required an attestation of the welcome he received, their character in this respect seeming to be what these honest people chiefly prided themselves in. It may be truly affirmed, that hospitality is the point of honour in the East; and that this virtue is constitutional

# N I O

own of the United Provinces, Gelderland, with a citadel, an e, and several forts. It is the peace concluded here in a magnificent townhouse, on the river Vahal, or Wa- the Rhine and the Maese; E. of Utrecht, and 70 N. E. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51.

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# N I S

tional in the Greeks: since we find it in modern, as well as in remote times, under their tyrannical government as well as in their republican ages; under the Chris- tian and Mahometan faiths, as well as un- der Paganism. The Greeks inherit hos- pitality from their ancestors; the Turks derive it from their religion." Lon. 25. 35. W. lat. 36. 43. N.

NIORT, a considerable trading town of France, in the department of the Two Sevrés and late province of Poitou. They manufacture druggets, ferges, and other coarse woollen goods; and their dry sweetmeats are much esteemed. It is 28 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 33. W. lat. 46. 10. N.

NIPHON, an island of Asia, the largest of Japan, being 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, containing 55 provinces. The chief town is Jeddo.

NISHNEI-NOVOGOROD, a populous town of Russia, in the government of the same name, with a citadel, and an archi- episcopal see. It is seated on a mountain, at the confluence of the Volga and the Occa, 280 miles E. by N. of Moscow. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 56. 34. N.

NISIBEN, or NESSIN, a very ancient and celebrated town of Asia, in Diarbeck; now only the shadow of what it was, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 38. 26. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

NISITA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of the kingdom of Naples. It is very fertile, and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It has a small harbour, called Porto Pavone.

NISMES, or NIMES, an ancient, large, and flourishing town of France, in the depart- ment of Gard and late province of Languedoc, with a bishop's see. There are several monuments, of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Ro- mans, is the principal. The Maison Quar- rée, or the square house, is a piece of archi- tecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Nimes was taken by the English in 1417. The inha- bitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. It is seated in a delightful plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle; 12 miles N. W. of Arles, 27 N. E. of Montpellier, and 75 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

NISSA, or NESSAVA, a town of Tur- key in Europe, in the province of Servia, seated on the river Morava. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689, and is

# N O A

20 miles E. of Precop, and 120 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 32. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

NITH, a river of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, which rises in the mountains to the N. W. and gives the name of Niths- dale to that part of the county through which it flows. A little above Dumfries, it joins the Cairn, and their united streams form a fine estuary in the Solway Frith.

NITHSDALE, a district of Dumfries- shire, in Scotland, in the N. W. part of the county. See NITH.

NITRIA, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the E. by the Nile; on the S. by the desert of Seta; and on the W. by St. Hilarion. It had former- ly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients, in which they carry on a great trade.

NIVELLE, a town of Austrian Bran- bant, remarkable for its abbey of cano- nesses, who are not confined within the walls, but may go out and marry whenever they please. Here also is John of Niv- elle, so much admired by the common people; which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near the clock, who strikes the hours with a ham- mer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a good manufactory of cambrics. It is 15 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

NIVERNOS, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nièvre, of which Ne- vers is the capital.

NIXABOUR, a town of Persia, in the province of Korasan, 80 miles S. E. of Meshed. Lon. 61. 32. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

NIXAPA, a considerable town of N. America, in New Spain, with a rich Do- minican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles S. E. of An- tequerra. Lon. 97. 15. W. lat. 16. 42. N.

NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, seated on the river Belbo, 14 miles S. W. of Alexandria, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

\* NOANAGUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district, on the S. coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a pira- tical tribe, called Sangarians, who cruise for merchant ships as far as the entrance of the

# NOR

the gulf of Persia. It is 300 miles N. W. of Bombay.

**NOCERA**, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles N. E. of Spoleto. Lon. 13. 49. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

**NOCERA-DE-PAGANI**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 15 miles S. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

**NOGENT-SUR-SEINE**, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Seine, 25 miles N. W. of Troyes. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

**NOGENT-LE-ROTHOU**, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Beauce; seated on the river Huisne, 35 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

**NOIR, CAPE**, a cape at the S. extremity of Tierra del Fuego, in S. America. Lon. 73. 3. W. lat. 54. 33. S.

**NOIRMOTIER**, a town of France, capital of an island of the same name, which lies in the mouth of the river Loire, is 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

**NOLA**, an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 10 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 28. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

**NOLI**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is five miles N. E. of Final, and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

**NOMBRE-DE-DIOS**, a town of S. America, in the province of Darien, a little to the eastward of Porto-Bello. It is now abandoned, and the trade is removed to Porto-Bello. Lon. 78. 35. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

**NOMENVY**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the river Selle, 15 miles N. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

**NON, CAPE**, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, opposite to the Canary Islands. Lon. 10. 30. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

**NONA**, a small but strong town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, seven miles N. E. of Zara. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

**NOORDEN**, a considerable town of Germany, in Westphalia, 11 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

**NOOTKA**. See **KING GEORGE'S SOUND**.

**NORCIA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and territory of the Pope. It

# NOR

is a sort of republic, and is seated among the mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Spoleto. Lon. 13. 4. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

**NORDBURY**, a fortress of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which has its name from its situation to the N. of the isle of Allen.

**NORDGAW**. See **BAVARIA**, **UPPER PALATINATE OF**.

**NORDHAUSEN**, an ancient imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is 15 miles S. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

**NORDKIÖPING**, one of the largest inland towns in Sweden, in the province of E. Gothland. It covers a large space of ground, being 10 miles in circumference; but the houses are small and scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. Its situation on the Motala is exceedingly picturesque. That river flows through the town, forms a series of cascades, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with houses and manufactories. At the extremity of the town it is navigable for small vessels. Here are many fabrics of cloth, some sugar-houses, one of snuff, 50 mills for grinding corn, and a brass foundry. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon-fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. Nordkiöping is 90 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 58. 18. N.

**NORRLAND**, a province of Northern Norway, included in the government of Drontheim.

**NORDLINGEN**, or **NORLINGEN**, a free imperial town of Germany, in Swabia. It is a trading place, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is seated on the river Aigre, 38 miles N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 11. 49. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

**NORDSTRAND**, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

**NORFOLK**, a county of England, bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean; on the W. by Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and the Wash; and on the S. and S. E. by Suffolk. It extends about 77 miles from E. to W. and 45 from N. to S. It contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market-towns, and 660 parishes; and sends twelve members to parliament. The face of this county varies less than in most tracts of equal extent in England. Not one hill of moderate height is to be seen in the whole county.

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public, and is seated among 20 miles S. E. of Spoletto. lat. 42. 36. N.

See BAVARIA, UP.

See BAVARIA, UP. NATE OP. SHN; an ancient imperial city, in the circle of Lower Saxony. The inhabitants are 12,500. It is 25 miles S. W. of Halberstadt. lat. 51. 45. N. LONG, one of the largest islands in Sweden, in the province of Smoland. It covers a large space of 10 miles in circumference. The houses are small and the inhabitants do not exceed 100. The situation on the Motala is picturesque. That river flows through the town, forms a series of cascades, and is divided into four principal branches which encircle several rocky islands. The extremity of the town is the best place for small vessels. Here are 100 mills for grinding corn, 50 mills for grinding sugar, and 50 mills for grinding corn. Corn is exported in great quantities; and a salmon-fishery employs many of the inhabitants. Nordkiöping is 15 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 58. 18. N.

LAND, a province of Northern Germany, included in the government of

NGEN, or NORLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, a trading place, and the inhabitants are 1,200. It is seated on the river Danube. lat. 48. 52. N.

LAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, which was discovered in 1634. Lon. 9. 15. E.

See BAVARIA, UP. NATE OP. SHN; an ancient imperial city, in the circle of Lower Saxony. The inhabitants are 12,500. It is 25 miles S. W. of Halberstadt. lat. 51. 45. N. LONG, one of the largest islands in Sweden, in the province of Smoland. It covers a large space of 10 miles in circumference. The houses are small and the inhabitants do not exceed 100. The situation on the Motala is picturesque. That river flows through the town, forms a series of cascades, and is divided into four principal branches which encircle several rocky islands. The extremity of the town is the best place for small vessels. Here are 100 mills for grinding corn, 50 mills for grinding sugar, and 50 mills for grinding corn. Corn is exported in great quantities; and a salmon-fishery employs many of the inhabitants. Nordkiöping is 15 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 58. 18. N.

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county; yet, in most parts, its surface is broken into gentle swells and depressions. At the western extremity, is a considerable tract of flat fenny land; and, on the east, a narrow tract of marshes runs from the sea, near Yarmouth, to some distance up the country. Several of the western hundreds, from Thetford northward, are open and bare, consisting of extensive heaths, the soil of which is a light sand or hungry gravel. The rest of the county, in general, is arable land, varying in its degrees of fertility. To the N. E. the soil is a light sandy loam, remarkably easy of tillage. The S. E. has a richer and deeper soil. The middle and fourth hundreds are in clay; and various parts yield chalk and marl. The products of the county vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty. Wheat is cultivated in the stronger soils. But turnips are more generally grown here than in any other part of the kingdom, and form the basis of the Norfolk husbandry. The peculiar excellence of this culture is, that the ground never lies fallow, as the turnips serve to prepare it for corn, beside fattening great numbers of cattle. Much buck-wheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere. Rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is likewise abundance of game, especially of pheasants. On the seacoast, herrings and mackerels are caught in great plenty; and Yarmouth, in particular, is noted for the curing of red herrings. The air of this county is sharp and piercing, which throws the seasons more backward than in other counties under the same latitude; but it is very wholesome, particularly in the inland parts. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. Its principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It is very hilly. Some of the valleys are tolerably large, but most of them are only deep hollows. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The whole island is covered by a very thick forest,

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checked with underwood. There are only five sorts of timber trees; namely, the pine, a wood resembling the live oak, a yellow, wood, a hard black wood, and a wood resembling beech. The pine is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The spring is perceptible in August, but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. The soil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive; and the air is very wholesome. In summer the heat is excessive. All the grain and European plants seed in December. From February to August may be called the rainy season. The winter, from April to July, is very pleasant; there is never any frost; but when the S. W. winds blow, the air is raw and cold. This island is well supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 200 feet high, and quite perpendicular. The want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience; and the vast number of coral rocks renders anchorage very insecure. The settlement is formed in Sydney Bay, on the S. side of the island, in lon. 68. 12. E. lat. 29. 4. S.

\* NORLAND, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Gestrikeland, Hallingland, Medelpadia, Hiemland, Herjedalis, Östergötland, and West Bothnia.

NORMANDY, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by the English Channel; on the E. by Picardy and the Isle of France; on the S. by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne; and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference. It is one of the most fertile in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but they supply that defect by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the first duke, and held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, and reunited to the crown of France; but the English still keep the islands on the coast of Normandy. It now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, and Lower Seine.

\* NORTH, the department of the

in France, including the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambresis.

**NORTHALLERTON**, a borough in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wiff, and is a large well-built trading place. It is 30 miles N. N. W. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 54. 23. N.

**NORTHAMPTON**, the county-town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, which has been made navigable to Lynn. Its principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, of which many are made here, and in other parts of the county, for exportation. The horse fairs of this place are greatly resorted to. It is a handsome well-built town, and has a spacious market-place. It had seven churches, which are now reduced to four. It was, in a great measure, destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It sends two members to parliament, and has a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought, in 1460, between Henry VI. and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner. Not far from Northampton is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 S. E. of Coventry, and 66 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 52. 11. N.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the N. W. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the N. by Lincolnshire; on the E. by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the S. by Bucks and Oxfordshire; and on the W. by that county and Warwickshire. It lies in the diocese of Peterborough; "is divided into 20 hundreds, containing one city, 12 market-towns, and 330 parishes, and sends nine members to parliament. The air of this county is very healthy, except in the N. E. part near Peterborough, which being surrounded and intersected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the fenney tract extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is, in a manner, proverbially regarded as a fine and pleasant county; an opinion, confirmed by the number of seats of the nobility and gentry which it contains. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods, which, like those in all other parts of the kingdom,

have been much diminished by agriculture; and though coal is brought into this county by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. Northamptonshire, however, possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the N. W. and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the S. The products of this county are, in general, the same with those of other farming countries. It is, indeed, peculiarly celebrated for grazing land; that tract especially, which lies from Northampton northward to the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle, and other animals, are here fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the dyers is cultivated in this part; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland: beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon. The county-town is Northampton.

**NORTH CAPE**, the most northern promontory in Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 26. 2. E. lat. 71. 10. N.

**NORTH-CURRY**, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Tone, is a pretty good place, and the markets are well supplied with provisions. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 134 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

**NORTHFLEET**, a village in Kent, on the banks of the Thames, one mile W. from Gravesend, and 21 E. of London. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. The present steeple was erected in 1717, and commands an extensive and beautiful diversified prospect. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

**NORTH-FORELAND**. See **FORELAND**.

**NORTHEIM**, a rich town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Brunswick, which carries on a great trade, and is a well-frequented passage. It is seated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, 45 miles S. of Hanover. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

**NORTHLEECH**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It has several almshouses, and a free grammar-school, and is 25 miles E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

**NORTHUMBERLAND**, a county of England, receiving its name from being situated to the N. of the Humber. In

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which diminished by agriculture. Though coal is brought into this river Nen, it is at a very Northamptonshire, however, considerable remains of its particularly those of Rockingham. N. W. and of Salcey and on the S. The products of here, in general, the same with the farming countries. It is particularly celebrated for grazing especially, which lies from northward to the Leicester-Horned cattle, and other here fed to extraordinary many horses of the large black breed. Woad for the dyes is this part; but the county is fitted for manufactures. The rivers are the Nen and Welland: it is partly watered by the Cherwell, and Avon. The is Northampton.

CAPE, the most northern province of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

CURRY, a town of Somersetshire, two markets, on Tuesday. It is seated on the river a pretty good place, and the well supplied with provisions. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 51.

PLEST, a village in Kent, on the Thames, one mile W. of London, and 21 E. of London. It is very large, and contains many monuments as ancient as the century. The present steeples were built in 1717, and commands an and beautiful diversified prospect. Quantities of lime are made, numbers of extraneous fossils dug up here.

FORELAND. See FORE-

FRANKFURT, a rich town of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony and duchy of Hesse, which carries on a great trade as a well-frequented passage. It is situated between the rivers Rhine and Main. Lon. 9. 42. N.

GLoucester, a town of Gloucestershire, a market on Wednesday. It is situated on the banks of the River Sever, 25 miles E. of Gloucester, by N. of London. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Lancashire, receiving its name from being the N. of the Humber. In the

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the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained not only the county now called Northumberland, but also Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland. It is seated in the extremity of England, next to Scotland, and is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the bishopric of Durham; on the W. and S. W. by Cumberland; and on the N. W. and N. by Scotland, from which it is separated by the river Tweed. It extends about 70 miles in length from N. to S. and 50 in breadth from E. to W. It contains 12 market-towns, and 460 parishes. It lies in the diocese of Durham, and sends eight members to parliament. The air of this county is not so cold as might be imagined from the latitude in which it lies; for its situation between two seas, in the narrowest part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the vapours of each; and for this reason the snow seldom lies long in Northumberland, except on the tops of high hills. The air is extremely healthful; and the people, who generally live to a great age, are seldom afflicted with sickness. The soil is various; the eastern part fruitful, having very good wheat and most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. The S. E. part abounds with pit-coal: the S. W. angle has very rich lead mines, but very little wood. This county is well watered by rivers, the principal of which are the Tyne, Tweed, and Coquet. Alnwick is the county-town; but the largest and richest is Newcastle.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the river Dane, and is a handsome place, chiefly noted for its salt-works. Vast pits of fossil rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised, partly to be purified on the spot by redissolving and boiling, and partly to be exported in its crude state. Most of the latter goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver; and the plenty and cheapness of this commodity have been principal causes of the great foreign commerce of that port. The clear annual duty received by government for Cheshire salt amounts to 200,000*l*. Northwich is 20 miles N. E. of Chester, and 173 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

NORTON, or CHIPPING NORTON, a corporate town of Oxfordshire, with a good market on Wednesday, for corn,

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cattle, and provisions. It is 12 miles S. W. of Banbury, and 74 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

NORTON SOUND, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of N. America, discovered by captain Cook in his last voyage. Lon. 162. 47. W. lat. 64. 35. N.

NORWAY, a kingdom in the N. of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is formed by nature into two divisions; namely, Northern, and Southern or Proper Norway, separated from each other by the small Swedish province of Herndahl. Northern Norway is a long and narrow slip of land, extending as far as Cape North, the most northern point of Europe, beyond 71° N. lat. and bounded on the W. and N. by the Northern Ocean; by Swedish and Russian Lapland, on the E. and by Sweden on the S. It is divided into Nordland and Finmark, and included in the government of Drontheim. Southern Norway is bounded on the N. and E. by Sweden, and on the S. and W. by the Northern Ocean. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys or Christiania, Christianland, Bergen, and Drontheim. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000. They maintain their own army, which consists of 24,000 foot and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery, and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. The horses which supply their cavalry are small, but strong, active, and hardy. Norway is blessed with a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelsfeld, at the command of Christian V. the great legislator of his country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Fredericstads; and the benefits of this code are visible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peasants in Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both living under the same government. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not insolent; never fawning to their superiors, yet paying proper respect to those above them. "Their principal mode of salutation," says Mr. Coxe, "is by offering their hand; and when we gave or paid them any trifle, the peasants, instead of returning thanks by words or by a bow, shook our hands with great frankness and cordiality." The same causes which affect the population of Nor-

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Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage; for, although in some places vegetation is so quick, that the corn is sown and cut in six or seven weeks, yet the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption. It is, however, exceedingly rich in pasture, and consequently produces much cattle. The fisheries, particularly on the western coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The principal fish, which dried and salted, furnish a considerable article of exportation, are the cod, the ling, and the whiting; their livers also yield trainoil; and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber spars, beams, and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine, which is produced by boring a hole in the trunk, and the wine distils into a flask placed under it. The twigs of the birch also, as well as of the elder and aspen, are given to horses in scarcity of fodder. The general exports of Norway are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber and planks, horses, and horned cattle, silver, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. Norway abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large, that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the bays are so small, that they appear like lakes. It was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hagen V. in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Snek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen VI. husband of the celebrated Margarer; and, at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof V. who dying without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death, it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric of Pomerania. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway has continued invariably united to the crown of Denmark. The capital is Christiania.

**NORWICH**, an ancient, large, and populous city of Norfolk, the capital of that county, with three markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It was surrounded by a flint-Roman wall, which is now much decayed. It is seated on the

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river Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable hence to Yarmouth, without locks. Although it is a place of considerable extent, the population is not so great as might be expected from that circumstance, as it contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. It is a city and county of itself, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, two sheriffs, 23 aldermen, 60 common-council-men, &c. Its noble cathedral was founded in 1096, on the translation of the bishop's see from Thetford to this place. There are, beside the cathedral, 36 parish churches, some of which were formerly covered with thatch; two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which commands a fine view of the city: this castle is the thirteenth house for the county, and the county gaol; the assizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Norwich has a good public library, a city and county hospital, a theatre-royal, an elegant assembly-room, and a Vauxhall in miniature. Here is also a lofty market-house of freestone, and a bridewell built of flints, remarkable for being beautifully cut into regular little squares, without any visible cement. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is still in existence as a workhouse. Here also is a free-school, founded by Edward VI. and several other charitable foundations. Near this city are the ruins of the castle of Kett, the tamer, by whose rebellion in the reign of Edward VI. the city was reduced to a ruinous state. Norwich long took the lead, in point of consequence, among the inland towns. For this it was indebted to its great manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds, which are still considerable, though somewhat declined, on account of the rivalry of the cotton branches, and in consequence of prohibitions in foreign countries. Norwich contains many opulent inhabitants and good buildings, particularly a very spacious market-place; but its streets (that of St. Giles excepted) are narrow and ill-disposed. It is 43 miles N. of Ipswich, and 109 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

\* **NORWICH**, a town of N. America, in the state of Connecticut, seated at the head of the river Thames, 12 miles N. of New London; at which place and Norwich the executive courts of law are held alternately. Here are manufactories for paper of all kinds, stockings, cloaks, and

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which runs through it, and hence to Yarmouth, without which it is a place of considerable population is not so great as expected from that circumstance. It contains a number of gardens within the walls. It is a city of itself, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a recorder, steward, two sheriffs, 60 common-council-men, &c. A hospital was founded in 1096, in honor of the bishop's fee from this place. There are, beside 36 parish churches, some which were formerly covered with churches for the Flemings, being meeting-houses, and a public chapel. It has a stately hill, which commands a fine view of the city: this castle is the three-shire county, and the county gaol; for the city being held at the time of the battle of Marston, Norwich has a good public hospital and county hospital, a theatre, an elegant assembly-room, and in miniature. Here is also a theatre of freestone, and a building of flints, remarkable for being cut into regular little cubes without any visible cement. The ruins of Norfolk had a palace here, still in existence as a workhouse, a free-school, founded by Edward, and several other charitable institutions. Near this city are the ruins of Kett, the tanner, by whose death the reign of Edward VI. was reduced to a ruinous state. Norwich took the lead, in point of commerce among the inland towns. For indebted to its great manufactures, bombazines, and stuffs of silk, which are still considerable, somewhat declined, on account of the competition of the cotton branches, and the effect of prohibitions in foreign trade. Norwich contains many opulent and good buildings, particularly a very spacious market-place; but that of St. Giles excepted) are all ill-disposed. It is 43 miles from London, and 109 N. E. by N. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 52.

NORWICH, a town of N. America, in the state of Connecticut, seated at the mouth of the river Thames, 22 miles N. of London; at which place and the executive courts of law are held. Here are manufactories of all kinds, stockings, cloaks, and

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and watches, chaifes, buttons, stone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work.

\* NORWOOD, a village in Surrey, situated on a fine hill, in the parishes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. It is a wildly-rural spot, and was, some years ago, a principal haunt of the gipsies. It is five miles S. of London.

NOTEBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Peterburgh, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It is strong, has a good citadel, and was capital of the province of Ingria, before Peterburgh was built. It is 25 miles E. of Peterburgh. Lon. 31. 9. E. lat. 59. 46. N.

NOTO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Sicily, capital of the Val-di-Noto. It was entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but the inhabitants built another town at some distance from it, which they called Noto Nuova. It is 22 miles S. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is delightfully situated on a rocky eminence, above the meadows bordering the Trent, crowned with its stately castle. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture; particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton. It has also a manufactory of coarse earthen ware. It has three parish churches, and meetings for the dissenters of different denominations. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut into the rock. Most of the houses in the market-place, and principal streets, have their fronts supported by lofty stone columns, which make a very handsome appearance, and at the same time afford shelter in bad weather. The streets are well paved, and, from their situation on a rock, always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by sea, and thence up the river Trent; and many coalpits, within three or four miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. At this town Charles I. set up his standard, at the commencement of the civil war, which terminated in the destruction of himself and of the constitution. Nottingham is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, two sheriffs, 18 common council-men, two chamberlains, and two coroners; and is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 123 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E. by the latter county, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the W. by Derbyshire. Its greatest length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth above 20. It lies in the diocese of York; is divided into eight hundreds; and contains nine market towns, and 168 parishes; and sends eight members to parliament. Being happily situated between the mountainous country of Derbyshire on the one hand, and the flat of Lincolnshire on the other, it enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and agreeable counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Sherwood, which is the only royal forest N. of the Trent; but the wood has in many parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted. A canal from Chesterfield in Derbyshire passes across the northern part of this county, and joins the Trent just as that river ceases to be its boundary. The chief products of this county are pitcoal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster harder than that of Paris, with which the inhabitants generally plaster the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them. Their other commodities are malt, wool, licorice, wood, fish, and fowl. Their manufactures chiefly consist of frame-work knitting, glass, and earthen-ware. The principal town is Nottingham.

NOVALLE, a small, rich, and populous town of Italy, between Padua and Treviso, 10 miles N. E. of the former, and 13 S. W. of the latter. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

NOVARA, an ancient, well-built, and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novarese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles S. E. of Verceil, and 25 W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

NOVA SCOTIA. See ACADIA and NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOVELLARA, a handsome town of Italy, capital of a small district of the same name, with a castle, where their sovereign resides. It is 17 miles E. by N. of Parma, and 20 S. by W. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, on the confines of the Milanese. It was taken by the Piedmontese in 1746, and

and is 21 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

**NOVI BAZAR**, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. On the 21st of September, 1788, the Austrian marshal Laudohn attempted to take this place by assault, but was repulsed. He succeeded, however, on the third of October following. Novi is seated near the river Orfeco, 72 miles W. of Nissa, and 203 S. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

**NOVIGRAD**, a small but strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a country of the same name, with a good castle; seated on a mountain near the Danube, 25 miles N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 56. N.

**NOVIGRAD**, a small but strong town of Dalmatia, with a castle, subject to the Turks; seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulf of Venice, 20 miles N. W. of Zara, and 17 E. of Nona. Lon. 16. 35. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

**NOVIGRAD**, a very strong place of Servia, subject to the Turks; seated near the Danube, 35 miles N. of Nissa. Lon. 22. 32. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

\* **NOU-KIAN**, a river of Asia; little, if at all, inferior to the Ganges. M. d'Anville conceived it to be the same with that of Pegu; but succeeding accounts have left no doubt remaining, that the Nou-Kian is the river Ava. See **AVA**.

**NOVOGOROD**, one of the most ancient cities of Russia, in the government of the same name. It was formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other Russian towns of the same appellation. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its territory extended to the N. as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the N. W. limits of Siberia. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, "Who can resist the gods and Great Novogorod?" But, in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to the arms of Ivan Vassilivitch I. grand duke of Russia. An enormous bell, denominated by the inhabitants *eternal*, and revered by them as the palladium of their liberty, was removed by their conqueror from Novogorod to Moscow. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and con-

tained at least 400,000 souls. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties exercised here by Ivan Vassilivitch II. but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until Peter the Great built Petersburg, to which favourite capital he transferred all the commerce of the Balti: that had before centered here. It now contains scarce 7000 souls; but a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a beautiful river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia, in which is the cathedral of the same name, in which several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novogorod is situated near the lake Ilmen, 125 miles S. by E. of Petersburg. Lon. 32. 45. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

\* **NOVOGOROD**, once a powerful independent republic, finally reduced by Ivan Vassilivitch II. in 1570, and united to the Russian empire, of which it now forms a government. The capital is of the same name.

**NOVOGORODECK**, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is large, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S. of Wilna. Lon. 26. 8. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

\* **NOVOGOROD SEVERSKOI**, a government of the Russian empire, comprising part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Desna.

**NOYA**, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the river Tamara, 15 miles W. of Compostella.

**NOYERS**, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Serin, in a valley surrounded by mountains, where there are a great many vineyards, 17 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 47. 39. N.

**NOYON**, an ancient and handsome town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. "It was sufficiently furnished with convents," says a French geographer, "before the reform of the 14th of February 1790. This town," he adds, "gave birth to the *100 famous* Calvin; and the followers of this *heresiarch* came to scrape the walls of the house in which he lived, in order to carry off some relics of it." Noyon was lately an episcopal see. It is seated near the river Oise, 22 miles N. W. of Soissons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

**NOZEROV**.

## NOY

**NOY**, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comté, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Salines, and 30 S. of Besançon. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

**NOYON**, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red Sea, on the S. by Abyssinia, and on the W. by Bornou. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and of the other rivers, it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. Money is of no use to trade in this country, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a small round seed called doca, or seff, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud walls, are very low, and covered with reeds. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid debauched people; but profess to be Mahometans. The productions of this country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, and sandal wood; and they send a great many slaves into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar.

**NOYON**, once a powerful independent republic, finally reduced by Ivan the Terrible in 1570, and united to the empire, of which it now forms a part. The capital is of the same name.

**NOYON**, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, is large, and seated in a vast plain, 125 miles S. by E. of Moscow. Lon. 32. 45. E. lat. 58. 53. N.

**NOYON**, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Serin, in a valley surrounded by mountains, where there are a great many vineyards, 17 miles S. of Auxerre. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 47. 49. 35. N.

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**NUMANTIA**, a town of Spain, in the department of Castile, then called Celtiberia. The inhabitants were celebrated for maintaining this town 14 years, when besieged by the Romans. The men, when they could hold out no longer, for want of provisions, killed their wives and children, and afterward themselves.

## NUR

burning every thing that was valuable. After this, Scipio Africanus demolished this place, in the year of Rome 620. The ruins of it are still to be seen at Puente-Guarar, on the river Douero, four miles above the town of Soira. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

**NUNEATON**, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Auker, was formerly noted for its abbey, and has a good free-school. It is eight miles N. by E. of Coventry, and 99 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

**NUNEHAM**, a village, five miles E. by S. of Oxford; remarkable for its Spinning Feast, an annual festival, laudably instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

**NUNWICH**, a village in Northumberland, near the confluence of the Symondsbourn with the Tyne, near which, a few years ago, were discovered five natural stone pillars, placed in a circular order, near eight feet high, and twenty in girth, supposed to have been Danish monuments, or Druidical remains.

**NUREMBERG**, or **NURENBURG**, one of the handiomest, strongest, and most flourishing places in Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, and a free imperial city. It is seated in a sandy, barren soil; and yet the inhabitants are so industrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flourishing state. It is about six miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, as also with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz, over which are 12 stone bridges, runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. Among the public buildings, the churches of St. Sebald and St. Lawrence deserve the greatest attention. The arsenal is one of the best in Germany, and the townhouse is greatly admired. The townsmen are divided into eight quarters, each of which has a captain. The government is aristocratical. The great council is composed of 200 persons, and the supreme council of 34 patricians, and of eight of the most reputable tradesmen. The burgeses have two excellent qualities; they are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts. Their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock-work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys; and they have also a famous academy for painting.

The anatomical theatre, and the public library, are also worth notice. With regard to the cleanness of their streets and the neatness of their houses, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the most fashionable modes. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics, as also the imperial crown, the imperial sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors, called the dalmatic, the golden surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, slippers, and hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of the emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. The ancient and superb castle or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is still standing at the extremity of the city. Here are four Latin schools, beside a famous college or university. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. Nuremberg, in process of time, has obtained a considerable territory, which is about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumference, and in which are two large forests. The manufactures of this town are conveyed all over Europe by means of two large fairs. The houses are built of freestone, and are four or five stories high. It is seated almost in the centre of Germany, 55 miles N. W. of Ratibon, 62 N. of Augsburg, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

NUYS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, seated on the river Erft, five miles S. W. of Duffeldorf, and 20 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

NYBORG, a small well-built town of Denmark, in the isle of Funen, seated on a commodious bay. Here are the remains of an old palace, in which Christian II. was born, and to the roof of which, as his biographer relates, he was conveyed, while an infant, by a tame monkey, and brought down unhurt. Nyborg is 10 miles E. of Odenfee. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W. of Carolia.

NYMBURG, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe. The Sax-

ons took it by assault in 1634. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

NYON, a considerable town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There are a great many Roman inscriptions here, and it is a trading place, seated in a good country, near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles from that city. Lon. 6. 12. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

NYONS, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, seated at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aigues, with a fine bridge of one arch, prodigiously high, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral spring, named Pontias, and some manufactories of soap and woollen stuff. It is eight miles N. W. of Buis. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

NYSLÖT, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Riga, or Livonia, with a castle; seated on the river Narova, among large marshes, 20 miles S. W. of Narva, and 60 N. of Wiburgh. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 61. 56. N.

NYSTADT, a small town of Sweden, in Finland. It is noted for a peace concluded here, in 1721, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden, and is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles N. W. of Abo. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 61. 10. N.

O.

OAKHAMPTON, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Oke, 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

\* OAKS CREEK, See CANIADERAGO.

\* OBAN, a village of Argyleshire, in Scotland, seated on the seacoast, to the S. of Loch Erive. Here is an excellent fishing station, with a customhouse.

OBASINE, a village of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limosin. It had lately a rich abbey, and is five miles S. of Tulle. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

OBDOACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Stiria; seated at the confluence of the rivers Achza and Traun, three miles below the lake Chienzee, and 35 W. of Gratz. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

OBERKIRCH, a town and castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, about three miles from Strasburg, to whose late archbishop it belonged. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

by assault in 1634. Lon. 15. 50. 10. N.

a considerable town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a canton of the same name, with a castle. It is a great many Roman inscriptions, and it is a trading place, seated in a country, near the lake of Geneva, from that city. Lon. 6. 12. 21. N.

ONS, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Vivarais, seated at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aiguës, with a bridge of one arch, prodigiously the work of the Romans. Here is a spring, named Pontias, and some stories of soap and woollen stuffs. It is 15 miles N. W. of Buis. Lon. 5. 44. 26. N.

OT, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Riga, or Livonia, with a castle; seated on the river Narova, large marishes, 20 miles S. W. of and 60 N. of Wiburgh. Lon. 29. 61. 56. N.

TADT, a small town of Sweden, and. It is noted for a peace conference, in 1721, between the emperors of Russia and the king of Sweden, and on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 15 miles N. W. of Abo. Lon. 21. 1. E. 10. N.

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OXHAMPTON, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Oke, 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

OAKS CREEK. See CANIADERAGO.

OBAN, a village of Argyllshire, in Scotland, seated on the seacoast, to the S. of Loch Eive. Here is an excellent fishery, with a customhouse.

OBASINE, a village of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limousin. It had lately a rich abbey, 5 miles S. of Tulle. Lon. 1. 45. 18. N.

OBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Stiria; seated at the confluence of the rivers Traun and Traun, three miles below the Chienzee, and 35 W. of Gratz. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

OBBERKIRCH, a town and castle of Lower Austria and late province of Alsace, about 10 miles from Strasburg, to whose late bishop it belonged. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 35. N.

OBERN-

OBERNDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the Black Forest. It is subject to the house of Austria; is divided into the Upper and Lower Town; and is seated on the river Neckar. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

OBERNBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle; seated on the river Inn, 15 miles S. of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

OBERWESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly imperial, but now subject to the elector of Triers. It is seated on the Rhine, 40 miles E. N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

OBOLLAH, a strong town of Persia, in the Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Busfarah. Lon. 45. 15. E. lat. 30. 15. N.

OBV, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in the desert of Ichimka, and running N. joins the Irtysh, near Tobolsk, and falls into a bay of the Frozen Ocean, called Obkaya, in about 63° N. lat.

OCANO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, 18 miles E. of Toledo. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

\* OCHILS, the name of some verdant and gently-swelling hills of Perthshire in Scotland, lying S. of Strathearn. Perhaps, they should be called Oak Hills, as, in former times, they were covered with oak.

OCHSENEURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and bishopric of Wurtzburg; seated on the river Maine, 10 miles S. E. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

OCCHA, a large river of Russia, which falls into the river Volga, near Nishnei Novogorod.

OCKER, a river of Germany, which rising in the S. part of the duchy of Brunswick, runs N. by the towns of Goslar, Wolfenbuttel, and Brunswick, and falls into the Aller to the E. of Zell.

OCZAKOW, or OCZAKOFF, a town and fortress, lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in New Russia, or the government of Catharinenslaf. It has been frequently an object of important contest between the Turks and the Russians, many thousands of whom, on both sides, have fallen in the different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm

by the Russians, on the 17th of December 1788, and was finally confirmed to Russia, by the subsequent treaty of peace. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 109 miles E. by S. of Bender, 50 W. of Cherfon, and 190 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 30. 50. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ODENSEE, an ancient town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, with a bishop's see; seated on a small river, which is not navigable, about two miles from the bay of Stegetstrand, and 75 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name, in Silesia. It runs N. through that province, and then into the Marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin. It passes by several towns; as Ratibor, Oppelen, Breslaw, Glogaw, and Crossen, in Silesia; Francfort, Lebus, and Custrin, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Sterin, Cammin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania.

ODER, a town of Silesia, seated at the source of the river Oder, 16 miles S. W. of Troppaw. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

ODERBURG, a town of Silesia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Oder and Elba, 10 miles above Ratibor. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Seltz, 20 miles S. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

ODTHAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a corporation, and is the place where David king of Scotland was kept prisoner. It is 24 miles N. E. of Winchester, and 42 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

OELAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, in Finland, about 62 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The air is good, and the soil fertile. Borekholm is the capital.

OELFELDT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Magdeburg; seated on the river Aller, 25 miles E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 52. 27. N.

OESEL, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, and at the entrance of the gulf of Riga, three miles S. of the isle of Dago or Dagho. It is about 74 miles in length,

## O H E

length, and so in breadth, and is defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia.

**OETING**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria. It has an old chapel, to which there is a great resort of pilgrims; is divided into the Upper and Lower town; and seated on the river Inn, eight miles N. W. of Burckhausen. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

**OETING, or OETINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Wurnitz, 12 miles above Donawert, and 35 N. W. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

**OETING**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, bounded on the N. and E. by Franconia, on the S. by the duchy of Neuburg, and on the W. by that of Wirtemberg. It is about 40 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S.

**OFFA'S DIKE**, an entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welsh. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

**OFFANTO**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It rises in the Appennine Mountains; passes by Conza and Monte Verde; separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra-di-Bari; and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. This river is the ancient Aufidus.

**OFFENBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the river Maine, five miles E. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

**OFFENBERG**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kintzig, 12 miles S. E. of Straßburg, and 28 S. of Baden. Lon. 8. 1. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

**OFFIDA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the marquissate of Ancona, 26 miles S. Loreto. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

**OHETEROA**, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is 13 miles in circuit, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. It is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the northward of it; yet its manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better die, the spears and clubs are better cut and polished, and the carving is executed in a better manner. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of the Society Islands. Lon. 150. 47. W. lat. 22. 27. S.

## O H I

**OHIO**, a river of North America, one of the most beautiful rivers in the world.

It has its source in the Allegany mountains, and is called the Allegany, till its junction with the Monongahela at Fort Pitt, when it first receives the name of Ohio. It bounds the state of Kentucky in its whole length; is a mile and sometimes less in breadth, and in its course receives numbers of large and small rivers. The only disadvantage this river has, is a rapid, one mile and a half long, and a mile and a quarter broad, called the Falls of Ohio, in lat. 38. 8. N. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, and the descent is so gradual, that the fall does not probably in the whole exceed twenty feet.

When the stream is low, empty boats only can pass and repass this rapid; their lading must be transported by land; but, when high, boats of any burden may pass in safety. Excepting this place, there is not a finer river in the world for navigation by boats. It falls into the Mississippi, in about 36° N. lat. At a salt spring near this river, very large bones are found, far surpassing the size of any species of animals now in America. The head appears to have been about three feet long, the ribs seven, and the thigh-bones about four; one of which is deposited in the library in Philadelphia, and said to weigh seventy-eight pounds. The tusks are above a foot in length, the grinders about five inches square, and eight inches long. These bones have equally excited the amazement of the ignorant and the attention of the philosophers. Specimens of them have been sent to France and England, where they have been found, upon comparison, to be remains of the same species of animals that produced the fossil bones which have been discovered in Tartary, Chili, and several other places, both of the old and new continent. What animal this is, and by what means its ruins are found in regions so widely different, and where none such exists at present, is a question of difficult decision. The superstitious Tartars attribute them to a creature which they call Maimou, and which they say usually resides at the bottom of the rivers; but as this is an assertion totally divested of proof, and even of probability, it has justly been rejected by the learned; and on the other hand, it is certain, that no such amphibious quadruped exists in the American waters. The bones bear a great resemblance to those of the elephant. There is no other terrestrial animal now known, large enough to produce them. The tusks with which they are equally furnished, equally produce

true

river of North America, one of the most beautiful rivers in the world. It rises in the Alleghany mountains, and flows to the north, till its junction with the Ohio at Fort Pitt, when it takes the name of Ohio. It is the largest river in its whole course, and sometimes less in its course receives numbers of small rivers. The only disad- vantage of the river is, a rapid, one half long, and a mile and a half, called the Falls of Ohio, N. In this place the river has a rocky bottom, and the descent is so rapid, that the fall does not pro- duce a whole exceed twenty feet. The current is low, empty boats only pass this rapid; their lading is transported by land; but, when of any burden may pass in receiving this place, there is not a boat in the world for navigation. It falls into the Mississippi, in N. lat. At a salt spring near the falls, large bones are found, far exceeding the size of any species of animal in America. The head ap- pears to be about three feet long, and the thigh-bones about two feet, of which is deposited in the li- brary at Philadelphia, and said to weigh eight pounds. The tusks are not in length, the grinders about four square, and eight inches long. The bones have equally excited the curiosity of the ignorant and the atten- tion of the philosophers. Specimens of the bones have been sent to France and Eng- land, where they have been found, upon examination, to be remains of the same species of animals that produced the fossil bones which have been discovered in Tar- tars, and several other places, both in the old and new continent. What ani- mal, and by what means its ruins are preserved in regions so widely different, is a question none such exists at present, is a matter of difficult decision. The super- stitious Tartars attribute them to a crea- ture which they call Maimon, and which usually resides at the bottom of the river; but as this is an assertion too weak of proof, and even of pro- bability, it has justly been rejected by the philosophers, and on the other hand, it is cer- tainly no such amphibious quadruped as the American waters. The bones have a great resemblance to those of the mammoth. There is no other terrestrial animal now known, large enough to pro- duce them. The tusks with which they are usually furnished, equally produce

true

true ivory. These external resemblances have generally made superficial observers conclude, that they could belong to no other than that prince of quadrupeds; and when they first drew the attention of the world, philosophers seem to have sub- scribed to the same opinion. But if so, whence is it that the whole species has disappeared from America? An animal so laborious and so docile, that the indus- try of the Peruvians, which reduced to servitude, and subjected to education, species so vastly inferior in those qualities, as the Llama and the Paca, could never have overlooked the elephant, if he had been to be found in their country. Whence is it that these bones are found in climates where the elephant, a native of the torrid zone, cannot even subsist in his wild state, and in a state of servitude will not propagate? These difficulties pro- duced the inquiries of Dr. Hunter, who, having procured specimens from the Ohio, discovered a considerable difference be- tween the shape and structure of the bones, and those of the elephant. He observed, from the form of the teeth, that they must have belonged to a carnivorous animal; whereas the habits of the elephant are for- eign to such sustenance, and his jaws to- tally unprovided with the teeth necessary for its use; and from the whole he con- cluded, to the satisfaction of naturalists, that these bones belonged to a quadruped now unknown, and whose race is probably extinct, unless it may be found in the ex- tensive continent of New Holland, whose recesses have not yet been pervaded by the curiosity or avidity of civilized man. To this circumstance we are probably in- debted for a fact, which is perhaps singu- lar in its kind, the extinction of a whole race of animals from the system of na- ture.

\* **OTCH, LOCH**, a lake of Inverness- shire in Scotland, extending four miles from E. to W. It contains some little wooded islands; and its waters flow through Loch Ness into the frith of Murray.

**OIRA**, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, 20 miles N. E. of Tarento. Lon. 17. 54. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

**OISANS**, a town of France, in the de- partment of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, 28 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 45. c. N.

\* **OISE**, a department of France, in- cluding part of the late province of the Isle of France. Beauvais is the episcopal

town. This department takes its name from a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine near Pontoise.

**OKEHAM**, the county-town of Rut- landshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a rich valley, called the Vale of Catmus, is pretty well built, and has a good church, a free-school, and an hospital. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 98 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

**OKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM**, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday; eight miles S. E. of Reading, and 32 W. of London. Lon. 0. 59. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

\* **OKOTOK**, one of the four provinces of the government of Irkutsk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean.

**OLDENBURG**, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the W. by the county of Embden; on the S. by the bi- shopric of Munster; on the E. by the county of Deimenhorst and the duchy of Bremen; and on the N. by the German Ocean. It is about 45 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, a marshy country, with fat pastures; but subject to great inunda- tions, which render the inhabitants very poor.

**OLDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. The church of St. Lam- bert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; and is seated on the river Hunte, 22 miles W. of Bremen, and 45 S. E. of Embden. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 53. 7. N.

**OLDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein. It is seated near the Baltic, 30 miles N. of Lubec. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

**OLDENDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Lunenburg; seated on the rivers Wenaw and Elka. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

**OLDENDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, six miles S. of Schawenburg. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

**OLDENZEL**, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel. It is 30 miles E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 57. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

**OLDESLO**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein; seated on the river Trave, 17 miles

miles W. of Lubec, and 25 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 18. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

**OLERON**, an isle of France, lying on the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge, five miles from the continent. It is 12 miles in length, five in breadth, and 30 in circumference; is populous and fertile; and is defended by a castle. In the reign of Richard I. this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws, which are called the Laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 46. 3. N.

**OLERON**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Gave, 10 miles W. of Pau. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 43. N.

**OLECKO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, 56 miles S. W. of Lucko, or Lufuc. Lon. 25. 10. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

**OLIKA**, a strong town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel. Lon. 26. 8. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

**OLINDA**, a town of S. America, in Brasil, seated on the coast, with a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portuguese retook it. Lon. 35. 0. W. lat. 8. 13. S.

**OLITA**, a handsome town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, on the road from Pampeluna to Saragossa, 20 miles N. of Tudela. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

**OLIVA**, a large and celebrated monastery of Poland, in Western Prussia, three miles W. of Dantzick. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded here in 1660, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

**OLIVENZA**, a strong and important town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the river Guadiana, 13 miles S. of Elvas, and 40 E. of Evora. Lon. 7. 4. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

**OLMEDO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Adaja, 30 miles S. of Valladolid. Lon. 4. 29. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

**OLMUTZ**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. The public buildings are very handsome. It is a populous, trading, and strong place, but was taken by the king of

Prussia, in 1741. In 1758, he besieged it again; but was obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the river Morava, 80 miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

**OLNEY**, a town of Bucks, with a market on Monday, and a considerable manufacture of bonelace. It is seated on the river Ouse, 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 54. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

**OLONE**, an island, town, castle, and harbour, of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 30 miles N. W. of Rochelle, and 253 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

**OLONETZ**, a town of Russia, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situated in the government of the same name, on the river Olonza, which falls into the E. side of the lake Ladoga. Lon. 34. 20. E. lat. 61. 26. N.

**OLONETZ**, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novgorod. In this government are some considerable iron works.

**OLSE**, or **OELSE**, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle, where the duke generally resides. It is 17 miles N. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

**OLSNITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and territory of Voigtland seated on the river Elster, 60 miles S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 27. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

**OLTEN**, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the bishop of Basle, and is seated a little to the N. of the river Aar, between Arberg and Araw. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

**OLYMPUS**, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It is one of the highest and most considerable mountains in all Asia; the top of it always covered with snow.

**OMBRONE**, a river of Italy, in Tuscany, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

**OMBRONE**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, three miles S. of Grossetto, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigiano.

**OMEGNA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Novarese, with a castle. It is a little to the N. of the lake Orta, and about five miles N. of the town of that name.

**OMER**, St. a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of

1741. In 1758, he besieged it, but was obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the river Morava, 11 miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. W. of London. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 49.

ONCE, a town of Bucks, with a market-day, and a considerable manufactory of bonelace. It is seated on the river Ouse, 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

ONCE, an island, town, castle, and fort, in the department of the Vendée, in the late province of Poitou, 30 miles W. of Rochelle, and 253 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 46.

ONETZ, a town of Russia, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral waters, situated in the government of Novgorod, on the river Olona, which is the E. side of the lake Ladoga, 20 miles E. lat. 61. 26. N.

ONETZ, a government of Russia, formerly in the government of Poland. In this government are considerable iron works.

ONELSE, a handsome, strong, considerable town of Silesia, where the duke generally resides. It is 17 miles N. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 51. 19. N.

ONETZ, a town of Germany, in the Upper Saxony and territory of the Elector, seated on the river Elster, 60 miles W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 27. 50. 40. N.

ON, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Soleure. It is seated on the bishop of Basle, and is 11 miles N. of the river Aar, 11 miles N. of Arberg and Araw. Lon. 7. 47. 16. N.

ON, a mountain of Turkey in Asia Minor. It is one of the highest mountains in all the country, and its top is always covered with snow.

ON, a river of Italy, in Tuscany, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

ON, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, three miles S. of the river Ombrone, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castiglione.

ON, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the Novarese, with a market-day. It is a little to the N. of the river Po, and about five miles N. of the town of Novara.

ON, a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the Vendée.

of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was anciently a small village, called Sithieu, and owes its name and importance to a saint, who built a monastery here at the end of the seventh century. The principal church, and that of St. Bertin, are magnificent, as is the late abbey of that saint. The hospital and the college are also worthy of notice. In 1677, the French took this town by assault, after the defeat of the army of the allies at Mount Cassel; and it was confirmed to them by the treaty of Nimeguen. About a league from St. Omer, is a great morass, in which are some floating islands, that may be directed at pleasure, nearly like a boat. They produce good pasture; and the trees that grow upon them are kept low, that the wind may not have too much power over them. St. Omer is seated on the river Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles N. W. of Aire, and 135 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 54. 45. N.

OMISC, an ancient town of Dalmatia, seated on the gulf of Venice, and at the mouth of the river Setine.

OMLANDS, a name given to the environs of Groningen, in the United Provinces.

OMMEN, a small town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the river called the Little Vecht, 17 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

OMMENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the river Ohern, nine miles S. E. of Marburg, and 45 N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

OMMIRABI, a river of Africa, in Barbary, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and crosses Tedles, a province of Morocco. It separates this kingdom from that of Fez, and falls into the Azamor, in the little gulf of Ommirabi.

ON, a town of Africa, in Egypt, otherwise called Heliopolis. It was formerly a very considerable place, and had a superb temple, dedicated to the Sun. At present it is almost ruined, and bears the name of Ainkems. It is seated near the river Nile, 10 miles N. E. of Cairo.

ONANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Orvietan. It is seated between Acquapendente and Pettigliano, five miles from each.

ONE, a cape of Barbary, in Africa, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

ONEHEOW, one of the Sandwich islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, five leagues W. of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea

but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the S. E. point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the sweet root called tee. Lon. 161. 0. W. lat. 21. 50. N.

ONEGA, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonez. It is 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and has a communication with lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg. The river has its source in Kargapol, gives its name to a country full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a principality; but it belongs to the king of Sardinia, as well as the province, which abounds in olive-trees, fruits, and wine. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, it being an open place. The French and Spaniards had possession of it in 1744, but were driven thence by the Piedmontese. They became masters of it again the next winter; but restored it at the subsequent peace. It is seated on a small river, 30 miles S. E. of Cogni, and 50 W. by S. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

\* ONEIDA, LAKE, a lake of N. America, in the state of New York. It is 10 miles W. of Fort Stanwix, and extends westward about 25 miles.

ONGAR, CHIPPING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 21 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

\* ONGOLE, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on a river, not far from its entrance into the bay of Bengal, and 829 miles S. W. of Calcutta. Lon. 80. 5. E. lat. 15. 30. N.

\* ONORE, a seaport of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, 393 miles S. by E. of Bombay. Lon. 74. 45. E. lat. 14. 10. N.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, 50 miles N. E. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

ONRUST, a small island in the E. Indies, lying at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. It is the place where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

ONTARIO, a lake of N. America, situated between 71° and 74° W. lon. and 41° and 45° N. lat. On its S. side it receives the waters of Lake Erie, by means of the river Niagara. It is about 600 miles in circumference, and abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. Near the S. E. part it receives the river Oswego; and on the N. E. its waters enter the river Iroquois; which

which river, at Montreal, takes the name of St. Lawrence.

\* OODOONULLAH, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, which is high and bold, and at the foot of a chain of hills. The situation is esteemed unhealthy, on account of the forests in its vicinity. It was the seat of the government of Bengal, under suhan Sujah, till he fell in the contest for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numberless ruins here, and in the neighbourhood, evince his passion for building; and the great extent of many of them affords a proof of his magnificence. There still remains a part of the palace, which, in his time, was nearly destroyed by fire. The zananah, the part inhabited by the females, was totally consumed; and a tradition prevails here, that more than 300 women fell a sacrifice to modesty on this occasion; none of them daring to save themselves, from the dread of being seen by the men. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the same prince, about 130 years ago, and famous for the victory gained over Meer Cossim, in 1764, by the late Major Adams. Oodoonullah is 82 miles N. by W. of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87. 55. E. lat. 24. 58. N.

OONALASHKA, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by captain Cook in his last voyage. The native inhabitants of this island are, to all appearances, a very peaceable people, having been much polished by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beside this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut; but the soles and upper leather are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even seaweed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument, except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, and make their clothes, and also work very curious embroidery. They use, instead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoe-

makers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatness and perfection in most of their works, that shows they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perseverance. Lon. 165. 0. W. lat. 53. 5. N.

OOSTBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the island of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Borkholm.

OPORTO, or PORTO, a rich and handsome seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a bishop's see. It is by nature almost impregnable. It is noted for its strong wines; and large quantities are exported hence to England; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douro, which forms an excellent harbour, and is 147 miles N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 21. W. lat. 41. 10. N.

OPPELEN, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle and a fine hospital. The chief tribunal of justice, and the first consistory of Silesia, were settled here in 1742. It is seated on the river Oder, in a pleasant plain, 40 miles N. of Troppaw, and 35 S. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name; seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S. of Mentz, and 12 N. of Worms. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

OPPIDO, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 19. N.

ORACH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, near the river Drina, 60 miles S. W. of Belgrade.

ORAN, a strong and important seaport of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tremesen, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, almost opposite Carthage, in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and well fortified; but commanded by the adjacent hills. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken by the Algerines in 1703. In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. On the 8th of October 1790, this place was so effectually destroyed by an earthquake, that nothing but the exterior walls were left standing. Two thousand persons

# ORA

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both strong and beautiful.  
Indeed, a neatness and perfection  
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Lon. 165. 0. W. lat. 53. 5. N.  
RG, a town of Dutch Flan-  
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n. 3. 29. E. lat. 51. 22. N.  
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ennines, 25 miles N. E. of Reg-  
on. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 19. N.  
H, a town of Turkey in Europe,  
a, near the river Drino, 60 miles  
f Belgrade.

, a strong and important seaport  
ry, in the kingdom of Tremesen,  
eral forts, and an excellent har-  
is seated partly on the side of a  
partly in a plain, almost opposite  
ena, in Spain. It is about a  
a half in circumference, and well  
; but commanded by the adjacent  
t was taken by the Spaniards in  
d retaken by the Algerines in  
In 1732, the Spaniards became  
of it again, and have kept it ever  
On the 8th of October 1790, this  
as so effectually destroyed by an  
ake, that nothing but the exterior  
ere left standing. Two thousand  
persons

# ORB

persons perished on this occasion. The  
bey of Mascara took advantage of the dis-  
tressed state of the garrison, to attack it  
with a considerable force, but was com-  
pelled to retire with great loss, after three  
obstinate attacks. It is 125 miles W. by  
S. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 8. W. lat. 36. 2. N.

ORANGE, an ancient and considerable  
town of France, in the department of  
Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It  
was an important place in the time of the  
Romans. The triumphal arch, visited  
by all connoisseurs, and which is 200  
paces from the town, was formerly within  
its limits. This arch, which was much  
damaged in 1707 and 1709, was erected  
by Caius Marius and Caius Lutatius  
Catulus, after the victory which they ob-  
tained over the Cimbri and Teutones. Here  
are also the remains of a fine amphit-  
heatre, some aqueducts, &c. which  
escaped the fury of the Goths and Sara-  
cens. The fortifications were demolished  
by Lewis XIV. in 1682. Orange is the  
capital of a principality of the same name,  
about seven leagues long and five broad.  
It was given by Charlemagne, in 793, to  
William au Cornet, as a reward for his  
military services. Possessed successively  
by the houses of Baux and Chalons, it de-  
volved, in 1531, on that of Nassau, origin-  
ally of Germany, and celebrated in the  
history of the Netherlands. It was pos-  
sessed by William III. king of England,  
who dying in 1702, Frederic-William,  
king of Prussia, claimed this principality  
as his heir. Lewis XIV. had seized it  
during the war with king William. He  
exchanged it, however, by the treaty of  
Utrecht, in 1713, with the king of Prussia,  
for the town of Gueldres; but subject to  
a compensation to the prince of Nassau-  
Dierz, whom king William had named  
his heir. The city of Orange was an  
episcopal see before the late revolution. It  
is seated in a fine plain, on the little river  
Aigues, 12 miles N. of Avignon, and 50  
N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat.  
44. 9. N.

ORANGEBURG, a magnificent palace  
of Germany, in the electorate of Bran-  
denburg, seated on the river Havel, near  
Berlin. It is a pleasure-house of the  
king of Prussia.

ORATAVIA, the capital of the island of  
Teneriff, one of the largest of the Ca-  
naries, in the Atlantic Ocean, 150 miles  
W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 20.  
W. lat. 28. 23. N.

ORBALSAN, a town of Piedmont, be-  
tween Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7. 30. E.  
lat. 45. 2. N.

# ORC

ORBE, an ancient, handsome, and  
pleasant town of Switzerland, in the Pays  
de Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick, whose  
sovereignty is divided between the can-  
tons of Bern and Friburg. It is seated on  
a river of the same name. Its romantic  
situation, the boldness of the single-arched  
bridge projecting over the Orbe, the wild  
scenery on the banks of that river, its fre-  
quent cataracts, and the various pictu-  
resque views in the neighbourhood, are  
the admiration of all travellers. Orbe is  
24 miles S. W. of Friburg, and 40 S. W.  
of Bern. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 46. 49. N.

ORBATELLO, a strong town of Italy  
in Tuscany, and in the Siennese. It has  
a good harbour, defended by several forts,  
and is seated near the river Albegna and  
the sea, 58 miles S. by W. of Siena,  
and 85 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 10. E.  
lat. 42. 18. N.

ORBRE, a river of France, which rises  
in the mountains of the Cevennes, waters  
Beziers, and falls into the gulf of Lyons,  
five miles below that town.

ORCADES, or ORKNEYS, a cluster of  
islands on the N. of Scotland, from which  
they are separated by a channel, 20 miles  
in length, and 10 in breadth. They are  
about 26 in number, of which one greatly  
exceeds the others in extent. Thus, like  
the principal one of Shetland, is dignified  
with the appellation of the Mainland: it  
is also frequently called Pomona. See  
MAINLAND. Beyond this island, to the  
N. E. are seen, among others, Rowley  
and Westra, Shappintha and Eda, Sron-  
sa, Sanda, and N. Ronaldha. To the S.  
appear the isles of Hoy and S. Ronaldha,  
with others of inferior note. The cur-  
rents and tides which flow between these  
islands are extremely rapid and danger-  
ous; and, near the small isle of Swinna  
are two whirlpools, that have been known  
to snatch in boats and light vessels, which  
were instantly swallowed up. The strait,  
called Pentland Frith, which divides  
these islands from Caithnessshire, is like-  
wise very dangerous to those who are  
not well acquainted with the tides and  
currents; especially in passing the Pen-  
tland Skerries, a cluster of rocks that lie in  
the E. entrance of the frith. Springs of  
pure water are found in all the moun-  
tainous parts of these islands; and there  
are numerous lakes and rivulets abound-  
ing in fish. The heath, on these moun-  
tains, shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c.  
but here are neither partridges, hares, nor  
foxes. There are numbers of sheep and  
small black cattle. The products of the  
vallies and plains are bear (an inferior  
kind

kind of barley) and oats, but no other sort of grain. The climate of these islands is unfavourable; although they do not suffer so much from frost and snow, as might be supposed from their northerly position. In general, the air is moist; and they are often visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. Their longest day is 19 hours and a half; their shortest four and a half. Thus, for about three weeks in midsummer, they enjoy the sight of the sun, almost without intermission; but, for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of day is supplied partly by the moonlight. But the radiance of the Aurora borealis contributes still more effectually to supply this want. The almost constant coruscations of these meteors are, indeed, sublimely beautiful; and we, who only see the extremities of these northern phenomena, have but a faint idea of their splendour and their motions. See SHETLAND. The inhabitants are robust and hardy; those of superior rank, distinguished for politeness and hospitality; and the inferior class, in general, active and industrious. The principal trade of these islands, is with Leith, Hamburg, and Bergen. Their chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The churches are numerous; but the office of a minister is truly laborious, the parochial duty being often extended to several distant islands, separated from each other by dangerous seas. This general account of the Orkney Islands will serve equally for those of Shetland, although the latter lie still further north.

**ORCHIES**, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, 14 miles S. E. of Lille. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

**ORCHILLA**, an island of the Caribbean Sea, 80 miles N. of the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, and 160 E. by S. of Curaçao. Lon. 67. 20. W. lat. 12. 0. N.

**ORDINGE**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the river Rhine, near Meurs.

**ORDUNNA**, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Biscay, seated in a valley, surrounded by high mountains, 20 miles S. W. of Bilbao. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 43. 11. N.

**OREBRO**, a town of Sweden, capital

of the province of Nericia, in Sweden Proper, seated near the western extremity of lake Hielmar. On a small island, in the middle of the town, formed by two branches of the Swart, stands the castle, formerly a royal residence. Here are manufactories of fire-arms, cloth, and tapestry; and they carry on a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular, to that capital. Orebro is 95 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 12. E. lat. 59. 12. N.

**OREGRUND**, a seaport of Sweden, seated on the coast of Uppland, in the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Giften, 60 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

**\* OREL**, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same, is seated on the rivers Occa and Orel, 207 miles S. W. by S. of Moscow. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

**\* ORELLANA**. See AMAZONS, RIVER OF.

**\* ORENBURGH**, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. Orenburgh, its capital, is seated on the river Ural, formerly called the Yaik, 740 miles E. by S. of Moscow. Lon. 55. 0. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

**ORENSE**, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a handsome bridge of one arch, 47 miles S. E. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 36. W. lat. 42. 19. N.

**ORFA**, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and is a place of very good trade. They deal in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made there. It has a stately castle on a hill, and is seated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 100 S. W. of Diarbekar. Lon. 38. 20. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

**ORFORD**, a seaport and borough of Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the seacoast, between two channels, and was formerly a good fishing-town, but has lost its trade. Here is a handsome church, whose steeple is a sea-mark; and near it are the ruins of an old castle; as also of a priory, St. George's chapel, and a house where seamen's wives used to pray for the safety of their husbands. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, a portman, and 12 burgesses; but though it is said to have been

once

see of Nericia, in Sweden near the western extremity of the island. On a small island, in the town, formed by two small islands, stands the castle, the residence. Here are manufactures of arms, cloth, and tapestry, on a considerable trade. It is across the lakes Hielmar by means of the canal of Argung iron, vitriol, and red paint, to that capital. Orebro is 95 miles S. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 12. N.

ORF, a seaport of Sweden, in the coast of Upland, in the gulf opposite the small island of Huelmar. Lon. 15. 12. N.

ORF, a government of Russia, once of the government of Biegora, of the same, is seated on the coast of the Baltic, 207 miles S. W. of Moscow. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

ORF. See AMAZONS, RIVER.

ORF, one of the two principal governments of Ufa, in Russia, its capital, is seated on the coast, formerly called the Yaik, by S. of Moscow. Lon. 55. 46. N.

ORF, an ancient town of Spain, in the bishop's see. It is famous for its baths, and is seated at the foot of the river Minho, over a handsome bridge of one arch, by E. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 42. 19. N.

ORF, a considerable town of Asia, in the Turkish dominions, formerly belonged to Persia, and is of very good trade. They are of several sorts, some of which are made there. It has a stately hill, and is seated on the river 83 miles N. E. of Aleppo, W. of Diarbekir. Lon. 38. 6. 50. N.

ORF, a seaport and borough of the coast of Monday. It is on the coast, between two channels, formerly a good fishing-place, but has lost its trade. Here is a church, whose steeple is a sea-mark, near it are the ruins of a castle, also of a priory, St. George's, where seamen's wives are for the safety of their husbands, a corporation, governed by a mayor, a portman, and 12 burgesses, though it is said to have been once

once very large, and to have had 12 churches, it has now only about 300 mean houses. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Ipswich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 49. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

ORGANFORD, a village, near Poole, in Dorsetshire, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of pennyroyal, here called organ, that is produced in the neighbourhood.

ORGAN, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S. of Toledo, with a castle. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

ORGELET, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comté, seated at the source of the river Valouse, 30 miles N. by E. of Bourg. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles S. of Granada. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 36. 43. N.

ORIA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, formerly a considerable place, but of small account now, though it has a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lon. 17. 48. E. lat. 40. 39. N.

ORIENT, or PORT L'ORIENT, a regular and handsome town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, built in 1720, by the French E. India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, which is defended by a citadel, opposite Port Louis, and at the bottom of the same bay, can contain but a small number of men of war. This port is frequented by the ships of the United States of America. The English attempted to become masters of it 1746, but miscarried. It is five miles from Hennebont. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 47. 46. N.

ORIGUELA, a considerable town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is commanded by a citadel built on a rock, and seated on the river Segura, 33 miles N. of Carthagena. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

ORIO, a town of Spain, seated on the coast of Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the river Orío, eight miles S. W. of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2. 19. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

\* ORISSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded by Bahar and Bengal on the N. by Berar on the W. by Golconda on the S. and the bay of Bengal on the E. The district of Midnapour, in this province, is subject to the English E. India Company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Maharrattas.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of the island of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is large, and

well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air. It is seated on the western coast, on a bay of the same name, 41 miles N. W. of Cagliari. Lon. 8. 51. E. lat. 40. 1. N.

\* ORKNEY ISLANDS. See ORKNEY ISLANDS.

ORLAMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxony. It is seated on the river Sala, opposite the mouth of the Orla, 50 miles S. W. of Leipsick. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N. coast of Sicily, 15 miles W. of Patti.

ORLEANS, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Loiret. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a plentiful country. Orleans is the capital.

ORLEANS, a large, ancient, rich, and handsome city of France, capital of the department of Loiret and late province of Orleans. It is built in the form of an oval, and is supposed to contain 40,000 souls. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. It has stood two memorable sieges; the first, in 451, against the formidable Attila; the second, in 1428, against the English; which last was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans, whose history is so well known. The principal church, in that part of it, which is finished, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Jesus Christ was considered as the first canon of its late chapter, and, as such, had a double share in all the distributions, which was given to the Hotel Dieu. The streets of Orleans are spacious, neat, and pleasant. That of the fauxbourg of Paris is of a prodigious length. The commerce consists in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. One year with another, 100,000 cwts. of loaf sugar are sent from Orleans; great part of which is taken by the merchants of Paris. Sheep-skins, and stockings, both knit and woven, form also a considerable article of trade. This city is an episcopal see. It has a society of natural philosophy, natural history, &c. and a public library. The environs are very pleasant; particularly the fauxbourg or suburb of Olivet, which is on the left side of the Loire, and has a communication with the city by a bridge, the boldness and lightness of which are equally admired. It was built by Lewis XV. and consists of nine arches; the centre one of which is 100 feet wide. On this bridge was placed the

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the unfortunate Joan of Arc, with boots and spurs like a knight, on her knees before the Virgin, who has Jesus Christ in her arms, as if going to lay him in his tomb; and opposite to Joan, in the same posture is Charles VII. These figures (the execution and superstition of which are equally contemptible) were taken from the old demolished bridge. Orleans is seated on the river Loire, 30 miles N. E. of Blois, and 60 S. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

\* ORLEANS, CANAL OF, commences at the river Loire, about two leagues above Orleans, crosses the forest of Orleans, joins the Loire near Montargis, and passing by Orleans, falls into the Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30 locks in its course, which is about 18 leagues in extent.

ORLEANS, FOREST OF, near the city of that name, containing 100,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the most considerable forests in France; and the sales of its timber and underwood produce annually 100,000 livres.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of Louisiana. It was built in the time of the regency of the duke of Orleans. On the 10th of March 1793, seven eighths of this city were destroyed by fire; but great progress has been since made in rebuilding it. It is seated on the E. side of the Mississippi, 104 miles from its mouth. Lon. 89. 43. W. lat. 30. 2. N.

ORLEANS, an island and town of N. America, in Canada, a little to the E. of Quebec. Lon. 69. 40. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

ORMOND, the northern division of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland.

ORMSKIRK, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 206 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 53. 57. N.

ORMUS, a small island of Asia, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia. Here is neither fresh water nor grass, it being a kind of salt, sulphureous soil. It was taken, in 1507, by the Portuguese, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a vast number of merchants, who were extremely rich. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garrison in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before; however, it is the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodious-

## O R T

ness of the harbour. It is now almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56. 25. E. lat. 27. 20. N.

\* ORNANS, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche-Comté. In its vicinity is a well, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country. The fishes which it disgorges are called *umbræ*. There is a similar well about a league from Vesoul. Ornans is seated on the Louve, eight miles S. E. of Besançon.

\* ORNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the English Channel, eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

ORONOKO, a river of S. America, which rises in Popayan, near the Pacific Ocean; and, after a course of 754 leagues, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in 9° N. lat. where its impetuosity is so great, that it stems the most powerful tides, and preserves the freshness of its waters to the distance of 12 leagues out at sea.

\* ORONSA, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, seven miles W. of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E. of Placentia, and 50 W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

OROPESA, a town of S. America, in Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 740 miles from Lima, and 150 N. E. of Potosi. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 18. 0. S.

\* ORR, a river of Scotland, which rises near New Galloway, in Kirkcudbrightshire, and watering the town of Orr, flows southward into the Solway Frith.

ORSOVA, a town in the Banat of Temeswar, seated on the N. side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade. It is subject to the Turks. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

ORSOV, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, taken, in 1672, by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 20 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

ORTA, or ORTI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Tiber, 10 miles E. of Viterbo, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 37. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

ORTEGAL,

# ORT

harbour. It is now almost  
it produces nothing but salt,  
times is two inches deep upon  
of the earth. Lon. 56. 25. E.  
N.

ORT, a town of France, in the  
of Doubs and late province of  
onté. In its vicinity is a well,  
ing the time of great rains,  
such a manner as to inundate  
country. The fishes which  
are called *unbiers*. There is a  
about a league from Vesoul.  
ated on the Louve, eight miles  
Angon.

ORT, a department of France,  
ides the late province of Perche  
f that of Normandy. It takes  
om a river, which falls into the  
annel, eight miles below Caen.  
is Alençon.

ORTO, a river of S. America,  
s in Popayan, near the Pacific  
nd, after a course of 755 leagues,  
Atlantic Ocean, in 9° N. lat.  
impetuosity is so great, that it  
most powerful tides, and pre-  
freshness of its waters to the  
12 leagues out at sea.

ORTA, a small fertile island of  
me of the Hebrides, seven miles  
ra. Here are the ruins of an  
h many sepulchral statues, and  
us ancient sculpture.

ORTA, a town of Spain, in New  
e miles E. of Placentia, and 50  
ledo. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 39.

ORTA, a town of S. America, in  
ed at the foot of the mountains,  
from Lima, and 150 N. E. of  
Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 18. 0. S.

ORTA, a river of Scotland, which rises  
Galloway, in Kirkcudbright-  
watering the town of Orr, flows  
into the Solway Frith.

ORTA, a town in the Lannat of  
r, seated on the N. side of the  
almost opposite Belgrade. It is  
the Turks. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat.

ORTA, a town of Germany, in the  
Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves,  
1672, by the French, who demo-  
fortifications. It now belongs  
ng of Prussia, and is 20 miles S.  
es. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

ORTA, or ORTI, a town of Italy, in  
mony of St. Peter, with a bi-  
; seated on the river Tiber, 10  
of Viterbo, and 30 N. of Rome.  
37. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

ORTEGAL,

# OSI

ORTEGAL, a cape on the coast of Ga-  
licia, in Spain. Lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 43.  
43. N.

ORTENBURG, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Austria, seated on the S.  
bank of the river Drave, opposite its con-  
fluence with the Liler. Lon. 13. 18. E.  
lat. 46. 52. N.

ORTHEZ, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of the Lower Pyrenees and late  
province of Bearn, seated on the declivity  
of a hill on the river Gave de Pau, 17  
miles from Pau. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 43.  
5. N.

ORTON, a town of Westmorland, with  
a market on Wednesday. It is 12 miles  
S. W. of Appleby, and 271 N. N. W. of  
London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

ORTZA, a town of Lithuania, in the pa-  
latinate of Witpeisk. It is fortified, and  
defended by a good castle; is 50 miles W.  
of Smolensko, and seated at the confluence  
of the Orca and Dnieper. Lon. 30. 0.  
E. lat. 54. 45. N.

ORVETO, a town of Italy, in the pa-  
trimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see,  
and a magnificent palace. In this place is  
a deep well, into which mules descend, by  
one pair of stairs, to fetch up water, and  
ascend by another. It is seated on a  
craggy rock, near the confluence of the  
rivers Pagli and Chiana, 20 miles N. W.  
of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome.  
Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which  
rises in the middle of that county, runs  
S. E. by Ipswich, and uniting with the  
river Stour from Manningtree, forms the  
fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ips-  
wich, it is called the Gipping.

OSACA, a large, handsome, and famous  
town of Japan, with a magnificent castle.  
It has a harbour, and is one of the most  
populous and trading places of Japan.  
In this town, the hours of the night are  
proclaimed by the sound of different in-  
struments of music. Lon. 133. 45. E. lat.  
35. 20. N.

OSERO, or OSORO, an island in the  
gulf of Venice, belonging to the Vene-  
tians, having that of Cherso to the N. to  
which it is joined by a bridge. The ca-  
pital is of the same name, with a bishop's  
see. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

OSEY ISLAND, an island in Black-  
water Bay, near Malden, in Essex, which  
is so covered with wild fowl, at certain  
seasons, that many people come hither  
from London for the pleasure of shooting  
them. It is in the parish of Great Tot-  
ham; and here the coal ships for Malden  
unload their cargoes.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in

# OSS

the marquisate of Ancona, with a rich bi-  
shop's see, and a magnificent episcopal pa-  
lace. It is seated on the river Musone,  
10 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of  
Rome. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

OSMA, an ancient town of Spain, in  
Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a uni-  
versity. It is almost gone to ruin, and is  
seated on the river Douero, 80 miles N. by  
E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 12. W. lat. 41.  
30. N.

OSNABURG, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Westphalia, capital of a bi-  
shopric of the same name, with a univer-  
sity and a castle. It is remarkable for a  
treaty of peace, concluded here between  
Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour  
of the Protestant religion. The Protest-  
ants have two of the churches. The  
beer of this place is highly esteemed in  
Germany. It is seated on the river Haze,  
35 miles N. E. of Munster, and 75 W. of  
Hanover. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

OSNABURGH, a bishopric of Germany,  
in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on  
the N. by Lower Musser; on the S. by  
Upper Munster; on the E. by the territory  
of Minden; and on the W. partly by  
Munster, and partly by Lingen. It is re-  
markable, that this bishopric is possessed by  
the Papists and Protestants alternately,  
according to the tenour of the treaty of  
Westphalia. The Protestant bishop is al-  
ways chosen by the house of Brunswick  
Lunenbourg, and the Catholic by the Pa-  
pists. The present bishop is Frederic duke  
of York, second son of the king of Great  
Britain. The inspection and administra-  
tion of ecclesiastical affairs, however, belong  
to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan;  
but the civil affairs are always governed by  
the Protestant bishop in his turn. It is 40  
miles in length, and 30 in breadth; is di-  
vided into seven bailiwicks; and abounds  
in cattle and hogs. Osnaburgh is the capital.

OSNABURGH ISLAND, an island in  
the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered and  
named by captain Wallis, in 1767. It is  
called Mianea by the natives. Lon. 147.  
30. W. lat. 17. 51. S.

OSORNO, a town of S. America, in  
Chili, seated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory  
where there are mines of gold, 80 miles  
S. of Baldwin. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 40.  
53. S.

\* OSSETIA, the country of the Osset, or  
OSSETI, one of the seven Caucasian na-  
tions, between the Black Sea and the Cas-  
pian; bounded on the N. by Great Ca-  
barda; on the E. by the Lefguis Tartars,  
and on the S. and W. by Imeritia. It  
contains 19 districts, of which one is sub-  
ject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia.  
Therfe

# OST

These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which comprises from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kisha; that is, Bones.

**OSSORY**, the western division of Queen's County, in Ireland.

**OSSUNA**, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, and an hospital, 40 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 31. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

**OSTAGIO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

**OSTALRIC**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the river Tordera, 28 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 41. 41. N.

**OSTEND**, a fortified seaport of Austrian Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 5, 1601, to Sept. 22, 1604, when it surrendered, by an honourable capitulation, to the celebrated marquis Spinola. The Spaniards lost near 80,000 men before this place, although, when it was invested, they did not expect it would hold out a fortnight; which induced the archduchess Isabella, governess of the Netherlands, to make a vow, that she would never shift herself till it was taken. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies.

The emperor Charles VI. established an E. India Company here; but it met with such a powerful opposition from the maritime powers, that, after many negotiations, it was abolished in 1731. Ostend was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresa. In the last war, as a neutral port, it became a great mart for trade; and it was greatly augmented both in population and buildings. The emperor Joseph II. again attempted to open a trade hence to the E. Indies, without any opposition from the maritime powers, but, at the same time, without much success. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, but were compelled to evacuate it in 1793, when it was garrisoned by British troops, for the emperor Francis II. Ostend is seated in a marshy soil, among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into

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which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is 10 miles W. of Bruges, 22 N. E. of Dunkirk, and 60 N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

**OSTIA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated at the mouth of the river Tiber, with a bishop's see. The air being unwholesome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choked up. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

**OSTIGLIA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Po, 15 miles E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

**OSTROGOTHIA**, the eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

**OSTUNI**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. Its territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles N. W. of Brindisi, and 24 N. E. of Tarento. Lon. 17. 59. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

**OSWEGO**, a fort of N. America, seated on the S. side of lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 176 miles E. S. E. of Albany. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

**OSWALD**, St. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, N. of Hexham, by some called Hevensfield, on account of Oswald's total defeat of Caddwall, a British usurper, who was killed on the first onset. Here Oswald, who was afterward sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

**OSWIECZEN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the river Vistula, 15 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 44. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

**OSWESTRY**, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a corporation, seated near the head of a small river, and had a wall and a castle, long ago demolished. It has some trade from Wales in flannels; and is 18 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 174 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

**\* OSYTH**, St. a village of Essex, in which are the remains of an ancient monastery, now the seat of the earl of Rochford. It is situated near the sea, nine miles S. E. of Colchester.

**\* OTAHA**, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. It lies N. of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad. This island is smaller, and more barren than Ulitea, but has

# OTA

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IGLIA, a town of Italy, in the of Mantua, subject to the house of . It is seated on the river Po, 15 E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. N.

ROGOTHIA, the eastern part of and, in Sweden.

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has two very good harbours. The people, and the products, appear to be similar to those in the other Society Islands.

OTAHETEE, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying in 18° S. lat. and 150° W. lon. and first discovered, in 1767, by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third's Island. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and staid 10 days. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and staid three months. It has since been visited twice by that celebrated navigator. It was visited also, in 1774, by two Spanish ships from Lima, who endeavoured but without effect, to prejudice the natives against the English. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, consisting partly of bread-fruit-trees, palms, cocoa-nut-trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to that climate, particularly a kind of ananas, or pineapple, casuarinas, and dragon-trees. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head, in various picturesque shapes, like a turban. The women, who are far from being unhand- some, wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. "This dress," says Mr. Forster, "appeared more advantageous to the human figure, than any modern fashion we had hitherto seen." Both sexes are adorned, or rather disfigured, by those black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. No language seemed easier to acquire than theirs, every harsh and sibilant consonant being banished from it, and almost every word ending in a vowel. The only requisite is a nice ear to distinguish the numerous modifications of their vowels. The O and E, with which a great part of the names and words begin, we found, was the article, which many eastern nations affix to the greater part of their substantives."—The houses of the natives consist only of a roof,

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thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut-tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-tree. As a roof is sufficient to shelter the natives from rains, and nightly dews, and as the climate of this island is one of the happiest in the world, the houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Mr. Forster found various little birds among the shrubs and trees, that had a very agreeable note, though common report, among the Europeans, has denied the powers of harmony to the birds of warm climates. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sapphirine blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a king's fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus eulentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere together. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. It is remarkable, that though the natives of this island far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water; and having no vessel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made solid. The only quadrupeds found upon the island, are hogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants suffer to run about at pleasure, without ever trying to destroy them. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among the natives, as among the Chinese; for they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work, could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their burying places, called Morai, are built of several ranges of stones, like steps, each about three feet and a half in height, and covered with grasses, ferns, and small shrubs. At a little distance is an oblong inclosure round it, made of stone, about three feet high. The provisions of the Oraheicans are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas. Their pork is exceedingly delicious, and entirely free from that luscious richness which makes it resist the stomach so soon in Europe. The fat is said to be little short of marrow, and the lean to have the tender taste of veal; the principal cause of which seems to be the vegetable diet they are used

sued to. Besides, they are much cleaner than the European hogs, and have not their custom of wallowing in the mire. They are of the small breed, which is commonly called the Chinese, and have the pendulous ears of ours. The natives employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. A proof of the security in which they live, appears in this, that their houses are left entirely open, without either doors or bars. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Forster is lavish in his praises of the gentleness, good-nature, and hospitality of this people; and also of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulness of the air, features, and persons of many of them, especially of the better sort. The history of Omai, a native of this island, who was brought over to England, and carried back by captain Cook, in his last voyage, is well known. In 1793, captain Bligh, in the Providence, brought over another native; but he died at his lodgings at Deptford, soon after his arrival.

**OTLEY**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Wharf, under a high, craggy cliff; and is 25 miles W. of York, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

**OTOQUE**, an island of S. America, in the bay of Panama, whence it is furnished with provisions. Lon. 81. 10. W. lat. 7. 50. N.

**OTRANTO**, or **TERRA D'OTRANTO**, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice; on the E. by the same gulf; and on the S. and W. by a great bay, which is between that and the Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; and there is a kind of spider called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous, and cannot be cured but by the sound of musical instruments, to which the patients dance. It is often visited by locusts, and by the Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they catch into slavery. But, to keep them off, they have built a number of forts on the coast. The capital is of the same name.

**OTRANTO**, a city of the kingdom of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a strong citadel, where the archbishop resides. It was taken, in 1480, by the Turks, who did a great deal of mischief, but it has since been restored. It has also suffered greatly by the pirates. It is a large handsome place, and is seated on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of

Brindisi, and 60 S. E. of Tarento. Lon. 18. 35. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

**OTRJCOLI**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church and duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, two miles from the river Tiber, and 32 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 23. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

\* **OTTERY**, or **OTTELY ST. MARY**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the small river Otter, 10 miles E. of Exeter, and 162 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

**ORTONA**, or **ORTONA**, an episcopal town of the kingdom of Naples. It is thin of people, and seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N. of Lanciano, and 43 E. of Aquileia. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

**OTTENWALD**, a small territory of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia, and of the electorate of Mentz.

\* **OUDE**, a foubah or province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Dooba, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. The dimensions of Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 miles in length from E. to W. and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on his western frontier; which answers the purpose of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the Western states in awe; and, in consideration of this, the nabob pays to the English an annual subsidy of 420,000l. His capital is Lucknow.

\* **OUDE**, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the foubah of Oude, the remains of which are seated on the Ganges, nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been built by their hero Krishna. In colonel Dow's translation of Ferishta's history, it is mentioned, as the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahabharat, the famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit (the learned language of the Bramins) under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered

60 S. E. of Tarento. Lon. 40. 20. N.

LI, a town of Italy, in the Church and duchy of ated on a hill, two miles from Tiber, and 32 N. of Rome. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

RY, or OTTELY ST. MARY, Devonshire, with a market on It is seated on the small river miles E. of Exeter, and 162 of London. Lon. 5. 18. W. N.

A, or ORTONA, an episcopal Kingdom of Naples. It is thin and seated on the gulf of Ve- miles N. of Lanciano, and 43 leia. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42.

WALD, a small territory of in the palatinate of the Rhine, the rivers Maine and Neckar, the confines of Franconia, and of ate of Mentz.

E, a foubah or province of Hin- proper, subject to a nabob, whose lie on both sides of the Ganges, (with the exception of the dis- mpoor) all the flat country be- at river and the northern moun- well as the principal part of that et, lying between the Ganges a, known by the name of Doob, 40 miles of the city of Delhi. usions of Oude and its depend- estimated at 360 miles in length o W. and in breadth from 150 The nabob is in alliance with the and a brigade of the Bengal army trily stationed on his western fron- ch answers the purpose of cover- as well as Bengal, and of keep- Western states in awe; and, in ion of this, the nabob pays to the an annual subsidy of 420,000. al is Lucknow.

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sidered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pil- grimage, from all quarters of India.

UDENARD, a rich and strong town of Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a considerable fort. The river Scheld runs through this place and its envi- rons. They have a manufactory of very fine linen and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, and took 5000 prison- ers. It is 12 miles S. of Ghent, 15 N. E. of Tournay, and 27 W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

UDENBERG, a town of Austrian Flanders, eight miles S. E. of Ostend, and 10 W. of Bruges. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

\* OUDIPOUR. See CHEITORE.

OVERFLACKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland, lying at the mouth of the Maese. Meiland is the principal town.

OVERYSCHÉ, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Yfche, six miles N. E. of Brussels, and nine S. W. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the bi- shopric of Munster; on the N. by Frief- land and Groningen; on the W. by the river Yffel; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three distinct parts, which are the territories of Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few in- habitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbour- ing provinces, particularly Holland.

\* OUGGIN, a town of Hindoostan Pro- per, in the province of Malwa, capital of the late Madajee Sindia, one of the West- ern Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 452 miles S. W. by S. of Poonah. Lon. 75 56. E. lat. 23. 26. N.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, capital of Asturia d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see, and a university; seated at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 50 miles N. W. of Leon, and 208 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

OULZ, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles W. of Susa. Lon. 6. 46. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

OUNDE, a town of Northampton- shire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Nen, over which are two bridges. It is well built, and has a hand-

some church and a free-school. It is 26 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Estre- madura, with a castle, on a mountain, be- tween the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 39. 34. N.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtain- ed by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Por- tugal. It is 32 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 49. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

\* OUSE, a river of Suffex, rising from two branches, one of which has its spring in St. Leonard's Forest, near the source of the Arun; the other, in the forest of Worth; but they soon unite to the S. by Lewes, and entering the English Channel, the Ouse forms the harbour of New- haven.

OUSE, GREAT, a river which rises near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and waters Buckingham, Stony Stratford, New- port-Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neots, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which town it enters the Lincolnshire Wash.

\* OUSE, LITTLE, a river, which rises in the S. part of Norfolk, and dividing that county from Suffolk, as it flows west- ward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and falls afterward into the Great Ouse.

OUSE, NORTHERN, a river of York- shire, the parents of which are the Ure and Swale, rising near each other in the romantic tract, called Richmondshire. These, after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Ald- borough, and thence take the name of the Ouse, which now forms a large river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels, and afterward re- ceiving the Wharf from the N. W. the Derwent from the N. E. and the Aire, formed by the united Aire and Calder, from the W. and joined near its termina- tion in the Ouse by the Don from the S. W. it falls into the Humber.

OWERRA, or OVEIRO, a town and territory of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, in Guinea. The air is unwhole- some, and the soil dry and lean; however, there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa-nuts. The inhabit- ants are well made, and are all marked with three incisions, one on the forehead, and one on each temple. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

OWHYKE, the easternmost and largest K k of

of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean. Its length, from N. to S. is 28 leagues, and its breadth 24. It is divided into six districts, two of which, on the N. E. side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen clearly at 40 leagues distance. To the N. of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with coconut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the N. E. side appear to be about half a mile high. To the S. of this mountain, the coast presents a prospect of the most dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava, that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are inclosed by stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. There are supposed to be on this island about 150,000 inhabitants. So long as the name of captain Cook shall be remembered, this island will not be forgotten; it being here that he fell a victim to the fury of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Lon. 156. e. W. lat. 19. 28. N.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, and a university, and, beside the cathedral, has 13 parish churches. It is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded by meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The university is said to have been founded by the great Alfred, but is generally supposed to have been a seminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage, receiving from him grants of many privileges and large revenues. About the middle of the twelfth century, public lectures on the civil law were read here,

not more than ten years after a copy of Justinian's Institutes had been found in Italy. In the reign of Henry III. there were said to be 15,000 scholars, if they deserve that name, the sole object with many being only to read and write, while the greatest number attained to neither, and the most learned acquired only bad Latin and worse logic. Here are 20 colleges, and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students. In the halls, the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen-Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these the most ancient is the University College, founded before the year 872. Queen's College is a beautiful piece of modern architecture, which resembles the palace of Luxemburg at Paris: its W. wing was destroyed by fire, December 18, 1778. New College has a chapel, of which it is sufficient praise to say, that it yields only to King's College Chapel in Cambridge. To Christ Church College, begun by Cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII. belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's, New College, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing House, the Radcliffe Infirmary, and a fine Observatory. In short, if it be taken altogether, there is not such another group of buildings, nor such another university in the world, which all travellers that have seen it confess. Magdalen Bridge, beside the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwell: this bridge is 516 feet long. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet, in 1213; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was generally known afterward by the name of "the mad parliament." When Henry VIII. suppressed the monasteries, among the new bishoprics which he then erected, was that of Oxford, which

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has subsisted ever since. Charles I. attem- bled a parliament in this city, in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and, in 1644, he summoned such of the members of both houses as were de- voted to his interests: these were seceders from the parliament then sitting at West- minster. This city was remarkably dis- tinguished for its attachment to that un- fortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war; and, it being the head quarters of the royal army, many skirmishes took place in the neighbouring country; in one of which, at Chalgrave- field, near Watlington, 14 miles S. E. of Oxford, in the year 1643, John Hamp- den, the inflexible patriot, lost his life. Oxford is governed by a mayor and al- dermen, dependent on the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city. It is 20 miles S. W. of Buckingham, 40 S. W. of Bedford, and 58 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

**OXFORDSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwick- shire and Northamptonshire. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth 26. It contains 14 hundreds, one city, 12 market towns, and 280 parishes, and sends nine members to parliament. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The southern part of the county, especially on the borders of Buck- inghamshire, is a hilly and woody country, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it. The north- western part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams, running from N. to S. and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Tame. The latter, although an in- considerable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames; into which it flows above Wallingford. See **THAMES**. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various pur- poses. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metro- polis. Good cheese is made in the grazing parts. The greatest want in this county is that of fuel; for the woods, with which it once abounded, being greatly

diminished, it is necessary to supply the deficiency of fire-wood with sea-coal, brought by a long and troublesome navi- gation from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Marley, by the canal from Braunton to Hampton Gay, and by another canal (for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1793) from Braunton to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience. The most considerable forest now remaining in Ox- fordshire is that of Witchwood, between Burford and Charlbury. With respect to manufactures, the town of Witney, in this county, is famous for blankets.

**OSWIEATIN**, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Weichsel. The houses are built of wood; and the town is covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles W. of Cra- cow. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

## P.

**PACEM**, a town of the island of Su- matra, in the E. Indies. Lon. 97. 15. E. lat. 5. 0. N.

**PACHAMAC**, a valley of S. America, in Peru, celebrated for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas of Peru, in which the Spaniards, when they con- quered Peru, found immense riches. It is 10 miles S. of Lima.

**PACHUO**, a small island in the Medi- terranean, near the coast of Arta, in Eu- ropean Turkey. It lies to the S. of Corfu, and to the W. of the gulf of Arfu. It is subject to Venice.

**PACIFIC OCEAN**, otherwise called the **SOUTH SEA**, lying between Asia and America, and upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. When Magellan entered this ocean through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days in a uniform direction to- ward the N. W. without discovering land. In the extreme distress which he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone Islands, he had the consolation, however, of enjoying such an uninter- rupted course of fair weather, with favourable winds, that he bestowed on this ocean the name of *Pacific*, which it still retains. The Spaniards having passed the isthmus of Darien, from N. to S. at the first dis- covery of this ocean, named it the South Sea, although, with respect to America, it is more properly the western ocean. On one side of the equator, it is called the N. Pacific Ocean; and, on the other, the S. Pacific Ocean.

K k 1

PACY,

# PAD

**PACY**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Eure, eight miles S. by E. of Vernon. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

**PADANG**, a seaport on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It is in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99. 46. E. lat. 0. 50. S.

**\* PADDINGTON**, a village of Middlesex, which lies W. by N. of London. It is, indeed, contiguous to the metropolis, and yet the parish contains many sequestered spots that are beautifully rural. The church is a new structure, erected in 1790, in a singularly pleasing style.

**PADERBORN**, an ancient, populous, and large town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small bishopric. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated university, and is 37 miles S. W. of Minden, and 43 E. S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

**PADERBORN**, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is about 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In the middle of it are high mountains, containing iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. It is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

**PADRON**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 42. 46. N.

**PADSTOW**, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the N. coast of the county, and is a place of some trade to Ireland, from which it is not above 24 hours sail. It is 30 miles W. of Launceston, and 243 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

**PADUA**, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with a university and a bishop's see. It is also capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly; for great part of the circuit within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general so thinly inhabited, that grass is seen in many places, in the interstices of the stones with which the streets are paved. The houses are built on piazzas, which, when the town was well inhabited, and in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Antonio, the great patron of the city. "The body of this holy

person," says Dr. Moore, "is inclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel, and is said to emit a very agreeable and refreshing flavour. Pious catholics believe this to be the natural effluvia of the saint's body; while heretics assert, that the perfume (for a perfume there certainly is) proceeds from certain balsams rubbed on the marble every morning, before the votaries come to pay their devotions. I never presume to give an opinion on contested points of this kind; but I may be allowed to say, that if this sweet odour really proceeds from the holy Franciscan, he emits a very different smell from any of the brethren of that order whom I ever had an opportunity of approaching." The walls of this church are covered with votive offerings of ears, eyes, arms, legs, noses, and every part almost of the human body, in token of cures performed by this saint; for whatever part has been the seat of the disease, a representation of it is hung up in silver or gold, according to the gratitude or wealth of the patient. Near this church is a place, called the School of St. Antonio, where many of the actions of the saint are painted in fresco; some of them by Titian. The church of St. Justina, built from a design of Palladio's (reckoned by some one of the most elegant he ever gave) is remarkable, among many other things, for its rich Mosaic pavement. The hall of the townhouse is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, the historian, who was a native of Padua. The university, formerly so celebrated, is now, like every thing else in this city, on the decline. Here is a cloth manufacture; and it is said that the inhabitants of Venice (the nobles not excepted) wear no other cloth than what is made here. The city, however, swarms with beggars, who do not ask charity in the name of God, but in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the Venetians, in 1706. It is seated on the rivers Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain; and is about seven miles in circumference, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 225 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 1. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

**PADUANO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veronense, and on the N. by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy. It is about 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Padua is the capital.

PADUEN-

# PAD

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PAFFEN-

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PAFFENHOFFEN, a town of France,  
in the department of Lower Rhine and  
late province of Alsace, seated on the de-  
clivity of a mountain, near the river  
Moselle. It is eight miles W. of Haguenau.  
Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

PAGO, an island in the gulf of Venice,  
separated from Dalmatia by a narrow strait,  
and subject to the Venetians. The air is ve-  
ry cold, and the soil barren; but it is well  
peopled, and contains salt-works.

PAIMBOEUR, a seaport of France, in the  
department of Lower Loire and late pro-  
vince of Brittany, at the mouth of the  
river Loire. Hence all the ships belong-  
ing to Nantes take their departure, and  
here they anchor on their arrival. At  
the beginning of this century, it was only  
a village. It is 20 miles W. of Nantes.  
Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

PAINSWICK, a town of Gloucester-  
shire, with a market on Tuesday. It  
has a manufactory of white cloths for  
the army, and for the India and Turkey  
trade; and hence is brought a stone, re-  
markable for its beauty and neatness, for  
the pavement of floors. Painswick lies so  
high, as every way to command extensive  
views over a vale of vast richness and va-  
riety, of the windings of the Severn, Mal-  
vern Hills, and parts of the counties of Salop,  
Hereford, and Monmouth. It is seven miles  
S. E. of Gloucester, and 101 W. by N.  
of London. Lon. 2. 11. W. lat. 51.  
46. N.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town  
of Renfrewshire in Scotland. It contains  
several broad and regular streets, which  
have names descriptive of the various em-  
ployments of the inhabitants; such as  
Silk Street, Cotton Street, Lawn Street,  
&c. in which are many good houses. The  
principal manufactures are in silk and  
thread gauze; and the Paisley gauzes are  
so beautiful, that they have been displayed  
at court in the birthday dresses. The ex-  
tensive cotton works employ not only num-  
bers of women, but even of very young  
girls. Some of the principal manufacturers  
here, who have become opulent, have built  
elegant houses; and an idea of their great  
success may be formed from this circum-  
stance, that they have been known to pay  
to the people they employ scot. a week.  
"A fertile country," observes a late writer,  
"cheap labour, a sober and steady people,  
abundance of coal, and water-carriage,  
were circumstances that first invited Eng-  
lish manufacturers to settle in this country;  
and the justness of their views has been  
fully evinced by the most prosperous suc-  
cess." The magnificent abbey, for which  
Paisley was once noted, is now partly in

# PAL

ruins; but there is a chapel entire, which  
is still used as the family burial-place of the  
marquis of Abercorn. This chapel is fa-  
mous for a surprising echo: the flap of a  
door produces the effect of thunder; and  
a melodious tune delights the ear with the  
idea of celestial harmony. Paisley is sup-  
posed to contain about one third of the  
number of the inhabitants of Glasgow;  
but it stands on nearly as much ground.  
It is six miles W. of that city. Lon. 4. 20.  
W. lat. 55. 52. N.

PAITA, a seaport of S. America, in  
Peru, and in the audience of Quito, with  
an excellent harbour. It has frequently  
been plundered by the Buccaneers; and it  
was taken, in 1741, by commodore Anson,  
who plundered and burnt it, because the  
governor refused to ransom it. Lon. 81.  
19. W. lat. 6. 12. S.

PAIX, PORT, a town on the N. coast of  
the island of St. Domingo, in the W. In-  
dies. It was built by the French, to whom  
it is subject, and has a good harbour.  
Lon. 72. 55. W. lat. 19. 58. N.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in An-  
dalusia, 12 miles S. of Seville. Lon. 5.  
24. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

PALAIS, a town of France, capital of  
the island of Belleisle, off the coast of  
Britagne. It has a strong citadel, which  
stood a long siege against the English, in  
1761, and then surrendered on honourable  
terms. It was restored by the peace of  
1763. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 47. 18. N.

PALAIS, ST. a town and district of  
France, in the department of the Lower  
Pyrenees, which, with the town and dis-  
trict of St. John-Pied-de-Port, forms  
nearly the whole of the late province of  
Lower Navarre, a mountainous country,  
which produces scarcely any thing but  
millet, oats, and fruits of which they make  
cider. This is only a very moderate  
portion of the kingdom of Navarre,  
wrested, in 1512, from John d'Albret,  
by Ferdinand king of Arragon and Cas-  
tile. This portion, separated from Upper  
Navarre by the Pyrenees, made part of  
the kingdom of France, having been an-  
nexed to it by Henry IV. who held it in  
right of his mother, Jeanne d'Albret. St.  
Palais is seated on the river Bidouze, 15  
miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 4. W.  
lat. 43. 21. N. See NAVARRE.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMBANG, a  
town of the island of Java, capital of a  
kingdom; seated at the E. end of the island,  
on the straits of Bally. Lon. 114. 9. E.  
lat. 7. 10. S.

\* PALAMCOTTA, or TINEVELLY, a  
town of the peninsula of Hindoostan in  
cht Carnatic. It is 401 miles S. W. by  
K k 3 S. of

# P A L

8. of Madras. Lon. 77. 54. E. lat. 8. 43. N.

PALAMOS, a strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 47 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the river Ibola 37 miles N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 23. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

PALAPOLI, a town of Asia, in Nalolia, on the coast of Caramania, with a Greek bishop's see; seated at the mouth of a small river. Lon. 33. 26. E. lat. 36. 52. N.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N. by the archbishoprics of Metz and Trier, on the E. by the circles of Franconia and Sussia, and on the W. and S. by France. It is about 100 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar. It is not a very rich country, though there are very fine vineyards, fields, forests, gardens, rivers, and lakes. The Palatinate has suffered more by the preceding wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together, during the space of 30 years; for the French have plundered the country, and demolished some of its fine towns, more than once. The Papists, Calvinists, and Lutherans, have an equal right of toleration in this country. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Mannheim is the electoral residence. This electorate is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria.

\* PALATINATE, UPPER, OF BAVARIA. See BAVARIA.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S. of Messina. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Bresciano; seated on the river Oglio, 30 miles N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich archbishop's see. It had a university, which was removed to Salamanca. It is seated on the river Carion, 40 miles S. W. of Burgos, and 170 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 42. W. lat. 42. 10. N.

PALERMO, an ancient, rich, and beautiful city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara; situated near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains; but the country that lies between the city and these mountains, is one of the richest and most delightful spots in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruit trees

# P A L

of every species, and watered by clear fountains and rivulets, that form a variety of windings through this charming plain. From the singularity of its situation, as well as from the richness of the soil, Palermo has had many flattering epithets bestowed upon it, particularly by the poets, who have denominated it the Conca d'Oro, the Golden Shell, which is at once expressive both of its situation and richness. It has likewise been styled Aurea Valle, Hortus Siciliae, &c. The inhabitants of Palermo are estimated by Mr. Bydone at 150,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ortangolo, adorned with elegant uniform buildings. From the centre of this square is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four great gates of the city which terminate them. These gates are each at the distance of about half a mile, the diameter of the city being no more than a mile. They are elegant pieces of architecture richly adorned; particularly the Porta Nuova, and Porta Felice, terminating the great street called the Corso, that runs from S. W. and N. E. The Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, that constitutes one of the great pleasures of the nobility of Palermo. It has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea, whence there is always an agreeable breeze. In the centre of the Marino is an elegant kind of temple, which, in the summer, is made use of as an orchestra. The concert does not begin till the clock strikes midnight; at which time the walk is crowded with carriages and people on foot; and the better to favour pleasure and intrigue, there is an order that no person, of whatever quality, shall presume to carry a light. The flambeaux are extinguished at the Porta Felice, where the servants wait for the return of the carriages; and the company generally continue an hour or two together in utter darkness, except when the intruding moon comes to disturb them. The concert finishes about two in the morning. Many of the churches of Palermo are very rich and magnificent. The cathedral is a large and venerable Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, some of which are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Rosalia, the patroness of Palermo, who is held in greater veneration here than God, and, which is still more, than the Virgin Mary herself. The relics of the saint are preserved in a large box of silver, curiously wrought, and enriched with precious stones. Many

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species, and watered by clear and rivulets, that form a variety through this charming plain. Singularity of its situation, as from the richness of the soil, Palermo had many flattering epithets bestowed on it, particularly by the poets, who denominated it the Conca d'Oro, or Golden Shell, which is at once expressive of its situation and richness. It has likewise been styled Aurea Valle, Golden Valley, &c. The inhabitants of Palermo are estimated by Mr. Brydone at 150,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Piazza del Vespere, adorned with elegant uniform columns. From the centre of this square the whole of these noble streets, four great gates of the city which open to them. These gates are each at the distance of about half a mile, the diameter of the city being no more than a mile. They are elegant pieces of architecture, richly adorned; particularly the Porta Nuova, and Porta Felice, terminating the great street called the Corso, that runs S. W. and N. E. The Porta Nuova opens to the Marina, a delightful bay that constitutes one of the great beauties of the nobility of Palermo. It is on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea, whence there is always an agreeable breeze. In the centre of the Marina is an elegant kind of temple, which, in the summer, is made use of as an orchestra. The concert does not begin till the clock strikes midnight; at that time the walk is crowded with carriages and people on foot; and the better to enjoy their pleasure and intrigue, there is an order that no person, of whatever quality, presume to carry a light. The flames are extinguished at the Porta Felice, and the servants wait for the return of the carriages; and the company generally stays an hour or two together in utter silence, except when the intruding moon comes to disturb them. The concert finishes about two in the morning. Many of the churches of Palermo are very rich and magnificent. The cathedral is a large venerable Gothic structure, supported by 80 columns of oriental granite, divided into a great number of chapels, of which are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Rosalia, the patroness of Palermo, who is held in greater veneration here than God, and, which is still more than the Virgin Mary herself. The relics of the saint are preserved in a box of silver, curiously wrought, and enriched with precious stones. Many

# PAL

miracles, it is pretended, are performed by them; and they are considered as the greatest treasures of the city. The monuments of their Norman kings, several of whom are buried here, are of the finest porphyry, some of them near 700 years old. The church of the late Jesuits is equal in magnificence to any structure in Italy. The Chiesa del Palazzo is entirely encrusted over with ancient mosaic, and the vaulted roof is all of the same. "But it is endless," says Mr. Brydone, "to talk of churches: here are upward of 300." Palermo is crowded with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints, placed in small courts and squares, upon pedestals of colossal proportion and tasteless form. In the streets the women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dress in this island. The city is well lighted with reverberating lamps; and, in wet weather, moveable wooden bridges are provided for crossing the kennels, which then become rapid torrents. The harbour is very dangerously open to the swell and sea from the N. E. quarter, and, even at the anchoring place, ships lie in peril whenever a westerly wind blows, as it rushes with great impetuosity through the valley of Colli between the mountains. In former times, the haven was within the town, composed of two long creeks, about 100 paces broad, and shut up with a boom. They were sufficiently capacious for the slight tonnage then in use, but, about the year 1520, were choked with sand thrown in by the sea, or washed down by rain; and no possibility appearing of restoring a proper depth of water, they were quite filled up, and built upon. Indeed this city has suffered greatly, at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. About a mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of Capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of four wide passages, each about forty feet in length, into which the light is admitted by windows at the ends. Along the sides of these are niches, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by broiling them six or seven months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. The skin, which looks like pale-coloured leather, remains entire, and the character of the countenance is in some degree preserved. Except the bodies of two reputed saints, one of which had been there 150 years, and the other 100, they are all of modern date, as appears by an inscription on a small piece of paste-board hung to the

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arms of every corpse, signifying the name of the person, and the time of his decease. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of six or seven years of age. On the floor are handsome benches, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Palermo is seated on the N. side of the island, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, 110 miles W. of Messina, 162 S. by W. of Naples, and 235 S. by E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited its seacoast. It is also called Judaea, from the patriarch Judah; and the Holy Land, from its having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus Christ. In the Sacred Scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is divided from Syria on the N. by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deserta on the E. by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deserts of Arabia Petrea on the S. and the Mediterranean on the W. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, and oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its capital, are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the vallies produce large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, anciently Præneste, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, and the bishop is one of the six cardinals. It was anciently famous for the Temple of Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 25 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 41. 52. N.

PALESTRINA, one of the largest and most populous of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice, where the most considerable of the nobility have country houses. The principal harbour has also the same name.

PALICATA, a seaport of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 25 miles N. of Madras. Lon. 81. 33. E. lat. 13. 30. N.

PALIMBUM, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It is seated on the eastern coast, 120 miles N. E. of Bencoolen.

# PAL

and is subject to the Dutch. Lon. 103. 31. E. lat. 3. 0. S.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying in 15. 38. S. lat. and 146. 30. W. lon.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E. of St. Ubes. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 38. 37. N.

PALMA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Granada, 50 miles N. W. of St. Fé-de-Bigota. Lon. 73. 40. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

PALMA, one of the Canary Isles, situated in 17. 50. W. lon. 28. 37. N. lat.

PALMA, or PALMA NUOVA, a very strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli. It is a very important place for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks, and was built in 1593, for that very purpose. They have cut a canal near this place, which is very advantageous. It is seated on the seaside, 10 miles S. E. of Udino, and 55 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

\* PALMAS, an island of Asia, one of the Philippines, about 16 leagues from the S. E. of Mindanao. Lon. 127. 0. E. lat. 5. 33. N.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory in Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 5. 34. W. lat. 4. 26. N.

PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle built on a rock; seated on the river Gadaon, 19 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 56. W. lat. 38. 29. N.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook, in 1774, and visited by him in his last voyage. It consists of a group of islets, about ten in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with coconuts, scurvygrais, and the wharree-tree. It does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated more than three feet above the level of the sea. It consists entirely of a coral sand, with a small mixture of blackish mould, which appeared to be produced from rotten vegetables. "Notwithstanding this poor soil," says captain Cook, "it is covered with a variety of trees and bushes. At one part of the reef, which looks into, or bounds the lake that is within, there was a large bed of coral, almost even with the surface, which afforded, perhaps, one of the most enchanting prospects, that nature has any where produced. Its base was fixed to the shore, but reached so far in, that it could not be

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seen; so that it seemed to be suspended in the water, which deepened so suddenly, that, at the distance of a few yards, there might be seven or eight fathoms. The sea, at this time, was quite untroubled; and the sun shining bright, exposed the various sorts of coral in the most beautiful order; some parts branching into the water with great luxuriance; others lying collected in round balls, and in various other figures; all which were greatly heightened by spangles of the richest colours, that glowed from a number of large clams, which were every where interperled. But the appearance of these was still inferior to that of the multitude of fishes, that glided gently along, seemingly with the most perfect security. The colours of the different sorts were the most beautiful that can be imagined; the yellow, blue, red, black, &c. far exceeding any thing that art can produce. Their various forms, also, contributed to increase the richness of this submarine grove, which could not be surveyed without a pleasing transport, mixed, however, with regret, that a work so stupendously elegant should be concealed in a place where mankind could seldom have an opportunity of rendering the praises justly due to so enchanting a scene." With respect to the animal creation, the most singular that captain Cook observed, were some large eels, beautifully spotted, which, when followed, would raise themselves out of the water, and endeavour, with open mouth, to bite their pursuers. There was also a brown-spotted rock fish, about the size of a haddock, to tame, that, instead of swimming away, it would remain fixed, and gaze at them. Had they been in absolute want, a sufficient supply might have been had; for thousands of the clams already mentioned, stuck upon the reef, some of which weighed two or three pounds. Lon. 163. 25. W. lat. 18. 8. S.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by messieurs Wood and Dawkins, in 1751; and Mr. Wood published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1753. This place is likewise called Tedmor in the Desert. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 38. 50. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

\* PALNAUD, a district of the peninsula

# PAL

that it seemed to be suspended in the air, which deepened so suddenly, the distance of a few yards, there were seven or eight fathoms. The time was quite unaltered; and the sun, bright, exposed the various objects in the most beautiful order; the water branching into the water with a noise; others lying collected in the air, and in various other figures; the water were greatly heightened by the richest colours, that glowed in the water of large clams, which were there interperied. But the appearance of these was still inferior to that of the fishes, that glided gently in the water, with the most perfect grace. The colours of the different sorts of fishes, most beautiful that can be imagined, yellow, blue, red, black, &c. nothing any thing that art can produce, in their various forms, also, contribute to increase the richness of this sublimity, which could not be surveyed with a pleasing transport, mixed, however, with regret, that a work so stupendous, elegant should be concealed in a place where mankind could seldom have an opportunity of rendering the praises due to so enchanting a scene. With respect to the animal creation, the most that captain Cook observed, were seals, beautifully spotted, which, when wounded, would raise themselves out of the water, and endeavour, with open mouth, to bite their pursuers. There was also a brown-spotted rock fish, about the size of a haddock, so tame, that, instead of being afraid, it would remain fixed, when approached. Had they been in abundance, a sufficient supply might have been procured; for thousands of the clams mentioned, stuck upon the reef, some weighed two or three pounds.

**PALMYRA**, formerly a magnificent city in the deserts of Arabia, of which the queen, who held it out a long time, was the Romans, but was at length destroyed, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by messieurs Wood and Robinson, in 1751; and Mr. Wood has given a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1753. This place is called *Tadmor* in the Desert. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 families, have erected their mud houses within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 25 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 38° 33'. 20. N.

**PALUD**, a district of the peninsula

# PAM

**PALU**, a town of Spain, in the Carnatic, but situated toward the river Kistna, to the W. of the Guntur Circuit.

**PALOS**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place from which Christopher Columbus set sail, on his first adventurous voyage in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Rio Tinto, 45 miles S. W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 37. 14. N.

**PALOS**, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S. of a town of the same name. It separates the bay of Carthagena from that of Alicante, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 37. 37. N.

**PALOTA**, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken by the emperor, from the Turks, in 1647. It is 45 miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

**PALU**, a famous lake of Tibet, lying to the S. of Lassa, about three days journey. According to the Lama's map, it is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large island. On the W. shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the Lama. The word *Lama* signifies a priest, or minister of religion, and *Lamissa* is the feminine of Lama. This lake is 12 miles S. of the river Sanpo or Burrampootee.

**PALUDA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the government of Erzerum, seated near the Euphrates. It is inhabited by Mahometans and Christians. The Armenian characters, it is said, were invented here. Lon. 39. 27. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

**PAMERS**, a handsome town of France, in the department of Arriège and late territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable as formerly, nor is it peopled in proportion to its extent. Near Pamiers is a mineral spring, said to cure the gout and obstructions. The town is seated on the river Arriège, eight miles N. of Foix, and 30 S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 43. 8. N.

**PAMPOLONNE**, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, 15 miles from Alby. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

**PAMPULUNA**, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandize. It is seated on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne, and 167 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 42. 47. N.

# PAN

**PAMPULUNA**, a town of S. America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles from Santa-Fé. Lon. 71. 30. W. lat. 6. 30. N.

**PAN**, or **PAHAN**, a town of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces.

**PANAMA**, a rich and handsome town of S. America, capital of an audience of the same name, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is the primate of Terra Firma. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and other fortifications, and the public buildings are very handsome. All the merchandize of Chili and Peru is brought to this place, particularly all the gold and silver, and all the commodities brought from Europe. The ships unload at a small island, three miles from this place, because the water is so shallow it will not admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by sir Henry Morgan, a buccancer, and the present town is four miles distant from it, and has a more advantageous situation. It stands on a bay of the same name. Lon. 80. 16. W. lat. 8. 43. N.

**PANAR**, one of the Lipari Islands, lying in the Tuscan Sea. It is barren, and very inconsiderable, being only five miles in circumference. It is eight miles N. of Lipari, and 30 N. of Sicily; subject to the King of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 15. 41. E. lat. 38. 47. N.

**PANAY**, an island of Asia, one of the Philippines, lying between those of Paragosa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and is the most populous and fertile of them all. It belongs to Spain, is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloilo is the capital.

**PANCERAS**, ST. a village of Middlesex, a little to the N. W. of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. At a public house, near the churchyard, is a medicinal spring. Here is an hospital for inoculation, dependent on the smallpox hospital at Clerkenwell. Here also is the Veterinary College, a new and singular institution in this country, established in 1791, under the auspices of persons of the first rank and fortune, and intended for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general. The noble stables, and anatomical theatre, are finished; but the present college is only a temporary building.

**PANGA**,

# P A P

**PANGA**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 6. 30. S.

**PANJAB**, a country of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conquests. It forms a square of about 250 miles, and includes the whole toubah of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marshy, and inundated, like Bengal, by the periodical rains which fall between May and October.

**PANNANACH WELLS**, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situated a little below the waterfall, called the Lin of Dee, in the valley of Glenmuick. It is noted for its mineral waters, which are of a diuretic quality. A lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the company that frequent this place in summer.

**PANNIPUT**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situated in an extensive plain between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obstinate and bloody battle fought, in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were defeated: they lost the flower of their army, with their best generals; and from that period their power has been sensibly on the decline. Panniput is 72 miles N. W. of Delhi. Lon. 76. 45. E. lat. 29. 15. N.

**PANTALARIA**, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the continent of Africa. It is about 17 miles in circumference; lies near the coast of Tunis; and abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine; but the inhabitants are obliged to bring all their corn to Sicily, as it belongs to the king of Naples. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 36. 55. N.

**PANUCCO**, a town and province of N. America, in New Spain, lying to the N. E. of Mexico, with a bishop's see. There are veins of gold, and salt-works, which are the principal revenue of the inhabitants. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, at a small distance from the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 98. 5. W. lat. 23. 0. N.

**PAP-DOO**, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, to the S. of Malicollo. Lon. 158. 35. W. lat. 16. 30. S.

**PAPA**, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Veszprim. It was taken from the Turks, in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 20 miles N. W. of Alba Regalis,

# P A R

and 45 W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

**PAPOU, ST.** a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc; seated on the river Lembe, eight miles E. of Castelnaudary, and 35 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 43. 21. N.

**PAPPENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the counts reside. The count of Pappenheim is hereditary marshal of the empire, and performs his office at the coronation of the emperor. Pappenheim is seated near the river Altmal, 17 miles N. W. of Neuburg, and 32 S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

**PARA**, a fort of S. America, in Brasil, seated near the mouth of the river Amazon, and to the E. of the eastern branch of it. Lon. 50. 0. W. lat. 2. 0. S.

**PARAGO**, a large island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, lying between the Philippines and Borneo, which has a king tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

**PARAGUAY**, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Amazonia, on the E. by Brasil, on the S. by Patagonia, and on the W. by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guairay, Uruguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers. Of the latter, the three principal are the Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana, the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks; and, on their recede, leave them enriched by a silt, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued, or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown to them, as well as to every other European nation. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that which is called La Plata, toward the mouth of the river of that name. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drunk, in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata in 1516, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres,

## PAR

of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat.

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small, 17 miles N. W. of Neuburg,  
S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 51.  
8. 48. N.

PARAIBA, a fort of S. America, in Brasil,  
near the mouth of the river Ama-  
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Lon. 50. 0. W. lat. 2. 0. S.

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## PAR

on the S. side of the river. In 1580, the  
Jesuits were admitted into these fertile re-  
gions, where they afterward founded, at  
the commencement of the 17th century,  
and with the permission of Philip III. the  
famous missions of Paraguay; which  
were a number of colonies, each governed  
by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector,  
and the other his curate. They under-  
took not only to make profelytes to the  
church, but to open a new source of wealth  
to the mother country. To this end they  
represented, that they ought to be inde-  
pendent of the Spanish governors; and  
that as the vices of the Europeans might  
contaminate their new converts, and de-  
stroy the great objects of the missions, no  
other Spaniards should be permitted to  
enter the country. To these terms the  
court agreed; the holy fathers consenting  
to a certain capitation tax on the natives,  
and to some other stipulations in favour of  
the crown. In process of time, the Je-  
suits, by the most wonderful address, and  
without the least degree of force, acquired  
the most absolute dominion, both spiritual  
and temporal, over the natives, whom they  
even instructed in military discipline. In  
1757, the king of Spain exchanged the  
colonies on the E. shore of the river Ura-  
guay for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacra-  
ment, which caused that river to become  
the boundary of the respective possessions  
of the two crowns. This produced an  
insurrection of the Indians, who, not-  
withstanding their military discipline, were  
defeated by the Spanish governor, with  
the loss of 2000 of them killed. In 1767,  
the court expelled the Jesuits from S.  
America, and the natives, in course, were  
put upon the same footing with the other  
Indians of the Spanish part of that vast  
continent.

in New Castile, five miles from Madrid,  
with a fine park and gardens.

PARENZO, a small but strong town of  
Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good har-  
bour. It submitted to the Venetians in  
1267; and is seated on the gulf of Venice,  
65 miles E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 36. E.  
lat. 45. 24. N.

PARGA, a strong seaport of the terri-  
tory of Venice, on the coast of Albania,  
opposite the island of Corfu. It is inha-  
bited by Greeks and Albanians, and seated  
on a rock. Lon. 20. 47. E. lat. 39.  
25. N.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a coun-  
try of S. America, in Terra Firma, bound-  
ed on the N. by the gulf of Mexico; on  
the E. by Surinam; on the W. by New  
Granada; and on the S. by Guiana.

PARILLA, or SANTA PARILLA, a  
town of S. America, in Peru, and in the  
audience of Lima; seated on the river  
Santa, and on the seashore, 50 miles from  
Truxillo, and 230 N. W. of Lima. Lon.  
77. 40. W. lat. 5. 36. S.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of  
the largest, finest, and most populous cities  
of Europe. The river Seine, which  
crosses it, forms two small islands, one of  
which, now called L'Isle Notre Dame, or  
the City, formed the entire town of Lu-  
teticia, when it was conquered by Julius  
Caesar. The houses, or rather huts, scat-  
tered here and there, were round, small, and  
low. Clovis I. after the defeat of Attila,  
made Paris the capital of his kingdom.  
Its circuit was much extended by Philip  
Augustus; and it was greatly embellished  
by Francis I. and his successors. The in-  
habitants are computed to be 800,000. It  
is six leagues in circumference, including  
the suburbs; and is supposed to contain  
1000 streets and 24,000 houses, among  
which are many of five or six stories.  
The rivers Yonne, Marne, and Oise, by  
their junction with the Seine, convey to  
Paris the commodities of the late pro-  
vinces of Burgundy, Champagne, and  
Picardy; and this last river furnishes it  
with the riches of the late province of  
Normandy, and of the sea, which is at  
the distance of 42 leagues. By means  
of the Loire, the Allier, and the canals  
of Orleans and Briare, it has communi-  
cations with the late provinces of Lyon-  
nois, Auvergne, Bourbonnois, Nivernois,  
Berry, Orleans, Touraine, Anjou, and  
Bretagne; and, by the Vienne, with the  
late provinces of Limosin and Poitou.  
The states-general of the kingdom were  
assembled here, in 1302 and 1303, under  
Philip the Fair; in 1535, under John  
II; in 1566, under Charles V. the  
dauphin.

PARAIBA, a town of S. America, in  
Brasil, on the river of the same name. The  
Dutch got possession of it, in 1635, and  
fortified it with a slight rampart; but the  
Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil  
is pretty fertile, and produces sugar-canes,  
and a great number of trees of Brasil wood.  
Lon. 49. 53. W. lat. 6. 50. S.

PARANA, a province of Paragua, in S.  
America, so named from a large river,  
which uniting with the Paraguay, and af-  
terward with the Uruguay, forms the  
Rio-de-la-Plata.

PARCHIM, a considerable town of Ger-  
many, in the circle of Lower Saxony and  
duchy of Mecklenburg; seated on a small  
river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20  
miles S. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 12. 0. E.  
lat. 53. 34. N.

PARDO, a palace of the king of Spain,

dauphin; in 1357 and 1369, under the same Charles V; in 1380, 1382, and 1412, under Charles VI; in 1614, under Lewis XIII; and the first national assembly of France, convoked by Lewis XVI. at Versailles, was held, after the 19th of October 1789, at Paris, and was succeeded by the second national assembly in 1791, and by a national convention in 1792. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, the Pont Neuf and the Pont Royal; to which may be added the new bridge begun in 1787, and called Le Pont de Louis Seize. But it is here to be observed, that all the names of buildings, squares, streets, &c. in honour of their kings, and in compliment to royalty, have been totally changed, since the abolition of monarchy, toward the close of 1792. The Pont Neuf, the finest and most frequented of all the bridges, was begun, under Henry III. in 1578, and finished by Henry IV. in 1604. It is 1020 feet long by 72 broad, and has twelve arches; seven of which are on the side of the Louvre, and five on the side of the street Dauphine. Between the seventh arch and the fifth is a mole, constructed on the point of the Ile du Palais, in front of the Place Dauphine, on which, in 1614, was erected an equestrian statue of Henry IV. in bronze. But the statue of this monarch, whose memory was once idolized by the French, was destroyed, in the general demolition of all the royal statues and insignia, in 1792. In the second arch of this bridge, on the side of the Louvre, is the Chateau de la Samaritaine (the Woman of Samaria) a small timber building of three stories, constructed, in 1712, on piles. In the inside is a pump, which raises the water of the river, to distribute it by pipes to the Louvre, the Tuilleries, &c. In the front, are two figures larger than the life, representing Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria. A large shell, placed between these two figures, receives the water from the pump; and from this shell it falls, in a sheet, into a basin representing Jacob's Well. Above is a sundial; and the whole is crowned by a leaden turret, which contains a set of chimes. The other bridges are Pont St. Michel, Pont au Change, le Petit Pont, Pont Notre Dame, Pont de la Tournelle, Pont Marie, and the Pont Rouge. This last, which is a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the Ile du Palais and Ile St. Louis. Among a great number of public fountains, two only merit attention; that of the Innocents, in which, among other fine pieces of sculpture, is a

Galatea, by Goujeon; and that of Grenelle, the performance of the celebrated Bouchardon. The finest squares are the Place Dauphine, of a triangular form, built, and so named, by Henry IV. in memory of the birth of Lewis XIII; the Place Royale, in which was the equestrian statue of Lewis XIII. in bronze; the Place Vendome, a square, with the angles truncated, in which was the equestrian statue, in bronze, of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit; the Place des Victoires, of a circular form, in which was a statue of the same king, crowned by victory, with this arrogant inscription *Viro Immortali*; and the Place de Louis Quinze, of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, which is now called the Place de la Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. and of his unhappy consort, Marie Antoinette; the former on the 21st of January, and the latter on the 16th of October 1793; both being executed by a machine, called the *Gilloentine*, from the name of the inventor: like the Maiden of Halifax, the axe slides in grooves from a great height, and in an instant terminates the sufferings of the victim. There are three triumphal arches, erected to Lewis XIV. and known by the names of Porte St. Bernard, Porte St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin. The most interesting of the manufactories of Paris is that of the Gobelins (so called from a family of celebrated diers, settled in this city in 1450) in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one, representing Lewis XV. a whole length, framed, and placed among the masterpieces of painting, was taken, for many days, by multitudes of visitors, for a finished piece. The manufactory of plate-glass likewise merits attention. The cathedral of Notre Dame, a Gothic structure, is one of the largest in Europe, and contains forty-five chapels. The colossal statue of St. Christopher, which was once the first object at the entrance of it, was destroyed in 1784. Next to the cathedral, the most distinguished churches are St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, St. Gervais, St. Etienne du Mont, the old church of St. Genevieve, the new church of St. Genevieve (now called the Pantheon) the churches of St. Severin, St. Roch, and Val-de-Grace. In that of St. Sulpice is the tomb of its excellent vicar, M. Languet, through whose solicitations this magnificent church was begun and finished. In that of St. Eustache is the monument of the great Colbert. In the old church of St. Genevieve

# PAR

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# PAR

are the tombs of king Clovis and of the  
philosopher Descartes. The new church  
of St. Genevieve was destined by the  
national assembly, April 4, 1791, to re-  
ceive the remains of such great men as  
have merited well of their country; and  
those of the late famous member of that  
assembly, Honoré-Riquetti Mirabeau, were  
accordingly interred there. But the im-  
mortality of the great men that have  
figured in the commencement and pro-  
gress of the French revolution seems to  
be of very uncertain duration; and the  
bones of a man, who would have been im-  
peached, perhaps, had he been alive, as a  
traitor to his country, have not been long  
permitted to repose there. The bodies of  
John James Rousseau, and of Voltaire, have  
been removed hither; an honour, which  
has also been recently decreed to Des-  
cartes. The tomb of cardinal de Richelieu,  
in the midst of the choir of the Sorbonne,  
is the exquisite performance of Girardon.  
The finest college in Paris is that of the Four  
Nations, called also Mazarin, from the  
name of the cardinal, its founder. There  
were lately six academies in Paris; namely,  
the French Academy, founded by card-  
inal Richelieu; that of Inscriptions and  
Belles Lettres, by Lewis XIV; that of the  
Sciences; and those of Painting and Sculp-  
ture, of Architecture, and of Chisurgery.  
Among the public libraries, that, lately  
called the king's, holds the first rank, in  
respect both to the extent of the buildings,  
and the number of the volumes. It was  
founded by Charles V. in 1372. The  
other libraries are those of St. Genevieve,  
the College of Mazarin, St. Victor, of the  
Doctrinaires, of the Advocates, and of the  
faculty of Medicine. That of St. Ger-  
main-des-Prés, one of the richest in  
France, containing between 15 and 20,000  
manuscripts, and near 100,000 volumes,  
is open every day to men of letters. The  
Royal (now National) Observatory is  
built of freestone, and neither iron nor  
wood has been employed in the erection.  
The Botanical Garden is worthy, in every  
respect, of its late appellation of Royal.  
The four principal palaces are the Louvre;  
the Tuileries, now Le Palais National; the  
Palais-Royal, now Le Palais d'Egalité; and  
the Luxembourg. The Louvre is distin-  
guished into the Old and New. The Old  
Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528;  
and the grand gallery, 1302 feet long, and  
30 broad, which joins it to the Tuileries,  
was begun under Charles IX. and finished  
by Lewis XIV. who likewise built, in  
1662, the New Louvre. But it is still an  
unfinished structure. In some of the

# PAR

apartments, different academies have held  
their sittings; and in others are the work-  
shops and lodging-rooms of artists. The  
Tuileries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of  
Medicis, continued by Henry IV. and  
completed by Lewis XIV. takes its name  
from its situation in a place in which were  
formerly many tile-kilns (*tuileries*) which,  
for three or four centuries, furnished the  
greatest part of the tiles used in Paris.  
The riding-house, belonging to it, is the  
place chosen by the national assembly for  
their sittings, when they removed from  
Versailles in October 1789. The garden  
of the Tuileries, in front of the palace,  
and on the banks of the Seine, is unques-  
tionably the finest public walk in Paris.  
From this palace, when attacked by the  
enraged mob, on the 10th of August 1792,  
the unfortunate Lewis XVI. went for an  
asylum to the hall of the national assembly,  
thence to a prison, and thence to the scaf-  
fold. The Palais Royal was built by car-  
dinal Richelieu in 1629, and had the name  
of the Cardinal's Palace, till Anne of Aus-  
tria came to reside in it, in 1643, with  
her son Lewis XIV. It has been long the  
property of the late dukes of Orleans;  
and the interior courts have been embel-  
lished with many beautiful buildings, with  
shops, coffeehouses, and a garden, which  
render it like a perpetual fair, and one of  
the most pleasing walks in the city. The  
palace of Luxemburg was built by Mary  
of Medicis, in 1615, and, in form, some-  
what resembles Queen's College, Oxford.  
Its gardens were open to the public on fes-  
tival days; but lately it has been made one  
of the revolutionary prisons. The Hotel-  
des-Invalides, for the wounded and super-  
annuated soldiery, is a magnificent structure,  
built by Lewis XIV; as is the Military  
School, in the Champ de Mars, found-  
ed by Lewis XV. The two principal thea-  
tres are the Theatre de la Nation and the  
Italian Theatre; which, in point of ele-  
gance and convenience, are worthy, in  
every respect, of the capital of a great na-  
tion. The Monnaie, or Mint, is also a  
noble building, situated on that side of the  
Seine, which is opposite the Louvre. The  
Hotel de Ville, or Guildhall of the city, is  
an ancient structure, in the Place de Greve,  
which was the common place of execution,  
till lately, when the Place de la Revolution,  
and afterward the site of the Bastille, were  
appropriated to that purpose. Paris is an  
archbishopric, and the seat of a university.  
It is situated in the late province of the Iles  
of France, and now forms, with a small dis-  
trict round it, one of the departments of  
France. It is 70 miles S. of Rouen, 263  
S. E.

# PAR

S. E. of London, 625 N. W. of Vienna, and 630 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest opera-house in Europe, which has seats for 8000 people; but as it required a vast number of candles, which occasioned great expence, they have contrived another, which has room for 2000 spectators. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, carried away the library to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, a very valuable cabinet of curiosities, and the rich collection of medals. In 1734, a bloody battle was fought here between the Imperialists and the French and Sardinians, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of their general, count Merli. In 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos above mentioned. It is 60 miles S. E. of Cremona, and 60 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

PARMA, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N. by the river Po; on the N. E. by the Mantuan; on the E. by the duchy of Modena; on the S. by Tuscany; and on the W. by the duchy of Placentia. The air is very wholesome, and the inhabitants live to a great age. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; and the pastures feed a great number of cattle. There are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi in the Milanese, at Trino, Bologna, and some other places.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a famous mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Livadia. It has two heads, one of which was formerly famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top is a prospect as far as Corinth. Here also is a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about 10 miles in length, and eight in breadth. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, and calicoes. It once produced a great deal of

# PAR

oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they sell very cheap. The inhabitants have been always accounted people of good sense; and this island has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent statues, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island, which was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines. The famous Arundelian marbles at Oxford were brought from this place. It lies near the little island of Naxia, and the capital is of the same name.

PAROS, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the isle of Paros. It was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but it is at present nothing to what it was. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise. Some of them that stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner. Their fields likewise are inclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos; but the English, French, and Venetians have carried away the finest pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and saltcellars. Paros is a bishop's see, and is situated on the western coast of the island. Lon. 25. 44. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

\* PARRET, a river of Somersetshire, which rises in the S. part of the county, receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay.

\* PARRAMATTA, a town or settlement of English convicts, in New S. Wales. It is seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 11 miles W. of Sydney Cove, between Rose Hill and the landing place in the creek which forms the bay. In Nov. 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpose. The soil, in most places, was found to be remarkably good, and to want cultivation only to be fit for any use; for the ground that has been the longest in cultivation bears the best crops. In Dec. 1791, a building, 56 feet by 24, was covered in here, and intended for a place of worship, till a church could be built. Lon. 151. 39. E. lat. 33. 50. S.

PARTHENAY, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It carries on a considerable

# P A R

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Lon. 151. 39. E. lat. 33. 50. S.  
RTHENAY, a town of France, in the  
ment of Two Sevrès and late pro-  
of Poitou. It carries on a consider-  
able

# P A S

able trade in cattle and corn, and is seated  
on the river Thoue, 17 miles S. of  
Thouars. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 46. 44. N.  
PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany,  
in the circle of Bavaria, 40 miles S. W.  
of Munich. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 47. 36. N.  
\* PARYS, a mountain in the isle of  
Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, prob-  
ably the largest bed of ore of that metal  
hitherto discovered in the world. It is  
not wrought in the common manner of  
subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quar-  
ry, open to day; and the quantities of ore  
raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in  
quality and very abundant in sulphur. The  
purest part is exported raw to the smelting  
works at Swansea and other places: the  
more impure is first calcined and deprived  
of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quan-  
tities of nearly pure copper are obtained  
from the waters lodged beneath the bed  
of ore, by the intervention of iron. A  
lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in  
this mountain. The wealth and popula-  
tion of Anglesey have received a great in-  
crease from the discovery of this mine.  
PAS, a town of France, in the depart-  
ment of the Straits of Calais and late  
province of Artois, 12 miles S. W. of  
Arras. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 9. N.  
\* P A S D E C A L A I S, or S T R A I T S O F  
C A L A I S, a department of France, con-  
taining the late provinces of Artois and  
Boulonnais. Arras is the capital.  
PASSAO, a cape of S. America, in  
Peru, under the equator. Lon. 78. 50. W.  
PASSAGE, a seaport of Spain, in the  
province of Biscay and territory of Gui-  
puscoa. It is a station of the Spanish men  
of war, and where the French burnt sever-  
al of them in the last war between France  
and Spain. It is a little to the E. of St.  
Sebastian, and 60 miles E. of Bilbao. Lon.  
2. 4. W. lat. 43. 21. N.  
PASSARO, a cape on the coast of Jan-  
na, in Greece, between the gulfs of Armiro  
and Zeton.  
PASSARYAN, a town of the East Indies,  
in the island of Java. Lon. 114. 15. E.  
lat. 7. 0. S.  
PASSAU, an ancient and handsome  
town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with  
a bishop's see, and a fort. The houses are  
well built, and the cathedral is thought to  
be the finest in all Germany. It is divid-  
ed into four parts, namely, the town of  
Passau, Inntadt, Itzstadt, and the quarter  
which is the bishop's palace. The first  
three are fortified, but the last is only a  
suburb. It is seated at the confluence of  
the Inn and Ilz, 62 miles, E. by S. of Ra-  
tishon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lon. 13.  
37. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

# P A T

PASSAU, a bishopric of Germany, in  
the circle of Bavaria, and lying be-  
tween Lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bo-  
hemia. Its largest extent is no where  
above 20 miles; and it has no consid-  
erable place, except Passau, the capital.  
PASSERO, CAPE, anciently called Pa-  
chinus, the most southerly point of the  
island of Sicily. It is not a peninsula, as  
represented in all the maps, but a wretch-  
ed barren island of about a mile round;  
with a fort, to protect the neighbouring  
country from the incursions of the Barba-  
ry corsairs, who are often very trouble-  
some on this part of the coast. This  
island and fort are separated from the rest  
of Sicily by a strait of about half a mile  
broad. Off this cape, sir George Byng,  
in 1735, defeated a Spanish Squadron. Lon.  
15. 22. E. lat. 36. 35. N.  
PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, in  
the territory of the church, seated on  
lake Perugia. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 43.  
16. N.  
PASTO, or S T. J U A N D E P A S T O, a  
town of S. America, in Popayan, seated  
in a fine valley, watered by several rivers.  
It is 120 miles N. of Quito. Lon. 76. 55.  
W. lat. 1. 50. N.  
PASTRANA, a town of Spain, in New  
Castile, seated between the rivers Tajo  
and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon.  
2. 46. W. lat. 40. 26. N.  
PATAGONIA, the most southern part  
of S. America, inhabited by a race of men,  
who, during two centuries and a half,  
have afforded a subject of controversy to  
the learned, and an object of wonder to  
the vulgar. "They are supposed," says  
Dr. Robertson, "to be one of the wan-  
dering tribes, which occupy that vast, but  
least known region of America, which ex-  
tends from the river De la Plata to the  
straits of Magellan. Their proper sta-  
tion is in that part of the interior country"  
which lies on the banks of the river Ne-  
gro; but, in the hunting season, they often  
roam as far as the straits which separate  
Tierra del Fuego from the main land.  
The first accounts of this people were  
brought to Europe by the companions of  
Magellan, who described them as a gigan-  
tic race, above eight feet high, and of  
strength in proportion to their uncommon  
size. Among several tribes of animals, a  
disparity in bulk, as considerable, may be  
observed. Some large breeds of horses  
and dogs exceed the more diminutive races  
in stature and strength, as far as the Pata-  
gonian is supposed to rise above the usual  
standard of the human body. But animals  
attain the highest perfection of their species  
only in mild climates, or where they find  
the

the most nutritive food in the greatest abundance. It is not then in the uncultivated waste of the Magellanic regions, and among a tribe of improvident savages, that we should expect to find man, possessing the highest honours of his race, and distinguished by a superiority of size and vigour, far beyond what he has reached in any other part of the earth. The most explicit and unexceptionable evidence is requisite, in order to establish a fact, repugnant to those general principles and laws, which seem to affect the human frame in every other instance, and to decide with respect to its nature and qualities. Such evidence has not hitherto been produced. Though several persons, to whose testimony great respect is due, have visited this part of America since the time of Magellan, and have had interviews with the natives; though some have affirmed, that such as they saw were of gigantic stature, and others have formed the same conclusion from measuring their footsteps, or from viewing the skeletons of their dead; yet their accounts vary from each other in so many essential points, and are mingled with so many circumstances manifestly false or fabulous, as detract much from their credit. On the other hand, some navigators, and those among the most eminent of their order, for discernment and accuracy, have asserted, that the natives of Patagonia, with whom they had intercourse, though stout and well-made, are not of such extraordinary size as to be distinguished from the rest of the human species. The existence of this gigantic race of men seems, then, to be one of those points in natural history, with respect to which a cautious inquirer will hesitate, and will choose to suspend his assent, until more complete evidence shall decide, whether he ought to admit a fact, seemingly inconsistent with what reason and experience have discovered concerning the structure and condition of man, in all the various situations in which he has been observed." Dr. Robertson, in a note to these observations, has collected the various testimonies on this subject; which, upon the whole, appear to strengthen the assertion of captains Wallis and Carteret, who actually measured some of the natives in 1766, and found them to be from six feet, to six feet five and seven inches in height. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted, and clothed nearly in the same manner: the circles round the two eyes are, some white and red, and some red and black. Their teeth are as white as ivory, remarkably even and well set. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward;

and a piece of leather covers the private parts.

PATAN, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca, on the eastern coast. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Gentoos; but they are all very voluptuous. The air is wholesome, though very hot, and they have no seasons but the winter and summer. The former is more properly the rainy season, and contains the months of November, December, and January. The woods are full of elephants, and many wild animals. They have some trade with the Chinese; and the principal town, of the same name, has a well-defended harbour.

PATAY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orlenois, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, when Joan of Arc did wonders. Lon. 1. 49. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

PATEHUCA, or PATIOCA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, near which is a silver mine, 70 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 45. W. lat. 21. 0. N.

PATHEHEAD, a considerable manufacturing village of Fifeshire in Scotland, almost adjoining to Kirkcaldy on the E.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called Patino, situated on the coast of Natolia, between the isles of Samos and Nicaria; and about twenty miles in circumference. Being one of the most barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago, it might have continued for ever unnoticed, but for the Book of Revelation which St. John composed in this desolate spot. A few vallies only are capable of some cultivations. It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. In the midst of the island rises a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular towers and massy appearance, one might well imagine to be a citadel. The inhabitants of this convent are in reality the sovereigns of the country; but their domains would be insufficient for their maintenance, were it not for the possession of some lands in the neighbouring isles, and the certain tribute they derive from the superstition of the Greeks. These monks, called Caloyers, are spread over all Greece. Scarce any of them can read, and yet they all understand how far the empire of superstition can extend over ignorant minds. They keep their credulous countrymen in the most absolute subjection. They are even accomplices in their crimes, the profits of which they share, and sometimes engage. Not one of the piratical vessels is without a Caloyer,

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y, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orléans, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, when Joan of Arc was killed. Lon. 1. 49. E. lat. 48.

PUCA, or PATIACA, a town of Mexico, in Mexico, near which is a lake, 70 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 21. 0. N.

PUCHHEAD, a considerable manufacturing village of Fifeshire in Scotland, adjoining to Kirkcaldy on the E.

POS, an island of the Archipelago, situated on the coast of the island of Patino, between the isles of Samos and Patino, and about twenty miles in circumference. Being one of the most barren of rocks in the Archipelago, it has been continued for ever unnoticed, till the Book of Revelation which St. John composed in this desolate spot. A few only are capable of some cultivation.

It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, &c. In the midst of the island is a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular and massy appearance, one would imagine to be a citadel. The monks of this convent are in reality sovereigns of the country; but their power would be insufficient for their defence, were it not for the possession of the lands in the neighbouring isles, and the certain tribute they derive from the superstition of the Greeks. These monks, called Caloyers, are spread over the island. Scarce any of them can read, but they all understand how far the power of superstition can extend over ignorant minds. They keep their credulous countrymen in the most absolute subjection. They are even accomplices in the crimes, the profits of which they and sometimes engross. Not one of the piratical vessels is without a Caloyer,

# P A T

Caloyer, in order to give them absolution in the very instant of committing the most dreadful crimes. Cowardly and cruel, these wretches never fail to massacre the crews of the vessels that fall into their power; and, after plundering them, they sink the captured ship, that not a trace of their outrages may be left: then, instantly prostrating themselves before the priest, a few words presently reconcile them to the Deity, quiet their conscience, and encourage them to the perpetration of future crimes, in thus affording what they deem a certain remedy against future remorse. These absolutions are rated, and every priest has a table of the sins that may be forgiven. They do more: they relieve by anticipation the alarms that guilt excites in some flagitious wretches, who, mingling the terrors of superstition with their ferocious passions, tremble with the dread of perishing in the very act of crime, before the Caloyer can grant them absolution. These apprehensions the priest endeavours to allay, exciting them to the perpetration of the most atrocious deeds, by selling the pardon to them beforehand. When these monsters return into port, they previously set apart the portion of the priest, who, in exchange, grants them the privilege of sailing again on their piratical expeditions; and thus furnished with passports to heaven, and provided with anticipated absolutions, they put to sea again with a conscience lulled into security, invoking Heaven itself, perhaps, for a rich cruise of plunder, adultery, and assassinations. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is situated on the declivity of a mountain between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypse, which is supported against a grotto in the rocks, and, if we may believe the inhabitants, was the asylum of St. John, during his exile at Patmos. Here, they say, he wrote the Book of the Revelation; and they pretend to show the very chinks in the rocks, through which the Holy Spirit breathed his inspiration. The fragments of this rock they affirm to be a certain specific against a thousand disorders, and particularly against evil spirits. The Greek monks do not fail to vend this remedy as well as the absolutions, nor do they blush at this scandalous traffic. Tournefort, who visited the Archipelago in 1700, represents the women of Patmos as naturally pretty, and with vanity innocent enough to render them agreeable to strangers, were it not for their excessive use of paint, with which they perfectly disfigure themselves. A merchant of Marseilles having married one

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of them, for her beauty, they imagined that not a stranger could land in their island but with similar views; and when this great botanist declared, that he came not in search of wives, but of plants, they appeared exceedingly surprised. Their behaviour to strangers is now the reverse of what it was in the time of Tournefort. The sprightly affluities of vanity have given place to a savage shyness; and a stranger no sooner appears in a street, than every door is closely shut against him. Lon. 26. 24. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

PATNA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bahar. It is an extensive and populous place, on the S. bank of the Ganges; and is fortified in the Indian manner with a wall and a small citadel. In this citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764, by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. The buildings are high; but the streets are narrow, and far from clean. It is a place of considerable trade, and is supposed to be the ancient Palabothra. It is 400 miles N. W. of Calcutta. Lon. 85. 0. E. lat. 25. 35. N.

PATOMAC. See POTOMAC.

PATRANA, or PASTRANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated between the rivers Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town of European Turkey, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is large and populous, and the Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. There are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are cypress-trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times; but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles S. W. of Lepanto. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 17. N.

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, eight miles E. of Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte di Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinium.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church. It is bounded on the N. by Orvieto, on the E. by Umbria and Sabina, on the S. by the Campagna di Roma, and on the S. W. by the sea. It is about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Viterbo is the capital.

PATRINGTON, a town in the East riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday.

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Saturday. It was formerly of good account, being the place where the Roman road from the Pic's Wall ended. It is seated at the mouth of the Humber, 50 miles S. E. of York, and 191 N. of London. Lon. 0. 8. E. lat. 53. 49. N.

PATTI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on the gulf of Patti, 28 miles W. of Messina. It is pretty populous, and the see of a bishop. Lon. 15. 22. E. lat. 38. 11. N.

PAU, a large ill-built town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a castle where Henry IV. was born. There was lately a statue of Lewis XIV. in the city, on the pedestal of which was this inscription: "*Celui-ci est petit-fils de notre bon Henri*." Pau is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which the river Gave runs, 97 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

PAVIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Pavese, with a celebrated university, and a bishop's see. It is defended by strong walls, large ditches, good ramparts, excellent bastions, and has a bridge over the river Tesin. In the centre of the town is a strong castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1706; by the French in 1733; by the French and Spaniards in 1745; but retaken by the Austrians in 1746. It is 15 miles S. of Milan. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

PAUL, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 16 miles from Arras. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

PAUL, ST. a town of S. America, in Brazil, in the captainship of S. Vincent. It is a kind of independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the crown of Portugal. Their religion is not known. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. Lon. 45. 52. W. lat. 23. 26. S.

PAUL-DE-FENOILLEDES, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc; seated on the river Egl, among the mountains, 30 miles N. of Montpellier. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

PAUL-LES-VENCE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, five miles W. of Nice, and 450 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department

of Drome and late province of Dauphiny; seated on the declivity of a hill, 16 miles S. of Montelimar. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 44. 21. N.

PAULA, a handsome town of the kingdom of Naples; seated near the sea, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, 12 miles W. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 9. E. lat. 39. 24. N.

PAVOASAN, a town of Africa, in the isle of St. Thomas, seated on the seafide, with a fort, a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8. 30. W.

PAUTZKE, a small town of Western Prussia, in Pomerellia, 25 miles from Dantzick. Lon. 18. 41. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

\* PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, about five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 or 40 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain also is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and shaded with branches, intrubs, and bushes; an ancient bay tree, with great propriety, overhanging it.

PAZ, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see; 350 miles S. E. of Cusco. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 15. 59. S.

PAZZY, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see. Lon. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

PEAK, a mountainous country in Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, millstones, and whetstones. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in prose and verse.

PEARL-ISLANDS, islands lying in the bay of Panama, in America. The inhabitants of that town have plantations in them, from which they are supplied with provisions.

\* PEATHS, or PEESE, as it is pronounced, a vast chasm in the mountains at the N. E. part of Berwickshire in Scotland. It is more than 160 feet deep. Over this chasm, a noble bridge of four arches has been lately built. From its vast height, it greatly resembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

\* PECKHAM, a village of Surry, in the

and late province of Dauphiny; the declivity of a hill, 16 miles  
atelimar. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 44.

A, a handsome town of the kingdom of Naples; seated near the sea, in a rich and well-cultivated country, 12 miles from Cosenza. Lon. 16. 9. E.

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in Pomerellia, 25 miles from

USILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, five miles from Puzzoli, celebrated

to, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 feet in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with ease; but the country people find it very difficult, without much difficulty, by which it enters at the extremities, and two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, admit light from above. On this mountain also is the celebrated tomb of the emperor, overgrown with ivy, and shaded with branches, shrubs, and bushes; an bay tree, with great propriety, being placed at the entrance.

4. 30. W. lat. 15. 59. S.  
ZYZ, a town of Turkey in Europe.

4. 30. Wiat. 15; 59. 3.  
Zyzy, a town of Turkey in Europe,  
Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bi-  
fee. Lon. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 33. N.  
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N. E. part of Berwickshire in Scotland. It is more than 160 feet deep. In this chasm, a noble bridge of four arches has been lately built. From its great height, it greatly resembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

PECKHAM, a village of Surry, in the

the parish of Camberwell, with a noted fair on the 21st of August.

PEQUENCOUR, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainaut, seated on the river Scarpe, five miles E. of Douay. Lon. 3. 16. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

\* PEDEE, a river of N. America, which rises in N. Carolina, where it is called Yadkin River; and entering S. Carolina, takes the name of Pedee, and enters the Atlantic Ocean 12 miles below George Town.

**PEDENA**, an ancient town of Italy, in Istria, and in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, 25 miles S. E. of Capodistria. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

PEDIR, a town of the E. Indies, in the island of Sumatra. Subject to the king of Achen, 40 miles E. of Achen. Lon. 96. 36. E. lat. 5. 22. N.

\* PEDRO, POINT, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere on the continent of India. Lon. 80. 27, E. lat. 9. 52. N.

**PEDRO, ST.** one of the islands in the S. Pacific ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. 128. 51. W. lat. 9: 58. S.

138. 51. W. lat. 9. 58. 5.  
PEEBLES, an ancient royal borough in Scotland, capital of Peeblesshire. It is seated on the Tweed, over which is an ancient bridge. It has manufactories of carpets and ferges; and a weekly market for corn and cattle. Before the present elegant parish church was erected, divine service was performed in part of an ancient monastery at this place, in which several kings of Scotland are said to have resided. Peebles is 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

3. 7. W. lat. 55. 30. in.  
 PEEBLES, or TWEEDDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edinburghshire; on the E. by Selkirkshire; on the S. by Dumfriesshire; and on the W. by Lanarkshire. It is 28 miles long from N. to S. and above 18 broad. In this county there is not much arable land. Its hills (among which are the rugged and heathy mountains of Tweedmuir, in the S. of the county) abound with fabulous springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lynne.

PEER, a small town and county of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

\* PLEASE. See PEATHS.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, fortifications, and churches, which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the river Douero, 25 miles S. E.

of Valladolid. Lon. 4. o. W. lat. 41.  
41. N.

41. N. **PEGNA-MACOR**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a strong castle; 40 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 32. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

W. lat. 39 50. N.  
 PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in  
 Old Castile, 30 miles S. W. of Olmedo.  
 Lon. 4. 8. W. lat. 40 59. N.

**PEGU**, a contidentable kingdom of Afia, lying to the S. E. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Burmah; on the W. and S. by the ocean; and on the E. by the kingdoms of Laos and Siam. It has a town of the same name, 70 miles within land, and above 50 miles in circumference; but at present not one twentieth part of it is inhabited; for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. The products of this country are timber for building, elephants, elephants' teeth, best wax, ghee, lac, iron, tin, petroleum,

bees'-wax, flick-lac, iron, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, and small diamonds. They have also saltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbuds; but they have cottons, silks, and silver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much farther than the men, small, but well proportioned. The wife goes to market, dresses the victuals, takes care of her husband's clothes, and sells his goods by retail. If the prove false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished and gilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talpoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue, affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, like tailors, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, they build their houses upon stakes, and in time of inundations, communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was an independent kingdom, till 1751, when it was

# PEK

reduced, by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependent province. Lon. of the town of Pegu, 96. 35. E. lat. 16. 50. N.

PEINE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Brunswick; famous for a battle fought here, in 1553, when Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

\* PEIPUS, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Riga, or Livonia. It has a communication with the lake of Wertzerwe; and the river Narova issues from this lake, by which it has a communication also, at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

\* P. ISHORE, or PISHOUR, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 miles N. W. of Attock. Lon. 69. 54. E. lat. 32. 44. N.

PEKIN, the capital city of the empire of China, where the emperor generally resides. It is an exact square, and divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the New City, or Tartar City, so called, because it has been inhabited by Tartars, ever since they conquered the empire. The other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chinese. The circuit of both these together is 52 Chinese lays, each of which contains 240 geometrical paces. The gates of this city are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard. The gates are nine in number, and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are as straight as a line, most of them three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is surprising to see what numbers of people there are in the streets, and not one woman among them. There is always a great confusion, occasioned by the vast numbers of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the federal mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman who goes before them to clear the way. All the riches and merchandise of the empire are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney-horses, and chairs in various parts, which stand ready to be hired for a trifle; and the owners of them

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know every street and house where any considerable person lives. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace is of vast extent, and surrounded by a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompassed by galleries supported by columns. Those who have computed the compass of this city a different way, observe that it is 20 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at least, two millions; that the walls are so high that they cover the town, and are broad enough for several horsemen to ride abreast; and that there are strong towers a bow-shot distance from each other. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the gardens, are about two miles in length; and the architecture of the structures is entirely different from that of the Europeans, for they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples, and the towers of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from other parts by canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. In this city a Russian church is established, with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have made their appearance at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Peking. Lon. 116. 30. E. lat. 39. 54. N.

\* PELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory on the N. coast of the island of Sicily, a little less than two miles to the W. of Palermo. The prospect from this mount is beautiful and extensive. Most of the Lipari Islands are discovered in a very clear day, and also a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the distance of almost the whole length of Sicily. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosalia, who is said to have died

every street and house where any person lives. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who pass day and night with whips in their hands, to chastise any who make any disturbance, or take to flight. The little streets are guarded by soldiers, who suffer no one to pass at that time. The emperor's palace is of vast extent, surrounded by a brick wall, with a gate at each corner, encompassed by a wall supported by columns. The emperor computed the compass of this city in the following way, observe that it is 20 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at least, two millions; the walls are so high that they cover the city, and are broad enough for seven men to ride abreast; and that the strong towers at bow-shot distance from each other. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the garden about two miles in length; and the structure of the structures is entirely different from that of the Europeans, for the walls are covered with tiles of a shining yellow. The temples, and the houses of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country is sandy, and not very fruitful; productions of all kinds are exceedingly good, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from other parts by the rivers, and always laden with vessels of different sizes. An earthquake, which happened here in 1734, destroyed above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. In this city a Russian embassy is established, with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have made their appearance at Petersburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Peking. Lon. 116. 30. E. lat. 39.

ST. ELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory on the N. coast of the island of Sicily, a little less than two miles to the west of Palermo. The prospect from this point is beautiful and extensive. Most of the Lipari Islands are discovered in a clear day, and also a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the distance of the whole length of Sicily. On the summit of this mountain is a cavern, in which is the tomb of St. Rosalia, who is said to have died

here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

PELEW ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, lying between 130° and 136° E. lon. and 5° and 9° N. lat. They are thought to have been first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Islands, from the tall palm trees that grow there in great numbers, and which, at a distance, have the appearance of masts of ships; the word *palos*, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast. There is, however, every reason to suppose, that no European had ever been upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the E. India Company, and commanded by captain Wilson, was wrecked there in 1783. The captain found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in short, a people that do honour to the human race. The astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly showed, that they had never before seen a white man. The clothes of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether their and their bodies did not form one substance. When the captain's brother was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided on an island at some distance from that on which they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were all struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. The principal arms of this people consist of bamboo darts, from five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle-nut tree; but there are short ones for distant marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons, who by valour, or otherwise, have greatly distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house, or canoe, is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted to him,

as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases, or to those who solicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry 30 men. There are but few other trees of much use to the natives. Yams and cocoa-nuts, being their chief articles of subsistence, are attended to with the utmost care. From the scanty produce of the country, no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocoa-nut is their common drink. On particular occasions, they add to their ordinary fare, certain sweetmeats, and a sweet beverage, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugar-cane. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-ree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houses are thatched with bamboos and palm leaves; and the inside is without any division forming one great room. As to domestic appointments, they have little baskets, very nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden buckets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains some beetle-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing-hooks are of tortoise-shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the husks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate; and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks, tied together, serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with pores five or six inches in diameter, are their buckets or cisterns. The shell of the tortoise is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have discovered the art of

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moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and ear rings inlaid with shells. The natives, in general, are a stout, well-made people, rather above the middling stature, and of a very deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loaf, curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked. The women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tattooed, and their teeth are made black by art. Both sexes are very expert at swimming; and the men are such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing which attracts their notice from the bottom of the sea. The conduct of the people toward the English was uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeness which surprised those who were the objects of it. Soon an opinion had the king of the island entertained of the English, that, on their departure, he suffered his second son, Leobon, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth unfortunately died of the smallpox in December, 1752. The East-India company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard, where he was buried. These islands are encircled on the W. side by a reef of coral.

**PELISSA**, a town in Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, near the Danube; 15 miles N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

**PEILA**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 50 miles W. of Salonichi. Lon. 21. 53. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

**PELOSO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 23 miles W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

**PENBA**, a small province of Africa, in Congo. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 7. 30. S.

**PEMBRIDGE**, a small town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the river Arrow, 12 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 145 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

**PEMBROKE**, the capital of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which are two handsome bridges. It is a well-built place, but in a state of decline, the navigation to it being injured by the rubbish of the limestone-quarries near it. It is surrounded by a wall, with three gates, and has a strong castle, seated on a rock. It is a corporation, has two churches, and sends one member to parlia-

# P E N

ment. It is 10 miles S. E. of Haverford-west, and 237 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

**PEMBROKE**, a county of S. Wales, 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It contains five market-towns, and 145 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The principal rivers are the E. and W. Cleddau. A great part of the country is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The N. E. part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle. The county-town is Pembroke.

**PENA GARCIA**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1743; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is six miles E. of Idanha Velha. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

**PENALVA**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle, eight miles S. of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

**PENAUTIER**, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, four miles N. of Carcassonne. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 43. 13. N.

**PENDINNIS**, a castle in Cornwall, standing on Falmouth Bay, on a hill of the same name. It was built by Henry VIII. for the security of the coast; and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Mawes. It is seated a little to the S. E. of Falmouth, 282 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 6. N.

**PENEMUNDER**, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and duchy of Pomerania, seated on the isle of Ugedom, at the mouth of the rivers Pene and Oder, where they fall into the Baltic. It is subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

**PENGUIN ISLAND** and **BAY**, on the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, are 182 miles N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47. 48. S.

**PENICHE**, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 39. 16. N.

**PENTICK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the river Mulde, eight miles E. of Altenburg. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

**PENISCOLA**, a town of Spain, in Valencia,

## PEN

is 16 miles S. E. of Haverford-  
237 W. by N. of London. Lon.  
lat. 51. 43. N.

ROKEBIRE, a county of S.  
7 miles in length, 18 in breadth,  
unded on all sides by the sea, ex-  
the E. where it is bounded by  
theshire and Cardiganthire. It  
five market-towns, and 145 pa-  
nd sends three members to parlia-  
The principal rivers are the E.  
Cludheu. A great part of the  
e plain, and tolerably fertile, con-  
f rich meadow and arable land.  
E. part alone is mountainous;  
however, yields good pasture for  
and cattle. The county-town is  
ke.

GARCIA, a town of Portugal,  
with a castle. It was taken by  
7. in 17 4; but he retired from it  
approach of the allies. It is six  
of Idanha Velna. Lon. 6. 6.  
39. 40. N.

ALVA, a town of Portugal, in  
ented on a hill, with a castle, eight  
of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 17. W.  
4. N.

AUTIER, a town of France, in the  
ment of Aude and late province of  
edoc, four miles N. of Carcassonne.  
25. E. lat. 43. 13. N.

EDINIS, a castle in Cornwall,  
ing on Falmouth Bay, on a hill of  
ne name. It was built by Henry  
for the security of the coast; and  
opposite side of the bay is another  
St. Mawes. It is seated a little to  
E. of Falmouth, 282 miles W. by  
London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50.

NEMUNDER, a fortress of Germany,  
circle of Upper Saxony and duchy  
omerania, seated on the ile of Ufe-  
at the mouth of the rivers Pene and  
where they fall into the Baltic. It  
ject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 14.  
2. lat. 54. 16. N.

QUIN ISLAND and BAY, on the  
of Patagonia, in S. America, are 182  
N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47.  
5.

ENICHE, a strong town of Portugal,  
stramadura, with a good harbour and  
adel, 34 miles N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9.  
lat. 39. 16. N.

ENICK, a town of Germany, in the  
e of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia,  
nging to the elector of Saxony. It is  
ed on the river Mulde, eight miles E.  
Altenburg. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 50.  
N.

ENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in Va-  
lencia,

## PEN

lencia, seated on a high point of land, on  
the side of the Mediterranean, 60 miles  
N. of Valencia. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 40.  
29. N.

PENKRIDGE, a town of Staffordshire,  
with a small market on Tuesday. It was  
formerly a large handsome town, but now  
greatly reduced, and principally noted for  
its horse fairs. It is six miles S. of Staf-  
ford, and 129 N. W. of London. Lon. 2.  
0. W. lat. 52. 04. N.

PENMAENMAWR, a once tremendous  
precipice of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales,  
overhanging the sea; but now securely  
crossed by a good road. It is four miles  
S. W. of Aberconway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in  
Asturias, seated on the river Alta, 14  
miles S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 5. 56. W.  
lat. 43. 15. N.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in An-  
dalusia, 10 miles N. of Ecija, or Exjia;  
seated near the river Xenil. Lon. 4. 12.  
W. lat. 37. 44. N.

\* PENNAR, a river which rises in the  
kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of  
Hindoostan, and watering Gooty, Gandi-  
cotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, enters the  
bay of Bengal at Gangapatnam.

PENNON, a fort of Africa, seated on a  
small island before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important  
place of Africa, in Barbary, seated on a  
rock in the Mediterranean, near the town  
of Velez. It was built by Don Pedro of  
Navarre, in 1508, and taken by the  
Moors in 1522, but retaken by the Spa-  
niards in 1664, in whose hands it con-  
tinues. It is 75 miles E. of Ceuta, and  
has a good harbour. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat.  
30. 25. N.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United  
States of N. America, bounded on the E.  
by the river Delaware, and partly by the  
ocean; on the W. by the northern part  
of Chesapeak Bay, which separates it from  
Maryland; on the N. by several Indian  
nations; and on the S. by Maryland. It  
is well watered by the Delaware, and  
other navigable rivers, on which large  
ships come up into the heart of the pro-  
vince. The produce of this country is  
corn, cattle, timber, potashes, wax, skins,  
and furs; and they export to the W. India  
islands salted beef, pork, horses, pipe-  
staves, and fish; taking in return sugar,  
rum, and molasses. Philadelphia is the  
capital.

\* PENOBSCOT, a bay of N. America,  
in the district of Main, at the mouth of  
the river Penobscot. It is long and capa-  
cious; and its E. side is lined with a clus-  
ter of small islands.

## PEN

PENRISSE, a seaport of S. Wales, in  
Glamorganthire, with a market on Thurs-  
day. It is 20 miles S. E. of Carmarthen,  
and 219 W. of London. Lon. 4. 13. W.  
lat. 51. 37. N.

PENRITH, a large well-built town of  
Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday,  
seated under a hill, near the rivers Eymot  
and Lowther. It has a spacious market-  
place, and a castle; and several remains of  
antiquity are seen in its neighbourhood.  
It is 18 miles S. of Carlisle, and 180 N.  
N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat.  
54. 40. N.

PENRYN, a borough of Cornwall, with  
three markets, on Wednesday and Friday  
for corn, and on Saturday for provisions.  
It is seated on a creek of Falmouth Ha-  
ven, and has a great trade in the pickard  
and Newfoundland fisheries. It is three  
miles N. W. of Falmouth, and 266 W. by  
S. of London. Lon. 4. 59. W. lat. 50. 10. N.

PENACOLA, the principal town of  
W. Florida, in N. America; seated on a  
bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms  
a very commodious harbour, where vessels  
may ride secure from every wind. Lon.  
85. 24. W. lat. 30. 32. N.

PENSANCE, or PENCANCE, a popu-  
lous town of Cornwall, with a market  
on Thursday. It is seated on a creek of  
Mountbay, and was burnt by the Spa-  
niards in 1593, but has been since re-  
built, and carries on a considerable traffic  
in shipping. It is one of the tin-coinage  
towns; and is governed by a mayor, a  
recorder, 14 aldermen, and 24 common-  
council-men. The church is at about half  
a mile distance; beside which there is a  
chapel in the town. It is 12 miles E. of  
Senan, at the Land's End, and 281 W. by  
S. of London. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 50. 11. N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire,  
with a market on Tuesday. It is seated  
with the river Chew, and is noted for its  
hats and bread. It is seven miles W. of  
Bath, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon.  
2. 30. W. lat. 51. 23. N.

\* PENZA, a government of the Rus-  
sian empire, formerly a province of Kafan.  
Its capital, of the same name, is seated on  
the river Sura, where it receives the ri-  
ver Penza.

\* PENTLAND FRITH, a strait which  
divides the Orkney Islands from Caith-  
nesshire in Scotland. See ORCADES.

\* PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of  
mountains, in Scotland, in the county of  
Edinburgh; extending about ten miles  
from S. W. to N. E.

\* PENTLAND SKERRIES, a cluster of  
rocks at the E. entrance of Pentland Frith.  
See ORCADES.

PER

PER

**PERQUIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 miles S. E. of Abbeville. It is remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI. of France, and Edward IV. of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

**PERA**, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations; and they sell wine there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city itself.

**PERAY**, St. a village of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is noted for its wines, and is 21 miles N. W. of Privas.

**PERCASLAW**, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiow, 44 miles S. E. of the town of Kiow. Lon. 31. 50. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

**PERCHE**, a late province of France, in Orleansois, 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the S. by Maine, on the E. by Beauce, and on the W. by Maine. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

**PEREKOP**. See **PRECOP**.

**PERECZAS**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 50 miles E. by N. of Tockay. Lon. 22. 26. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

**PERGA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20. 19. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

**PERGAMO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a bishop's see; now half ruined, and inhabited by about 7000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. Here they invented parchment. It is seated on the river Germati, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 27. E. lat. 39. 5. N.

**PERIGORD**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Angoumois and Marche; on the E. by Querci and Limosin; on the S. by Agenois and Bazadois; and on the W. by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and Sainronge. It is about 83 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; abounding in iron-mines, and the air pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

**PERIGUEUX**, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of the temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated

on the river Isle, 50 miles S. W. of Limoges. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 44. 11. N.

**PERM**, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces; namely Perm, the capital of which is of the same name, seated on the river Kama, where it receives the Zegohekha; and Catharinenburgh, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated not far from the source of the river Isfel.

**PERNAMBUCCO**, a province of Brazil, in S. America, bounded on the N. by Tamara; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Seregippe; and on the W. by Tapuyers; being about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Portuguese retook it. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brazil wood.

**PERNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is the birth-place of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nîmes, and is seated a little to the W. of Apt.

**PERNEAU**, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 35 miles N. of Riga. Lon. 23. 37. E. lat. 58. 26. N.

**PERNES**, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, seated on the river Clarence, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

**PERONNE**, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It is called the Virgin, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. The castle is remarkable for the imprisonment of Charles the Simple, who here miserably ended his days; and in this castle the duke of Burgundy detained Lewis XI. three days, till he consented to sign a treaty disadvantageous to France. Peronne is seated on the river Somme, 27 miles S. W. of Cambray, and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 2. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

**PEROUSA**, a town of Piedmont, the chief place of the valley of the same name. It is seated on the river Cluson, 16 miles S. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 18. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

**PERPIGNAN**, a considerable town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrennes and late province of Roussillon, with a good citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Ter (over which is a handsome bridge) partly in a plain, and partly on a hill, 100 miles S. E.

# PER

Ille, 50 miles S. W. of Limoges. Lon. 46. 11. N.

a government of Russia, for-  
vince of Kafan. It is divided  
provinces; namely Perm, the  
which is of the same name,  
the river Kama, where it re-  
Zegochekha; and Catharin-  
capital of which, of the same  
ated not far from the source of  
Iffel.

AMBUCO, a province of Brasil,  
merica, bounded on the N. by Ta-  
the E. by the ocean; on the S.  
ppe; and on the W. by Tapuy-  
g about 200 miles in length, and  
eath. The Dutch became mas-  
in 1630; but the Portuguese re-  
It produces a great quantity of  
Brasil wood.

E, a town of France, in the de-  
of the Mouths of the Rhone and  
ine of Provence. It is the birth-  
the celebrated orator Flechier,  
Nîmes, and is seated a little to  
of Apr.

RNEAU, a town of Russia, in the  
ent of Livonia, with a castle;  
near the mouth of a river of the  
ame, 35 miles N. of Riga. Lon.  
E. lat. 58. 26. N.

ES, a strong town of France, in  
partment of the Straits of Calais  
e province of Artois, seated on the  
Clarence, 17 miles N. W. of Arras.  
31. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

ONNE, a strong town of France, in  
partment of Somme and late pro-  
f Picardy. It is called the Virgin,  
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ed to sign a treaty disadvantageous  
ce. Peronne is seated on the river  
27 miles S. W. of Cambray, and  
y N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 2. E. lat.  
N.

OUSA, a town of Piedmont, the  
ace of the valley of the same name.  
ated on the river Cluson, 16 miles  
of Turin. Lon. 7. 18. E. lat. 44.

IGNAN, a considerable town of  
in the department of the Eastern  
es and late province of Roussillon,  
good citadel, a university, and a bi-  
ce. It is seated on the river Tet  
which is a handsome bridge) partly  
n, and partly on a hill, 100 miles  
S. E.

# PER

S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 43.  
41. N.

PERSEES, idolaters of Persia, now  
scattered into different parts, but chiefly  
in the E. Indies. They are worshippers  
of fire, or at least they look upon the  
an emblem of the Supreme Being. They  
are otherwise called Guebres. On the  
conquest of Persia by the Mahometans,  
they removed to India. Zoroaster was  
the founder of their sect. They regard  
it as a great crime to extinguish fire of  
any kind. They have lamps in their  
temples, which they assert have burnt for  
many ages.

PERSEPOLIS, anciently the capital of  
the Persian empire. It was taken by  
Alexander the Great, who had it in flames,  
being irritated, according to Diodorus, at  
the sight of 800 Greeks, whom the Per-  
sians had cruelly mutilated. Others say,  
that being intoxicated, he was inflamed  
by the courtesan Thais, to set it on fire.  
It is thought to be the same that is now  
called Kidmanar, of which magnificent  
ruins still remain. They are 20 miles N.  
E. of Schiras, and 200 S. E. of Ispahan.  
Lon. 56. 20. E. lat. 30. 10. N.

PERSHORE, a town of Worcestershire,  
with a market on Tuesday. It is seated  
on the river Avon, nine miles E. S. E. of  
Worcester, and 102 W. N. W. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

PERSTA, a large kingdom of Asia, con-  
sisting of several provinces, which, at dif-  
ferent times, have had their particular  
kings. It is bounded on the N. by  
Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Ubec  
Tartary; on the W. by Turkey and  
Arabia; on the S. by the gulfs of Persia  
and Ormus, and the Arabian Sea; and on  
the E. by Hindoostan Proper. It is about  
1212 miles in length from E. to W. and  
900 in breadth from N. to S. The chief  
rivers are the Tigris and Amuc. In the  
N. and E. parts it is mountainous and  
cold; in the middle and S. E. parts sandy  
and desert; in the S. and W. level and  
extremely fertile, though for several  
months very hot. The soil produces all  
sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and  
rye. They have cotton in great abun-  
dance, and, among other domestic animals,  
camels, buffaloes, and horses. In several  
places naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out  
of the ground, and they have mines of  
gold, silver, iron, Turkey-stones, and salt;  
but the first two of these are not worked,  
on account of the scarcity of wood. They  
have a great deal of cotton cloth, some  
pearls, and a large quantity of silk, beside  
manufactories of silk and very fine carpets.

# PER

They have also all sorts of fruits, excellent  
wine, and a great number of mulberry-  
trees, with the leaves of which they feed  
the silk worms; likewise dates, pistachio-  
nuts, and trees which produce manna.  
They have large flocks of sheep and goats;  
and the tails of the former are of a mon-  
strous size. They are generally Maho-  
metans, of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the  
capital.

PERSTA, GULF OF, a large gulf of Asia,  
between Persia and Arabia Felix. The  
entrance near Ormus is not above 10 miles  
over; but within it is 180 in breadth, and  
the length near Ormus to the mouth of  
the Euphrates is 420 miles.

PERTH, a town of Scotland, capital of  
a county of the same name. It is a hand-  
some place, agreeably seated on the river  
Tay, over which is an elegant stone  
bridge of nine arches. It has two  
churches, one of which belonged formerly  
to a fine abbey. Perth, in former times,  
has been the residence of the sovereigns  
of Scotland, and the seat of the parliament  
and of the supreme courts of justice. The  
tide comes up as far as this place, and the  
river is navigable for small vessels, for  
which reason it is a flourishing town. Here  
is a great linen and cotton manufactory.  
Perth is 40 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon.  
3. 27. W. lat. 56. 21. N.

PERTSHIRE, a county of Scotland,  
bounded on the N. by the shires of In-  
verness and Aberdeen; on the E. by  
Angusshire and the frith of Tay; on  
the S. by the counties of Fife, Kinross,  
Crickmannan, and Stirling; and on the  
W. by Argyllshire. It extends about 60  
miles from E. to W. and nearly the same  
from N. to S. The northern district,  
called Athol, is uncommonly wild and  
mountainous.

PERTH AMBOY, a seaport in the state  
of New Jersey, in N. America, seated on  
a neck of land, included between the river  
Raritan and Arthur Kill Sound. It lies  
open to Sandy Hook, has one of the best  
harbours on the continent, and is 25 miles  
S. W. of New York. Lon. 75. 0. W.  
lat. 40. 34. N.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of the Mouths of the Rhone  
and late province of Provence, 10 miles  
N. of Aix, and 27 N. of Marseilles. Lon.  
5. 36. E. lat. 43. 44. N.

PERU, a large country of S. America,  
bounded on the N. by Papayan, on the  
W. by the South Sea, on the S. by Chili,  
and on the E. by a ridge of prodigious  
mountains, called the Andes. It is about  
1500 miles in length from N. to S. and

125 in breadth from E. to W. between the Andes and the South Sea; but in other places it is much broader. It never rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder are, unless toward the top of the above mountains; for when the mathematicians from France were there, to measure a degree of latitude, while they were making their observations, they not only saw it lighten, but heard the thunder below them, for they were above the clouds. All the tops of these mountains are covered with snow to a very great height, and there are several volcanoes, which burn continually; sometimes such torrents of water will descend as to overflow the whole country for a certain space. The best houses in this country are made of a sort of reeds like bamboo-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. They have a kind of galleries or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole structure groan. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains, which advance near the sea; but none of their trees are like those in Europe. The birds are much superior to the European for the beauty of their plumage; but their notes are very disagreeable. There are few birds near the sea, and the monkeys also keep at a distance from it. The bird called the toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as its body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fish. It has been generally said there are lions here, but that which they call so is more like a wolf than a lion, and never attacks mankind. The tigers are as large and fierce as those of Africa, though not of the same colour: however, it is happy for the inhabitants that there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and several sorts of them dangerous; particularly the rattlesnake, which does not get away from men like the rest. There are several insects like those in Europe, but they are vastly larger. The earthworms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; there are also spiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monstrous size, and will suck the blood of horses, mules, and even of men who sleep in the fields; and they have entirely destroyed the great cattle which the missionaries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a conor, or condor, is perhaps the largest in the world; for it is nothing of carrying off a whole

buck. The animal called the guanaco is peculiar to S. America, for none have ever been found in N. America, nor any other country. It is commonly called a camel-sheep, and has something of the shape of a camel, without any bunch on its back. There are two sorts of them, one covered with a very fine reddish wool or hair, which is a valuable commodity. They are but small in comparison of a camel, and were used to carry burdens of about 50 pounds weight, before horses were introduced. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and by the native Americans. The latter, who live among the forests, form, as it were, so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, calabashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters which they trade with, and which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skin is of a red copper colour; and they have no beard nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spaniards arises a third kind, called Mestices, who are illegitimate; however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: they behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, insomuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. It was said above that it never rains, but this must be understood of the fourth parts; for in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often

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The animal called the guanaco is to S. America, for none have been found in N. America, nor any country. It is commonly called a paca, and has something of the shape of a camel, without any bunch on its back. There are two sorts of them, one of which is a valuable commodity, and the other but small in comparison of a camel, and were used to carry burdens of 100 pounds weight, before horses were introduced. Peru is inhabited by the Incas, who conquered it, and by the Spaniards. The latter, who have been in the forests, form, as it were, small republics, which are divided by a Spanish priest, and by their chiefs, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They have no laws, for they leave the doors of their houses always open, though they have calabashes, and a sort of aloes, which they make thread, and several other matters which they trade with, and which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red called *rocú*. The same man is of use, for he builds his own hut, carries his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built, or common use, every one lends a hand. Their skin is of a red colour, and they have no beard, except on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different race; for they are extremely idle, and so indolent, that they will sit whole days upon their heels, without stirring. Their garment is a sort of blanket, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spaniards arises a third kind, called *mulattoes*, who are illegitimate; however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all the business; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of the sort: they behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, even the Spaniards themselves, insomuch that the governor is obliged to restrain their insolence. It was said above that it never rains, but this must be understood of the fourth parts; for in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often

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often rains excessively; insomuch that those who go thither in search of gold, are often carried off by the unwholesomeness of the climate. Those that travel over the Andes, where they are passable, find it so cold that they are often frozen to death. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; but some of their medical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent use; particularly the Jesuits' bark and Peruvian balsam. The Spaniards have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive here very well, and the fruits they produce are delicious. This country is divided into three great audiences, which are Quito, De-los-Rios, and De-los-Charcos. Peru has been long celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, which have poured such treasures into Europe. Its capital is Lima.

**PERUGIA**, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and capital of Perugia. It is an ancient, handsome, and populous city, with a strong citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 75 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

**PERUGIA**, a lake of Italy, eight miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugino. It is almost round, being about five miles in diameter, and in it are three islands.

**PERUGINO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the W. by Tuscany, on the S. by Orvieto, on the W. by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N. by the county of Citta Castellana. It is about 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The air is very pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

**PERURO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, whose streets are paved with bricks. The castle is well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the river Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles N. E. of Urbino, and 130 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

**PESCARA**, a strong town in the kingdom of Naples, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the gulf of Venice, eight miles from Cit-

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ta-di-Penna, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 2. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

**PESCHIERA**, a small town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle, and a strong fort; seated on the river Mincio, or Menzogna, which proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 miles W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

**PESENAS**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is delightfully seated on the river Pein. 12 miles N. E. of Beziers. Lon. 3. 34. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

**PEST**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, in a fine plain, opposite Buda, 85 miles S. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

**PETAW**, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Silesia. It is seated on the river Drave, 109 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 36. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

**PETCHER-LI**, a province of China, the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the sea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-si; and on the S. by Chang-tong and Honan. It contains Peking, the principal city in the empire, on which 140 towns depend, beside a vast number of villages. The air is temperate, unless when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy season in the latter end of July, and the beginning of August; but it seldom rains any other time. The soil is fertile, and produces all sorts of corn; and there is plenty of cattle, pulse, and fruits. They have also mines of coal, which is their only fuel. There is a great variety of animals, of which a sort of cat is most remarkable, it having long hair about its neck and head. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Peking.

**PETER AND PAUL**, St. a town and port of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutsk. The town consists of some miserable loghouses and a few conical huts. Captain Clerke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here. Lon. 158. 43. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

**PETERBOROUGH**, a city of Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Nen, over which is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonshire, in marshy ground. It is not a large place, for it has but one parish-church beside the cathedral; but the market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It has a trade in corn, coal, and timber, and sends two mem-

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members to parliament. The cathedral was formerly a monastery, is a majestic structure, full of curious work, and has a large choir. It is 30 miles S. of Bolton, and 81 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

\* **PETERHEAD**, a handsome town of Aberdeenshire in Scotland, situated near the mouth of the river Ugie. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier. A considerable trade is carried on, both in the fishery, and to the Baltic for the productions of the North. Here is also a manufactory of sewing thread. The mineral spring here, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea bathing, bring a great resort of company, for while accommodation there is a ball-room and many elegant houses. It lies a little to the N. of Buchan Ness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland.

\* **PETERSBURGH**, a town of N. America, in the state of Virginia, seated on an unhealthy spot, on the S. side of the river Appamatox. It is a corporation, is included within a part of three counties, and is 15 miles S. of Richmond.

**PETERSBURGH**, or **SAINT PETERSBURGH**, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in the government of the same name. It is seated on the river Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly upon some islands in the mouth of that river, and partly upon the continent. So late as the beginning of this century, the ground on which Petersburg now stands was only a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in the year 1703. He built also a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of St. Petersburg; and, in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the Admiralty, are at least two miles in length. Most of them are paved, but a few are still suffered to remain floored with planks; and, in several parts of this metropolis, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings. The brick houses are ornamented with a white stucco, which has led several travellers to say, that they are built of stone. The mansions of the nobility

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are vast piles of building; furnished with great cost, in the same elegant style as at Paris or London; and situated chiefly on the S. side of Neva, either in the Admiralty quarter, or in the suburbs of Livonia and Moscow, which are the finest parts of the city. The views upon the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandest and most lively scenes imaginable. That river is in many places as broad as the Thames at London: it is also deep, rapid, and as transparent as crystal; and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N. the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are the most striking objects. On the opposite side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line, so called because (a few houses excepted) the whole row is occupied by the English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S. side, is the quay, which stretches for three miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked, at the expence of the present emperors, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburg, although it is more compact than the other Russian cities, and has the houses in many streets contiguous to each other, yet still bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. It has been lately inclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. The inhabitants of this city are computed to be 130,000. From its low and marshy situation, it is subject to inundations, which have occasionally risen so high, as to threaten the town with a total submersion. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situated on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from lake Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock. By this contrivance the great legislator and civilizer of his country appears in the attitude of ascending a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. It was erected on the pedestal, by the emperors, in 1782. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the re-

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s of building; furnished with in the same elegant style as at London; and situated chiefly on the banks of the Neva, either in the Admiralty, or in the suburbs of Livonia, which are the finest parts of the city. The views upon the banks of the river are the grandest and most imaginable. The river is in some places as broad as the Thames at London, and in others as deep, rapid, and as crystal; and its banks are everywhere high with a continued range of fine buildings. On the N. the Admiralty, the academy of sciences, and the various arts, are the most striking objects. On the opposite side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of the nobles, and the English line, &c. (a few houses excepted) which are occupied by the English. In the front of these buildings is the quay, which is three miles, except where it is cut by the admiralty; and the whole of that space, has been paved at the expense of the present emperor, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of granite. Petersburg, almost more compact than the other cities, and has the houses in many places contiguous to each other, yet still retaining the appearance of the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner, and has been lately inclosed with a wall, the circumference of which is about 130,000. From its marshy situation, it is subject to inundations, which have occasionally risen to threaten the town with a total destruction. The opposite divisions of the city, situated on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, on account of the large masted ships driven down the stream from the north, which is usually removed when they make their appearance; and, in winter, till the river is frozen hard, bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the city. Among the noblest ornaments of the city is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, in bronze, of a colossal size, the pedestal of which is a huge rock, the substance of the great legislator and his country appears in the face of the precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. It is seated on the pedestal, by the emperor, in 1782. Within the walls of the city is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains

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of Peter the Great, and of all the successive sovereigns, excepting those of Peter II. buried at Moscow, and of the unfortunate Peter III. interred in the convent of Alexander Nevski. Petersburg is 355 miles N. W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Vienna, 525 N. E. of Copenhagen, and 300 N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 30. 25. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

**PETERSFIELD**, a handsome borough of Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Loddon, 18 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 53 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 58. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

**PETERSHAGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and principality of Minden, seated on the river Weser, three miles from Minden, and 37 W. of Hanover. It belongs to the king of Prussia. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

**PETERSHAM**, a village in Surrey, situated on the Thames, on the S. side of Richmond Hill. The church was a chapel of ease to Kingston, but, in 1769, was formed into one vicarage with Kew. It is near 10 miles W. S. W. of London.

**PETERWARADIN**, a fortified town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks. It is seated on the river Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 30. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

**PETHERTON**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

**PETIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese; eight miles W. of Castro, and 45 S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

**PETIT GUAUVE**, a seaport of the W. Indies, in the island of St. Domingo, seated on a bay at the W. end of the island, and subject to France. It is 200 miles E. of Jamaica. Lon. 72. 25. W. lat. 18. 27. N.

**PETRIKOW**, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Sieradia, 80 miles S. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 46. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

**PETRINA**, a small but strong town of Croatia, seated on the river Petrina, and subject to the house of Austria. It is 27 miles E. of Carlostadt. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

**PETTAW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Stiria. It is an ancient place, belongs to the bishop of Salzburg, and is seated on the river Drave, 23 miles S. of Gutz. Lon. 15. 33. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

# PHA

**PETTAPOLLY**, a seaport of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80. 46. E. lat. 14. 49. N.

**P. RTYCOR**, a harbour of Scotland, in Fifeshire, about 1 mile distant from Kinghorn, at the entrance of the frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of the passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore. A basin has lately been constructed here, under the direction of captain Rudverd, a royal engineer.

**PETWORTH**, a small town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated near the river Arun, 12 miles N. E. of Chichester, and 49 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 50. 58. N.

**PEFENHOFFEN**, a handsome town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. It is seated on the river Ilm, 10 miles N. W. of Ratiboa. Lon. 12. 3. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

**PFIRT, or FORETTE**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace. It is 10 miles W. of Basil. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 37. N.

**PFORTSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and marquisate of Baden-Dourlach, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Entz, 15 miles S. E. of Dourlach. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

**PFREIMB**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and in the Upper Palatinate, with a handsome castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Pfreint and Nab, 10 miles N. E. of Amberg. Lon. 12. 21. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

**PEULLENDORF**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Andalspach, 37 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 27. W. lat. 48. 8. N.

**PHANAGORIA**, a small and beautiful island of Asia, on the E. side of the strait of Caffa, between the Black Sea and the sea of Asoph.

**PHAROS**, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, whence the island took its name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 30. 24. N.

**PHARZA**, anciently PHARAZIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, the ancient Thessaly; famous for the decisive battle

battle fought in its plains, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey. Hence Lucan's Poem on the civil wars between these two great rivals was called *Pharsalia*. This town is seated on the river Enipeus, is an archiepiscopal see, and is 10 miles S. of Larissa.

**PHASIS**, a large river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

**PHEASANTS ISLE.** See **FAISANTS**.

**PHENICIA**, a country of Turkey in Europe, extending from Arabia Deserta to the Mediterranean; bounded on the N. by Syria Proper, and on the S. by Palestine. The principal towns are Tripoli, Damascus, and Balbec. It is but a small territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of letters and navigation, and was the first which we have any account of, that traded with England for tin. It frequently sent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded considerable towns.

**PHILADELPHIA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia; seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, whence there is a fine view over an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it *Allahijah*. It contains about 11000 inhabitants, among whom are about 2000 Christians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles E. S. E. of Smyrna. Lon. 28. 15. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

**PHILADELPHIA**, the capital of Pennsylvania, and, at present, of all the United States of N. America. It is situated in an extensive plain, on the W. bank of the river Delaware. The length of the city from E. to W. that is, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan of Mr. Penn, is 10,300 feet, and the breadth, N. and S. is 4837 feet. Not two fifths of the plot covered by the city charter is yet built. The inhabitants, however, have not confined themselves within the original limits of the city, but have built N. and S. along the Delaware, two miles in length. The circumference of that part of the city which is built, if we include Kensington on the N. and Southwark on the S. is about five miles. Market Street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river. Near the middle of it, it is intersected at right angles by Broad Street, 113 feet wide, running nearly N. and S. quite across the city. Between the Delaware and Broad Street are ten streets, nearly equidistant, running parallel with Broad Street; and between Broad Street and the Schuylkill are nine streets, equidistant

from each other. Parallel to Market Streets are eight other streets running E. and W. from river to river, and intersecting the cross streets at right angles. All these streets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet wide, and all the streets which run N. and S. except Broad Street, are also 50 feet wide. There were four squares of eight acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reserved for public uses; and in the centre of the city, at the intersection of Market Street and Broad Street, is a square of ten acres, reserved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Philadelphia was founded in 1682, by the celebrated William Penn, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, 12 common council-men, a sheriff, and clerk. Philadelphia, in 1749, numbered 2076 houses, and 11,600 inhabitants. It now contains about 5000 houses, in general handsomely built of brick, and 40,000 inhabitants, composed of almost all nations and religions. Here are 24 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations; one of which is for the *Free Quakers*, so called, because they took up arms in defence of their country, in the late war, contrary to the established principles of the friends. Here also is a synagogue for the Jews. The statehouse is a magnificent building erected in 1735. In 1787, an elegant courthouse was built on the left of the statehouse; and on the right a philosophical hall. S. of the statehouse is the public gaol, built of stone, and one of the most elegant and secure structures of the kind in America. Here, likewise, is a public observatory, and several other public buildings. A university was founded here during the war: its funds were partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. A malignant fever raged here in 1793, which, in the course of August and the three succeeding months, carried off 4031 of the inhabitants. Philadelphia is 97 miles S. W. of New York, 356 S. W. of Boston, and 118 N. of the entrance of the Delaware into the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 75. 8. W. lat. 39. 57. N.

**PHILIPPI**, an ancient town of Macedonia, seated on the confines of Romania, 10 miles from the gulf of Contchia, and 67 E. of Salenichi. It was enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins of Cæsar, were defeated by Mark Antony and Augustus. It is

other. Parallel to Market Street, eight other streets running E. to river to river, and intersecting streets at right angles. Streets are 50 feet wide, except Market, which is 65 feet wide, and streets which run N. and S. except Market, are also 50 feet wide. The four squares of eight acres at each corner of the city, reserved for public uses; and in the city, at the intersection of Market Street and Broad Street, is a square, reserved in like manner, planted with rows of trees for shade. Philadelphia was founded by the celebrated William Penn, in 1681, granted a charter, incorporated under the government of the recorder, eight aldermen, 12 council-men, a sheriff, and clerk. In 1749, numbered 2076 and 11,000 inhabitants. It now contains about 5000 houses, in general built of brick, and 40,000 inhabitants composed of almost all nations. Here are 24 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations, one of which is for the Free Methodists, because they took up the defence of their country, in the contrary to the established principles of the friends. Here also is a synagogue for the Jews. The statehouse, a magnificent building erected in 1735. An elegant courthouse was built in 1768, of the statehouse; and on the right of the hall. S. of the statehouse is a public gaol, built of stone, and the most elegant and secure structure of the kind in America. Here, likewise, is a public observatory, and several other buildings. A university was founded here during the war: its funds were given by the state, and partly by the old college. A malignant fever broke out here in 1793, which, in the month of August and the three succeeding months, carried off 4031 of the inhabitants. Philadelphia is 97 miles S. W. of New York, 68 W. of Boston, and 118 N. of the mouth of the Delaware into the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 75. 8. W. lat. 39. 12. N.

PHI, an ancient town of Macedonia, situated on the confines of Romania, from the gulf of Contchia, and of Salenichi. It was enlarged by Alexander the Great, and he gave it his own name. It was near the place, commonly called the plains of Marston, where Cassius and Brutus, two assassins of Cæsar, were defeated by Antony and Augustus. It is

an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed, and badly peopled. An amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, islands of Asia, in the Indian Ocean. They were discovered by Magellan, in the year 1519. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. The principal of these islands are Mindanao, or Luconia; Mindanao; Samar, or Tandago, sometimes called Philippina; Matibate; Mindoro; Luban; Paragoia, or Paragoa; Panay; Leyta; Bohol; Sibiu, Cibau, or Zebu; Negro's Island; St. John's; and Xolo. They are chiefly subject to the Spaniards. Lon. from 113. 13. to 120. 50. E. lat. from 6. 30. to 18. 15. N.

PHILIPPINES, New, otherwise called PATAOS, islands in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas, the Old Philippines, and the Ladrões. There are about 87 in all, between the equator and the tropic of Cancer; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPOLI, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and is seated on the river Marizza, 82 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 183 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seven miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

PHILIPS, St. a town of N. America, in New Spain, in a country where they breed great numbers of cattle.

PHILIPSBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and considered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. It is seated in a morass. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, but the fortifications to the empire. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles S. of Spire, and 40 N. E. of Strasbourg. Lon. 8. 51. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wermeland, seated in the midst of a boggy and rocky country, abound-

ing in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It was built by Charles IX. and called after his son Philip. In 1775, it was totally destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. It is 20 miles N. E. of Carlstadt, and 140 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 59. 30. N.

PHILIPVILLE, a small but handsome and strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainaut, seated on an eminence, 25 miles S. E. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip, Esq. governor of New S. Wales. They are five miles asunder, but almost joined together by a long sandy spit, above water, which reaches, for about two thirds of the distance from the easternmost, or largest island, to the most westerly, which is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. of the eastern island is 140. 3. E. lat. 8. 6. N.

PIANEZA, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the river Dora, eight miles from Turin.

PIANOSA, an island of Italy, in the Tuscan Sea, six miles S. of that of Elba, belonging to Tuscany. It is level and fertile, and has no imports. Lon. 10. 34. E. lat. 42. 46. N.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice by two mouths, a little to the N. of Venice.

PICARA, a large province of S. America, in New Granada; bounded on the E. by the mountains called the Andes.

PICARDY, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Hainaut, Artois, and the straits of Dover; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by the Isle of France; and on the W. by Normandy and the English Channel. It now forms the department of Somme, of which Amiens is the capital.

PICATHONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a strong castle, in which Francis I. king of France, was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733, but they restored it. It is seated on the river Serio, 10 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 36 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

PICKERING, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a small brook, and is a pretty

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pretty good town, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N. E. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 38. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

PICO, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, lying in W. lon. 28. 21. and N. lat. 38. 29. It produces a great deal of wine, and that only.

PICTS' WALL, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are yet left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W. to E. across the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcastle, and ended at Tinnmouth. There are many Roman coins and antiquities found near it.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, bounded on the N. by Vallais; on the E. by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice, and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by France and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It is 175 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as pleasant and populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. They carry on a great trade in raw silk; and the country produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital of this country, and of all the dominions of the king of Sardinia.

PIENZA, a populous town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 56 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, St. a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, which renders the air unwholesome, 15 miles N. W. of Moulins, and 120 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

PIERRE, St. a small desert island near the coast of Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56. 0. W. lat. 40. 39. N.

\* PIGEON ISLAND, a small island, about eight miles from the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and

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15 from the town of Onore. Lon. 74. 6. E. lat. 14. 1. N.

\* PILETTO, St. an island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majesty by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa. It was in possession of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a castle built upon a rock; but being restored to the duke of Savoy, in 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Chiufon, 15 miles S. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

PIGNEY, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 12 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

PILLAU, a seaport of Prussia, 20 miles W. of Königsberg; which see.

PILSEN, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the same name. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia, and is seated near the confluence of the rivers Misa and Watto, 47 miles W. by S. of Prague. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

PILSNA, PILSNO, or PILZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the river Wilfaka, 50 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

PILTEN, a town in the duchy of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, seated on the river Windaw, between Golding and Fort Windaw. Lon. 22. 10. E. lat. 57. 15. N.

PINES, ISLE OF, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, off the S. end of New Caledonia. It is about 14 miles over in a S. E. and N. W. direction. It is high and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low. The low land has many tall pine-trees upon it. Lon. 167. 43. E. lat. 21. 38. S.

PINNEL, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Coia and Pinnel, 15 miles N. of Guarda. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

BINNENBURG, a fort and town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Owe, 15 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

PINOS, an uninhabited island of N. America, on the S. side of the island of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep

# PIN

town of Onore. Lon. 74° 1. N.  
 6. Sr. an island in the Mediterranean, taken from his Majesty by the French in 1793, soon after.  
 71, a town of Piedmont, at the valley of Perusa. It was of the French, who had fortifications with a castle built; but being restored to the king, in 1696, the French destroyed the fortifications. It is seated on the river Tevere, 14 miles S. W. of Tuscany. Lon. 12° 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.  
 72, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Troyes. Lon. 12° 12. E. lat. 48. 20. N.  
 73, a seaport of Prussia, 20 miles from Stettin; which see.  
 74, a handsome and strong town, the capital of a circle of the same name. It has often been taken in the wars of Bohemia, and near the confluence of the Elbe and Watto, 47 miles W. by N. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 49.  
 75, PILSNO, or PILZOW, a little Poland, in the palatinate of Silesia, seated on the river Wiltake, E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 50. 10. N.  
 76, a town in the duchy of Courland, at the fertile territory of the same, seated on the river Windaw, and near Fort Windaw. Lon. 21. 57. 15. N.  
 77, ISLE OF, an island in the S. Ocean, off the S. end of New Zealand. It is about 14 miles over in N. W. direction. It is high and fertile in the middle, being quite level, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low. The low land is covered with tall pine-trees upon it. Lon. 175. 21. 38. S.  
 78, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, capital of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Coa and Pin, 14 miles N. of Guarda. Lon. 6. 40. 46. N.  
 79, NIMBURG, a fort and town of the same name, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Elbe, 14 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 53. 36. N.  
 80, an uninhabited island of N. America, on the S. side of the island of Newfoundland, from which it is separated by a deep

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deep strait. This island is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and has excellent pastures. Lon. 82. 33. W. lat. 22. 2. N.  
 81, PINSKO, a town of Lithuania, seated on a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been almost ruined by the Cossacks. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 52. 18. N.  
 82, PIOMBINO, a seaport of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of a principality of the same name; seated on a bay of the Tuscan Sea, 40 miles S. of Leghorn, and 60 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 23. E. lat. 42. 57. N.  
 83, PIOMBINO, a small principality of Italy, in Tuscany, lying on the seacoast. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies, who has a right to put a garrison into the fort.  
 84, PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 50 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 41. 39. N.  
 85, PIPLEY, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the banks of a river, 15 miles from Balasore. It was formerly a place of trade, and had English and Dutch factories; but it is now inhabited by fishermen only. Lon. 86. 21. E. lat. 21. 20. N.  
 86, PIQUE MONTVALIER, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike, and may be seen 50 miles off. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 42. 51. N.  
 87, PIRANO, a seaport of Italy, in Istria, and in the territory of Venice, seated on a peninsula, 10 miles S. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14. 1. E. lat. 45. 40. N.  
 88, PIRITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, duchy of Pomerania, and territory of Stettin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided here. It is seated near lake Maldui, 20 miles S. E. of Stettin. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 53. 18. N.  
 89, PISA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong city of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, with a university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble. This city is so far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grass grows in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is the leaning tower, so much talked of. In the great square, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue, representing duke Cosmo the Great. The Grand Duke's palace, and the magnifi-

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cent exchange, are worth notice. Pisa is seated in a very fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, 10 miles N. of Leghorn, 42 W. of Florence, and 10 S. W. of Lucca. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 43. 43. N.  
 90, PISANO, a territory of Italy, in Tuscany, about 47 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Florentine and the republic of Lucca, on the E. by the Siennese; and on the W. by the Mediterranean. It is one of the best countries in all Tuscany.  
 91, PISCA, a handsome town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which are sent to the rest of the Spanish settlements. It is about half a mile from the South Sea, and 140 S. of Lima. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 13. 36. S.  
 92, PISCATAWAY, or PISCATAQUAY, a river of N. America, in the state of New Hampshire; the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and is 60 miles N. of Boston. Lon. 70. 30. W. lat. 43. 25. N.  
 93, PISELLO, the most northern cape of Anatolia, in Asia, which projects into the Black Sea, opposite the Crimea.  
 94, PISHOUR. See PEISHORE.  
 95, PISTOIA, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see. There are several fine churches and magnificent palaces; and the houses of private persons are generally well built; but notwithstanding this, it is almost deserted, in comparison to what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants; among whom are 40 noble families. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles N. W. of Florence. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 43. 55. N.  
 96, PITCAITLY WELLS, some remarkable saline springs, near Perth in Scotland, whose waters are deemed beneficial in scorbutic casts.  
 97, PITHEA, a province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N. by Lapland de Luhlja, on the E. by Bothnia, on the S. by Lapland d'Uhma, and on the W. by Norway. The river Pithea runs across it. There is a town of the same name, seated on the W. side of the gulf of Bothnia, 80 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 65. 11. N.  
 98, PITSCHEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 51. 10. N.  
 99, PITTENWEEM, a seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, seated at the entrance of the

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frith of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 49. W. lat. 56. 12. N.

**PITTSBURGH, or FORT PITT**, a town of N. America, in the state of Pennsylvania, beautifully situated on the W. side of the Alleghany mountains, on a point of land between the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela. The town is laid out on Mr. Penn's plan; is a thoroughfare for the vast number of travellers from the eastern and middle states to the settlements on the Ohio; and it increases greatly. Here was the famous French Fort Du Quene; in an expedition against which, in 1756, general Braddock fell into an ambuscade, and was defeated and slain; part of his troops being saved by the prudence and bravery of colonel (afterward the celebrated general) Washington. This fort was abandoned by the French, in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes; and its name was changed to that of Pitt, in honour to the illustrious minister by whom the war was then directed. At this place, the Alleghany first takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lon. 79. 48. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

**PIZZO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on the gulf of St. Eufemia, four miles from Monte-Leone.

**PLACENTIA**, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a bishop's see, and a good castle; seated on the Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded by mountains. It is 80 miles S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 50. 25. N.

**PLACENTIA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa; seated on the river Deva, 25 miles S. E. of Bilbao. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

**PLACENTIA**, a seaport of N. America, in Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the S. E. part of the island, 40 miles W. of St. John, and 200 E. of Cape Breton. Lon. 53. 43. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

**PLACENTIA**, a populous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a citadel. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, render it very pleasant. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743. It is delightfully seated, in a well-cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles N. W. of Parma, and 83 E. of Turin. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

**PLACENTIA**, the duchy of, formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma, bounded on the E. by that duchy, on the N. and W. by the duchy of Milan,

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and on the S. by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and salt springs, from which they make a very white salt. Its principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra; and the capital is of the same name. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, in pursuance of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743.

**PLANIEZ**, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, and in the road of Marseilles.

**PLANO**, an island of the Mediterranean, in the bay of Alicante. It is not above a mile and a half in length.

**PLASSEY**, the plains of, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the subah of Bengal, distant from Moorshedabad about 30 miles, and from Calcutta 70. Here was once a hunting seat of the nabob of Bengal. But this spot is still more memorable for the great victory gained here by colonel (afterward lord) Clive, in 1757, over the vast army of the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

**PLATA**, an island of S. America, on the coast of Quito, in Peru; surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about five miles long and four broad.

**PLATA**, a rich and populous town of S. America, in Peru, capital of the province of Los Charcos, with an audience, and an archbishop's see. It has mines of silver, which they have left off working, since those of Potosi have been discovered. It is seated on the river Chimao, 500 miles S. E. of Cusco. Lon. 63. 40. W. lat. 19. 16. S.

**PLATA, or RIO-DE-LA-PLATA**, a large river of S. America, which is formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana. It was discovered, in 1517, by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives, in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Southern Ocean, in lat. 35° S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Mont Video, a fort, above 100 miles higher up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel; and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher still, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town.

**\* PLATA, RIO-DE-LA**, a province of S. America, in Paraguay, on the S. W. of the river of the same name. Buenos Ayres is the capital.

**PLAVEN, or PLAWEN**, a town of Ger-

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S. by the territory of Genoa fertile and populous, and con- of iron, and salt springs, from make a very white salt. Its vers are the Trebia and Nurra; spirals of the same name. It l between the queen of Hun- the king of Sardinia in pursu- treaty of Worms, concluded

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ssy, the plains of, in Hindoo- r, and in the foubah of Bengal, m Moorshedabad about 30 miles, Calcutta 70. Here was once a at of the nabob of Bengal. But is still more memorable for the ury gained here by colonel (after- ) Clive, in 1757, over the vast the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by is laid the foundation of the pre- sive British empire in Hindoo-

A, an island of S. America, on of Quito, in Peru; surrounded sible rocks, and about five miles four broad.

A, a rich and populous town of ca, in Peru, capital of the pro- Los Charcos, with an audience, rchbishop's see. It has mines of hich they have left off working, se of Potosi have been discovered. ed on the river Chimao, 500 miles Cuzco. Lon. 63. 40. W. lat. 19.

TA, or RIO-DE-LA-PLATA, a er of S. America, which is forme- union of the three great rivers ay, Uruguay, and Parana. It was ed, in 1517, by Juan Diaz de Solis, sh navigator, who was slain by the in endeavouring to make a descent ountry. It crosses Paraguay, and the Southern Ocean, in lat. 35° S. 50 miles broad at its mouth; at Video, a fort, above 100 miles up the river, the land is not to be ed on either shore, when a vessel is middle of the channel; and at Ayres, 200 miles higher still, the e shore is not to be discerned from wn.

LATA, RIO-DE-LA, a province of erica, in Paraguay, on the S. W. river of the same name. Buenos is the capital.

AVEN, or PLAWEN, a town of Ger-

## PLU

Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S. of Gustrów. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

PLAVEN, or PLAWEN, a town of Ger- many, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Voigtland. It is seated on the river Elster, 67 miles S. E. of Dresden.

PLEIBURGH, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feitez, at the foot of a high mountain.

PLESCOP. See PSKOF.

\* PLESHEY, a village of Essex, seven miles N. by W. of Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of Eng- land, from the earliest times of that office to the year 1401; and from his residence here, in 1397, Thomas, duke of Glou- cester, who was infiduously enticed by his nephew, king Richard II. to accompany him on horseback to London, was way- laid on Epping Forest, hurried to a ves- sel that lay ready in the Thames, con- veyed to Calais, and there privately mur- dered. On the site of his castle is now a brick farmhouse, called The Lodge. Here are the remains of an ancient for- tification, consisting of a mound, of an oval form, surrounded by an area called the Castle Yard, which contains about two acres, and is bounded by a rampart and ditch, over which is a brick bridge.

PLESSE, a town of Silesia, with a castle, seated on the river Vistula, 36 miles E. of Troppaw. Lon. 10. 36. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

PLESSIS-LES-TOURS, a late royal pa- lace in France, near Tours, built by the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI. who died here, in 1483, notwithstanding he had the precaution to be covered all over with riches, and would never permit St. Vincent de Paul (who was sent for from Italy on purpose) to be out of his sight.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, capi- tal of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, and a bishop's see. The churches are magnificent; and it is built near the Vistula, upon a hill, whence there is a fine prospect. It is 25 miles S. E. of Uladis- law, and 65 W. of Warfaw. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

PLOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Lubec. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 54. 11. N.

\* PLOERMEL, a small town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, 27 miles N. E. of Vannes.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of a county of the same name, seated in a pleasant plain, on the ri-

## PLY

ver Ill, 64 miles W. of Inspruck. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

PLUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 20 miles N. of Or- leans. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of Devonshire, with three markets, on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated between the mouths of the rivers Plym and Tamar. Next to Portsmouth, it is the most con- siderable harbour in England for men of war, and is a frequent rendezvous for the Channel fleet in time of war. The forti- fications are considerable; but, in the late war, when the combined fleets of France and Spain appeared off the coast, the means of defence were found to have been so much neglected, that it could have made little resistance, had it been attacked. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Han- nouze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, and is almost surrounded by the houses of the town. It is in itself well calculated to give complete protection to such ships as are moored in it, and has lately been farther secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy, being fitted with moorings for about 100 sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it are docks, arsenals, and all other conven- iencies for the building and fitting out of ships of war. These harbours are defend- ed by a fort on St. Nicholas' Island, and by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town. PLY- MOUTH DOCK is a separate town, contig- uous to the dockyards, and is a large and populous place. See STOKE DAMAREL. Plymouth itself is likewise large and po- pulous, and contains two parish churches. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 20 common-council-men. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here, from a place seven miles off, by the famous sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this town. It carries on a con- siderable foreign and domestic trade, and is 43 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 225 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 50. 21. N.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of N. Ameri- ca, in the state of Massachusetts, seated at the S. end of Plymouth Bay. It is the first town that was built in New Eng- land. Lon. 70. 10. W. lat. 41. 58. N.

PL m s PLYM.

# POI

**PLYMOUTH**, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had once a castle, now in ruins. It is seated on the river Plym, and is seven miles E. of Plymouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

\* **PLYNNIMON HILL**, a vast and lofty mountain, in Wales, situated partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganhire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

**PO**, a celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence it flows on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficherulolo, and enters the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, doing a great deal of mischief; the reason of which is, that most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

**POCKLINGTON**, a town of the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles S. E. of York, and 196 N. by W. of London.

**PODENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and bishopric of Bamberg; seated among large forests, near the source of the river Putlach, 30 miles S. E. of Bamberg.

**PODOLIA**, a province of Poland, wrested from that country by the empress of Russia, in 1793. It is bounded on the N. by Volhinia and the Ukraine; on the S. by Moldavia and Pekusia; and on the W. by Red Russia. The river Dnieper runs along the southern borders, and the Bog crosses it almost entirely from W. to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kaminiack is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

**POGGIBONZI**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, which had a citadel, now in ruins. It is famous for its excellent tobacco, and is seated near the river Elia, 16 miles S. of Florence.

**POGGIO**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, near Florence, famous for a handsome palace of the Great Duke.

**POIRINO**, or **POVERINO**, a town of Piedmont, 15 miles S. E. of Turin.

**POISSY**, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the edge of the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 12. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

**POITIERS**, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Vienne and

# POL

late province of Poitou, with a bishop's see. It would be one of the most considerable places in France, were its population in proportion to its extent; but it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not estimated at more than 16,000. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, which is partly demolished: There is also a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Near this place, in 1536, Edward the Black Prince gained a decisive victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The environs of Poitiers abound with vipers in such numbers, that they are exported even to Venice to make treacle. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles S. W. of Tours, and 120 N. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

**POITOU**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E. by Touraine, Berry, and Marche; on the S. by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Auais; and on the W. by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendée, Vienne, and the Two Sevres. It was in possession of the kings of England for a considerable time.

**POI.A.**, an ancient, small, but strong town of Italy, in the S. part of Istria, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a spacious harbour, 80 miles S. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 9. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

**POLACHIA**, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Prussia and Lithuania; on the E. by Lithuania; on the S. by the palatinate of Lublin; and on the W. by that of Masovia. It is about 88 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Bielsk is the capital.

**POLANA**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated near the sea.

**POLAND**, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S. by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N. by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia; and on the E. by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania; each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government is monarchical and aristocratical; all

## POL

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## POL

all the acts of state being in the name of  
"the king and republic of Poland." The  
king is the only elective sovereign in Eu-  
rope. He is chosen by a general diet  
summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna,  
who is the chief of the republic during  
the interregnum. After the coronation,  
the king may dispose of the vacant be-  
nefices, and the offices both civil and  
military. He has a settled revenue of  
140,000*l.* a year, and cannot, by his own  
authority, raise any new taxes, or change  
any law. The aristocracy consists in the  
senate and general diet. The senate is  
composed of the bishops, great officers,  
palatines, and governors of towns, who,  
with the king, regulate the affairs of the  
kingdom; and they prevent him from  
doing any thing against the liberty of  
the country. The general diets, which  
are assemblies of all the nobility, ought  
to be held every two years; but they  
meet oftener when there is any important  
affair on the carpet. Before a general  
diet is held, the king sends circular let-  
ters to the palatines, declaring what the  
affairs are on which the assemblies are to  
deliberate. Upon this there is a particu-  
lar diet in every palatinate, wherein no-  
thing can be determined without a general  
consent; for if one gentleman opposes the  
opinion of the assembly, it is obliged to  
break up; and that palatinate, from this  
time, can have no voice in the general  
diet. There likewise they must all be  
unanimous; for one senator, or nuncio,  
can stop the proceedings of the whole.  
The Poles, or Polanders, are large, well  
made, and robust. The peasants are poor,  
miserable, clownish, and mere slaves to the  
gentlemen. It is not said that they have  
so much a year, but that they have so  
many peasants. Such was the state and  
constitution of Poland, before the me-  
morable year 1772, when a partition of the  
country, projected by the king of Prussia,  
was effected by that monarch, in conjunc-  
tion with the emperors of Russia, and Jo-  
seph II. emperor of Germany. By this  
partition, one third of the country was  
wrested from the republic, the diet being  
compelled, by a foreign force, to make  
and to ratify this important cession. For  
the part ceded to the emperor, see GALI-  
CIA. The part allotted to Russia com-  
prises Polish Livonia, that part of the pa-  
latinate of Polotsk which lies to the E. of  
the Dwina or Duna; the palatinates of  
Vitepsk, Micislaw; and two small portions  
to the N. E. and S. E. of the palatinate of  
Minsk. This tract of land (Polish Livonia  
excepted) is situated in White Russia,  
and includes at least one third of Lithua-

## POL

nia. See POLOTSK and MONTLEY. The  
king of Prussia took possession of all the  
western parts of Pom rania, bounded on  
the S. by the river Netze or Nottow, with  
the whole of Polish or Western Prussia,  
the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted.  
Of these dismembered countries the Rus-  
sian part is the largest, the Austrian the  
most populous, and the Prussian the most  
commercial. The population of the whole  
amounts to near 4,000,000 of souls; the  
first containing 1,600,000, the second  
2,500,000, and the third 860,000. The  
three partitioning powers, moreover, for-  
cibly effected a great change in the con-  
stitution. By this all foreign candidates  
for the elective throne of Poland are ex-  
cluded; none can be chosen king of Poland,  
and great duke of Lithuania, in future, but  
a native Pole; the son or grandson of a  
king cannot be elected immediately upon  
the death of his father or grandfather,  
nor be eligible till after an interval of  
two reigns; and a permanent council is  
established, in which the executive power  
is vested. By this change, the house of  
Saxony, and all foreign princes, who might  
be likely to give weight to Poland by their  
hereditary dominions, are rendered inca-  
pable of filing the throne; the faintest  
prospect of an hereditary sovereignty is  
removed; the exorbitant privileges of the  
equestrian order are confirmed in their ut-  
most latitude; and the prerogatives of the  
crown, before too greatly reduced, are still  
further diminished. But, in 1791, the king  
and the nation, in concurrence, almost un-  
animously, and without any foreign inter-  
vention, established another constitution.  
By this the evils of an elective monarchy,  
by which Poland, on almost every vacancy  
of the throne, had been involved in the ca-  
lamities of war, were avoided, the throne  
being declared hereditary in the house of  
Saxony. The rights and privileges of all  
orders in the republic (the king, the nob-  
les, the citizens, and the peasants) were  
alike equitably consulted. In a word, it  
was not, on the one hand, the haughty  
despot dictating a constitution to his peo-  
ple; nor, on the other, a proud aristoc-  
racy, or a mad democracy, that wrested  
from their sovereign his just prerogatives;  
but it was the universal wish of the nation,  
the sentiment that inspired which, was un-  
iversal happiness. A few of the nobility,  
however, discontented at the generous sac-  
rifice of some of their privileges, repaired  
to the court of Russia; and their repre-  
sentations concurring with the ambitious  
views of the empress, she sent an army  
into Poland, under pretence of being  
guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her

## POL

interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793. By this the empress obtained nearly the remaining part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kiof, and Bratzlaw. Beside the voivodships or provinces of Posen, Gnesen, Kalish, Siradia, Wielun, Lencelutz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plozk, &c. with the city and monastery of Czestokow (the Loreto of Poland) and its rich treasures, the king of Prussia obtained the great object of his wishes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. By the constitution of 1772, the Roman Catholic religion is declared the established; but although the Dissidents continue excluded from the diet, the senate, and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exercise of their religion; are permitted to have churches without bells, and schools and seminaries of their own. They are capable also of sitting in the inferior courts of justice; and in the tribunal appointed to receive appeals in matters of religion, three of their communion are admitted as assessors. In consequence of this toleration, the Dissidents have constructed churches in different parts of the kingdom, and the Lutherans, in particular, have built one at Warsaw. The air of Poland is generally cold, and they have but little wood; but it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extensive pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, saltpetre, honey, and wax. They have mines of salt, which are of a great depth, out of which they dig rock salt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dniester, and Bog. Warsaw is the capital.

**POLERON**, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, and one of those which produce nummes. The inhabitants were once under the protection of the English; but they were driven thence by the Dutch, and the natives were very barbarously treated. It is 100 miles S. E. of Ambony. Lon. 130. 0. E. lat. 4. 20. S.

**POLESIA**, a name given to the palatinate of Brzescia in Lithuania.

**POLESINO-DE-ROVIGO**, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Paduan; on the S. by the Ferrarese; on the E. by the Dogado;

## POL

and on the W. by the Veronese. It is about 42 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

**POL, Sr.** a small town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It is noted for its mineral waters, and is 16 miles N. W. of Arras.

**POLICANDRO**, a small island in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades; about 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but, in general, nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo, Sikino, Paros, and Anaparus. Lon. 25. 31. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

**POLICASTRO**, a decayed town in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 68 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 40. 15. N.

**POLIGNANO**, a populous town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

**POLIGNI**, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté; seated on a rivulet, 32 miles S. W. of Besançon. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

**POLINA**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles S. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

**POLITO**, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

**POLLOCKSHAW**, a considerable manufacturing town of Renfrewshire in Scotland, seated on the river White Cart.

**POLORSK**, a large town of the Russian empire, the capital of the government of the same name. It is well fortified, and is seated on the river Dvina or Duna, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 miles S. W. of Vitepsk. Lon. 27. 50. E. lat. 55. 47. N.

**POLORSK**, a government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products, and those of the government of Mohilef, are chiefly grain in large quantities, hemp, flax, and pasture. The forests furnish great abundance of masts.

## POL

W. by the Veronese. It is 10 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and vines. Rovigo is the capital.

ST. a small town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calcutta, province of Artois. It is famous for its mineral waters, and is 16 miles W. of Arras.

ANDRO, a small island in the Aegean, and one of the Cyclades; 10 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only 10 villages, a castle, and a harbour; in general, nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo, Paros, and Antiparos. Lon. 25. 36. 32. N.

CASTRO, a decayed town in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is situated on a gulf of the same name, 10 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 40. 40. 15. N.

GNANO, a populous town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is situated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 10 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 40. 15. N.

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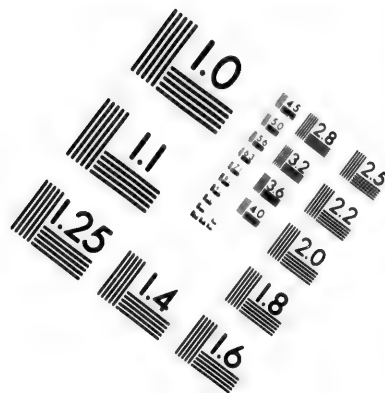
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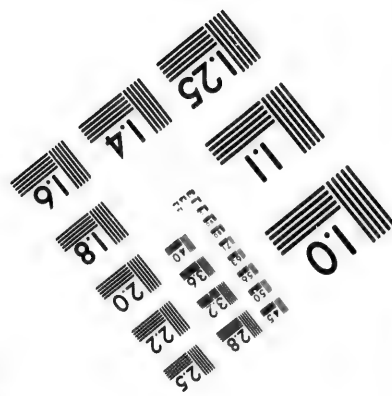
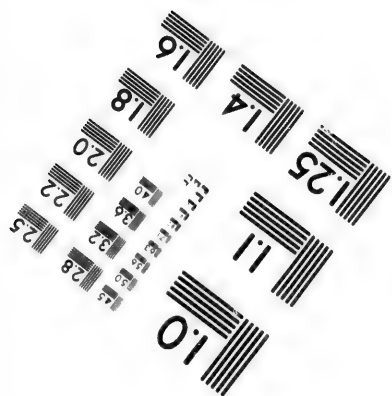
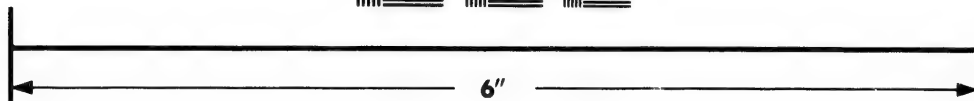
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Resolution Test Chart Labels:

- 1.0
- 1.1
- 1.25
- 1.4
- 1.6
- 1.8
- 2.0
- 2.2
- 2.5
- 2.8
- 3.2
- 3.6
- 4.0



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## P O N

rafts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga. The inhabitants of both these governments are computed at 1,600,000; and of this government Pottsk is the capital.

**POLTEN**, *St.* a small town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the rivulet Drafam, which falls into the Danube near Holmburg, eight miles from Vienna.

**POMEGUE**, one of the three isles of Marfeilles, in France, near the island of It.

**POMERANIA**, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltic, on the E. by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S. by Brandenburg, and on the W. by Mecklenburg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Reckenitz, Pene, Ucker, Rega, Perlanet, Wipper, Inna, Stolpen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is exported to foreign countries. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. It is about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; and is divided into Hither and Farther Pomerania. The latter and part of Hither Pomerania belong to the king of Prussia; the remainder is subject to the king of Sweden. Stetin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

**POMERELLIA**, a district of Western Prussia, forcibly seized by the king of Prussia. Dantzick is the capital.

**POMESANIA**, a large county of Western Prussia, which extends from E. to W. from the river Passerge, as far as the Vistula, between Eastern and Western Prussia. It is full of lakes and morasses.

**POMONA**. See MAINLAND.

**PONDESTURIA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia; seated on the S. side of the river Po, 33 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

**PONDICHERRY**, a town of the peninsula of Hindocstan, on the coast of Comandel. It was first settled by the French in 1674. Previously to the war of 1756, it was, perhaps, the finest city in India. It extended along the seacoast about a mile and a quarter, and was about three quarters of a mile in breadth. It was well-built, and, beside many public buildings, had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India. This city was taken by

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the English, in 1761, and immediately razed to the ground, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct toward the fortifications and buildings of Fort St. David in 1758. It was restored at the peace of 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored by the peace of 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 100 miles S. of Madras. Lon. 80. 0. E. lat. 11. 56. N.

**PONDICO**, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, lying on the gulf of Ziton, near the coast of Negropont.

**PONFERRADA**, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the river Sill, 40 miles S. W. of Leon. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

**PONS**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, very famous in the time of the Huguenots. In this town is a mineral spring. It is seated on a hill, near the river Sevigne, 10 miles S. of Saintes. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 45. 36. N.

**PONS**, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Hérault and late province of Languedoc. It was a bishop's see before the revolution, and is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries. It is 24 miles N. of Narbonne. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

**PONTAFELLA**. See PONTEFA.

**PONT-A-MOUSSON**, a handsome and considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a university. There were lately several religious houses, and the Premonstrantes had a magnificent church here. It is seated on the river Moselle, which divides it into two parts, two miles N. W. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

**PONT-ARLIER**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage to go into Switzerland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 6. 26. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

**PONT-AUDEMER**, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy. It is seated on the river Rille, 13 miles E. of Honfleur, and 85 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

**PONT-DE-CE**, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the river Loire, three miles from Angers, and 178 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 47. 25. N.

**PONT-DE-L'ARCHE**, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province

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vince of Normandy, with a good castle, seated on the river Seine, over which is a handsome bridge, five miles N. of Louviers, and 62 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

**PONT-DE-VAUX**, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the river Ressouffe, eight miles S. of Macon. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

**PONT-DE-VESLE**, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It has a manufactory of stuffs called Augustines, and also of tapestry for the coverings of arm-chairs and sofas, of the same kind as those of Aubusson. It is seated on the river Velle, 12 miles W. of Bourg. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

**PONT-DU-GARD**. See **GARD**.

**PONT-DE-LIMA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a handsome palace. It is seated on the river Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 miles N. W. of Braga, and 190 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 44. W. lat. 41. 51. N.

**PONTEFA**, or **PONTAFELLA**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, seated on the river Fella, which separates the country that belongs to the republic of Venice from that of the house of Austria. It has a bridge which leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 miles N. W. of Friuli. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

**PONTEFRAC**, a borough in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is situated in a very rich soil, and is noted for its nursery grounds and large plantations of licorice. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly, the murder of the unfortunate Richard II. It is 22 miles S. W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

**PONTE-STURA**, a small town of Italy, in Montferrat. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Po, three miles S. W. of Casal. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

**PONTE-VEDRA**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated almost at the mouth of the river Loris. It is famous for its fishery of pilchards. Lon. 8. 27. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

**PONT-GIBAUT**, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral

water. It is 10 miles W. N. W. of Clermont. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

\* **PONTIVY**, a small town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet. It was the first town, after the revolution of 1789, that set the example of national confederations.

**PONT-L'EVEQUE**, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy; seated on the river Touque, eight miles S. W. of the English Channel, and 10 N. W. of Lisieux. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

**PONTOISE**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is seated on an eminence, on the rivers Oise and Vienne. There is a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. In 1435, the English took it by a singular stratagem: the ground being covered with snow, the assailants dressed themselves in white, with ladders painted white, and scaled the walls before the sentinels could perceive their approach. Charles VII. retook it by storm in 1442. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is 43 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 27 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

**PONT-ORSON**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Coesnon, 20 miles E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 30. N.

**PONT-REMOLI**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a strong castle; seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, 40 miles E. of Genoa, and 66 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

**PONT ST. ESPRIT**, a small ill-built town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe. It consists of 19 great and 4 small arches. The lightness of the structure, compared with the depth, rapidity, and width of the river, fills the mind with astonishment. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures have been made through each pier, about six feet above the common level of the river; and to lessen the extreme rapidity of the Rhone, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in the form of a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. As the bridge is so slight, goods are taken out of wheel carriages,

# PON

10 miles W. N. W. of Clermont. 2. 58. E. lat. 45. 51. N. VY, a small town of France, tment of Morbihan and late Bretagne, seated on the river was the first town, after the 1789, that set the example confederations.

EVEQUE, a town of France, rtment of Calvados and late Normandy; seated on the ue, eight miles S. W. of the nnel, and 10 N. W. of Li- n. o. 6. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

SE, a town of France, in the of Seine and Oise and late the Ile of France. It is built m of an amphitheatre, and is n eminence, on the rivers Oise e. There is a bridge over the hence it takes its name. In English took it by a singular e ground being covered with assalants dressed themselves in ich ladders painted white, and walls before the sentinels could their approach. Charles VII. by storm in 1442. The parlia- Paris was transferred to this 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is 43 E. of Rouen, and 27 N. W. of n. 2. 11. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

ORSON, a town of France, in rtment of the Channel and late of Normandy, seated on the river 20 miles E. of St. Malo. Lon. 7. lat. 48. 30. N.

REMOI, a town of Italy, in y, with a strong castle; seated at of the Appennine mountains, 40 E. of Genoa, and 66 N. W. of e. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

ST. ESPRIT, a small ill-built of France, in the department of nd late province of Languedoc. It d on the river Rhone, over which of the finest bridges in Europe. It s of 19 great and 4 small arches. ghtness of the structure, compared the depth, rapidity, and width of the fills the mind with astonishment. cilitate the passage of the water in of floods, apertures have been made gh each pier, about six feet above the on level of the river; and to lessen xtreme rapidity of the Rhone, the e is not built in a right line, but in d by a citadel, within which is the ch of the Holy Spirit, projecting into iver. As the bridge is so slight, the s are taken out of wheel carriages, and

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and conveyed over in sledges, by way of precaution. Pont St. Eupre is 17 miles S. of Viviers, and 55 N. E. of Montpel- lier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 44. 13. N.

PONT ST. MAIXENCE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise and late province of the Ile of France. It is seated on the river Oise, five miles from Senlis. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

PONT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Seine, 17 miles from Troyes, and 55 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy; seated on the river Yonne, eight miles N. W. of Sens. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouth- shire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, which turns several mills for the working of iron plates that are used in a manufac- tory of japanned ware, now on the de- cline. It is 15 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

\* PONT-Y-PRIDD. See TAARF.

PONZA, or PONTIA, a small island of the Tuscan Sea, well known to be the place to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

POOLE, a borough of Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday. It is situated upon a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into some consequence several centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay. It now ranks high among the seaports of England, and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are car- ried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is governed by a mayor, a senior bailiff, four other justices, and an indeterminate number of burgesses. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of Winchester, and 105 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

# POP

\* POONAH, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. It is the capi- tal of the Western Mahratta empire; but it is not large, is meanly built, and lies open and defenceless. It is 30 miles E. of the Gauts, and 100 S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 73. 55. E. lat. 18. 30. N.

\* POOROONDER, a fortress of Vissa- pour, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is seated on a mountain, 18 miles E. S. E. of Poonah; is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

POPA-MADRE, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to whose image the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E. of Cartha- gena. Lon. 74. 32. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

POPAYAN, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the province of Carthagena, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. by Peru, and on the W. by the South Sea. It is 400 miles long and 300 broad. A chain of barren mountains runs through the coun- try from N. to S. and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and continually flooded by the rains.

POPAYAN, the capital of a province of that name in S. America, with a bishop's see, 220 miles N. E. of Quito. Lon. 75. 55. W. lat. 2. 35. N.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, a country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the territories of Venice; on the E. by the gulf of Ve- nice; on the S. E. by the kingdom of Naples; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the W. by Tuscany and Modena; extending from S. to N. 240 miles, and from S. W. to N. E. in some parts 120, but in others scarce 20 miles. It is di- vided into the following provinces, the Campagna of Rome; St. Peter's Patri- mony; Umbria, or Spoleto; Ancona; Urbino; Romagna; the Bolognese; and the Ferrarese, which sec. The best authors have observed, that considering the pope's dominions generally consist of a fertile and excellent soil; that his har- bours, both on the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean are advantageously situ- ated for trade; that he receives consider- able sums from Spain, Germany, &c. which might be supposed to be no small ease to his subjects; that his country is visited by foreigners of distinction, who cause much wealth to circulate; the pon- tificical government seems well calculated for their happiness, and the country might be

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be supposed to be very flourishing. But the very reverse of this is the case. The country is ill cultivated and thin of inhabitants, the Bolognese alone excepted. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for the bounty of Providence, which furnishes the inhabitants with dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. This indolence is not wonderful, since they know, that the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. The numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of industry; and the number of young sturdy beggars, who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of increasing the common stock by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-subjects. Various other causes might be mentioned; as the multitude of hospitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies useless in these convents and in the churches; the inquisition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's temporal subjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are so well known, that it is needless to expatiate upon them. Happily, the Reformation begun by Luther dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many even of the Roman Catholic countries, where the papal political system is treated with contempt. The origin of this monstrous usurpation, which for ages held the Christian world in the most degrading subjection, belongs more properly to ecclesiastical history. The pope has the title of *Holy Father* and *Holiness*; and he is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled *his Eminence*. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V. at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples who were sent out by Christ to teach the world; an allusion, without any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. But this number is seldom complete. Every nation of the Roman Catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Beside the ecclesiastical state, the pope is possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples;

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and, before the late revolution in France, he had the territories of Avignon and Venaissin in that country. The annual revenue of the pope is computed to be 8,700,000 scudi, or upward of 2,000,000l. sterling. His military force is inconsiderable: his body guard consists of 40 Swifs, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse. His naval force consists of a few galleys, stationed at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital.

POPERINGUEN, an open town of Austrian Flanders, seated on a river of the same name, six miles W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

POPO, a territory of Africa, on the Slave Coast of Guinea. It is called a kingdom, but the inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. They are so harassed by their neighbours that they cannot cultivate their lands in quiet, and therefore they would often be starved, if they did not get provisions from other places. Their chief trade is in slaves.

PORCHA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It belongs to the Dutch, and is situated 140 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 35. E. lat. 8. 11. N.

\* PORCHESTER, a village of Hampshire, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and Portsea Island. It has an ancient castle, which has served, of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war.

PORCO, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcos, seated a little to the W. of the mines of Potosi. Lon. 64. 50. W. lat. 19. 40. S.

PORENTRU, a small town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Elggau, the capital of the dominions of the bishop of Balle (by the Protestants called prince of Porentru) and the principal place of his residence. It is a neat town, surrounded by well-wooded hills, and watered by a serpentine rivulet. The episcopal palace stands upon an eminence overlooking the town. It is seated near Mount Jura, three miles from the frontiers of France, and 22 S. of Balle. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

PORLOCK, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, where it has a good harbour or bay so called. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Dulverton, and 167 W. of London. Lon. 3. 32. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

PORTALEGRA, a handsome and strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a bishop's

the late revolution in France, territories of Avignon and that country. The annual revenue is computed to be 2,000,000*l.* The military force is inconsiderable, consisting of 40 Swiss, and 75 light horse. His Majesty's fleet consists of a few galleys, stationed at Vecchia. Rome is the

GUEN, an open town of Auvergne, seated on a river of the name of Ypres. Lon. 47. 51. N.

territory of Africa, on the coast of Guinea. It is called the inhabitants have scarcely dwell in, beside the king's is in an island in the midst. They are so harassed by their that they cannot cultivate their, and therefore they would, if they did not get produce from other places. Their chief

ves. a town of the peninsula of on the coast of Malabar. It is Dutch, and is situated 140 *l.* Lon. 74. 35. E. lat.

ESTER, a village of Hampshire, at the upper end of the harbour of between Fareham and Portsmouth, has an ancient castle, which is late years, for the reception of war.

town of S. America, in Peru, province of Los Charcos, seated W. of the mines of Potosi. W. lat. 19. 40. S.

U, a small town of Switzerland, in the capital of the bishop of Basle (by its name called prince of Porrentru) principal place of his residence.

town, surrounded by well-watered by a serpentine river, the episcopal palace stands in the town. near Mount Jura, three leagues from the frontiers of France, and *l.* Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 47.

t, a town in Somersetshire, set on Thursday. It is seated in the Channel, where it has a good bay so called. It is 14 miles from Dulverton, and 167 W. of *l.* Lon. 3. 32. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

GRA, a handsome and strong town, in Alentejo, with a bishop's

shop's fee; seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a pleasant country; 30 miles N. W. of Elvas, and 92 N. E. of Lisbon.

\* PORT AU-PRINCE, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay, on the W. side of the island, of which it is the capital. Lon. 72. 10. W. lat. 18. 45. N.

PORT-DESIRE, a harbour in S. America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the South Sea. It is 100 miles N. E. of Port Julian. Lon. 65. 40. W. lat. 47. 50. S.

\* PORT GLASGOW. See GLASGOW, PORT.

\* PORT HUNTER BAY. See DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND.

PORTICI, a palace of the king of Naples, four miles from his capital. It has a charming situation on the seashore, near mount Veluvius. It is enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, of great strength both by nature and art, being surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle, called Port and Castle, built by Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, which stands to near the sea, that it is often in danger from it. This peninsula is chiefly noted for its stone, which is used in London for building the finest structures. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

\* PORTLAND, a seaport of N. America, capital of Cumberland county, in the district of Maine. It is seated on a peninsula, on which formerly stood part of Falmouth. It has an excellent harbour.

\* PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; the centre one in Lon. 149. S. E. lat. 2. 38. S.

PORT L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT LOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, with a citadel, and a good harbour. It was fortified by Lewis XIII. from whom it had its name, and is a station for part of the royal navy, and the E. India Company's ships. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 27 miles W. of Vannes. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

PORT-LOUIS, a French fortress, in the W. Indies, on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola, which was taken and demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but has since been rebuilt.

\* PORT LOUIS. See FRANCE, ISLE OF.

PORT MAHON. See MINORCA.

PORTO. See OPORTO.

PORTO BELLO, a seaport of N. America, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Panama, with a large and commodious harbour. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes. It was taken, in 1742, by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications. At the time of the great fair it is crowded with rich merchants, who pay very dear for their lodgings. It is 70 miles N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Cartagena. Lon. 79. 45. W. lat. 9. 33. N.

PORTO-CAVALLO, a seaport of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the coast of Caracas. Here the English were repulsed, when they attacked it in 1743. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 10. 20. N.

PORTO-DEL-PRINCIPE, a town on the N. coast of Cuba, in the West Indies, with a good harbour; seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 78. 15. W. lat. 21. 52. N.

PORTO-FARINO, a seaport of Africa, in Tunis; to the W. of the ruins of Carthage, 30 miles N. of Tunis. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 37. 12. N.

PORTO-FERRAO, a handsome town of Italy, in the isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is very strong, and seated on a long, high, steep point of land, to the W. of the bay of the same name, which has two forts. It belongs to the great duke of Tuscany. It is 40 miles N. W. of Orbetello. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

PORTO-GALLETO, a seaport of Spain, in the bay of Bilcay, seated on a small river near the sea, eight miles N. of Bilbao. Lon. 3. 11. W. lat. 43. 22. N.

PORTO-GRUARO, a town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and in Friuli, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Lema, 15 miles W. of Marano.

\* PORT JACKSON, a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, about three leagues and a half N. of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Phillip discovered a large branch extending to the S. and found himself perfectly landlocked, with a good depth of water; and finding also, that the country, in every respect, was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. The name of Port Jackson had been given to it by captain Cook, as he observed

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served it in sailing along the coast. Lon. 28. E. lat. 33. 50. S.

\* **PORT PATRICK**, a seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It has a good harbour, and is noted for its ferry to Donaghadee in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant. It is computed that 11,000 head of cattle and 2000 horses are annually imported from Ireland to this place. Here is one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting light-house. Here also are four elegant packet-boats for the conveyance of the mail, and the accommodation of passengers; and the mail coaches go regularly from London and Edinburgh to Port Patrick on the one side, and from Dublin to Donaghadee on the other. The great improvements in this town, and in the harbour, are principally to be attributed to the exertions of the late sir John Hunter Blair. It is about 107 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, and 487 N. W. of London.

\* **PORTO LONGONE**, a small but strong town of Italy, in the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. The king of Naples has a right to put a garrison therein, though the place belongs to the prince of Piombino. Porto Longone is seated on the E. end of the island, eight miles S. W. of Piombino. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

**PORTO PEDRO**, a seaport in the island of Majorca. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 39. 37. N.

**PORTO-RICO**. See **JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICO**.

**PORTO-SANTO**, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Africa, and the least of the Madagascars. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and produces but little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum, called dragon's blood; and there is likewise a little honey and wax, which are extremely good. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is 300 miles S. W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 20. W. lat. 32. 58. N.

**PORTO-SEGURO**, a government of S. America, on the eastern coast of Brazil. It is a very fertile country; and the capital, of the same name, is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 38. 50. W. lat. 17. 0. S.

**PORTO-VECCHIO**, a seaport of the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean; seated on a bay on the eastern coast of the

# POR

island, 40 miles N. of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

**PORTO-VENERE**, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia; seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort. It has a good harbour, and is 45 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 32. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

\* **PORT PRAYA**, a town and bay of the island of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Here the French admiral Suffrein, in the last war, attacked an English Squadron, under commodore Johnstone, notwithstanding this was a neutral port. Lon. 23. 37. W. lat. 14. 24. N.

\* **PORTREE**, a town on the island of Skye, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, of Scotland. The inhabitants of this town trade chiefly in black cattle, small horses, and kelp.

**PORT ROYAL**, a seaport of the West Indies, in the island of Jamaica. It was once one of the finest seaport towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but, in 1692, it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It still consists of three handsome streets, with several cross lanes, and a fine church. It is built on a small neck of land which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind that can blow. It is six miles E. of Spanish Town, and as much by water S. E. of Kingston. Lon. 76. 40. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

**PORT-ROYAL**, an island in N. America, on the coast of S. Carolina, the space between which and the neighbouring continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N. shore is called Beaufort. It is about 100 miles S. W. of Charleston. Lon. 80. 10. W. lat. 31. 40. N.

**PORT-ROYAL**, in Nova-Scotia. See **ANNAPOLIS**.

**PORT-SANDWICH**, a harbour in the island of Mallicolo, in the South Sea.

**PORT ST. MARY'S**, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but without success. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 35. 37. N.

\* **PORTSEA**, an island of Hampshire, between Chichester Bay and the harbour of Portsmouth. It is a low tract of considerable

# POR

es N. of Sardinia. Lon. 9° 42' N.

NEREO, a town of Italy, of Genoa, at the entrance of Spezzia; seated on the side of top of which is a fort. It harbour, and is 45 miles S. Lon. 9. 32. E. lat. 44.

PRAYA, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verde. Here the French admiral the last war, attacked an English, under commodore John Thetford; this was a neutral 23. 37. W. lat. 14. 54. N.

REE, a town on the island of the Hebrides, or Western Scotland. The inhabitants of trade chiefly in black cattle, and kelp.

ROYAL, a seaport of the West of the island of Jamaica. It was the finest seaport towns in bounding in riches and trade; it was destroyed by an earthquake by a fire, in 1722 by an of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered by a hurricane. It still contains handsome streets, with several churches, and a fine church. It is a small neck of land which juts miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort, which has a line of pieces of cannon. The harbour is the best in the world, and 1000 ride therein, secure from every can blow. It is six miles E. of town, and as much by water S. of Kingston. Lon. 76. 40. W. lat. 18.

ROYAL, an island in N. America, the coast of S. Carolina, the space which and the neighbouring concerns one of the most commodious in those parts. It is 15 miles in and the town on the N. shore is a seaport. It is about 100 miles S. of Charleston. Lon. 80. 10. W. lat. N.

ROYAL, in Nova-Scotia. See COLIS.

SANDWICH, a harbour in the Mallicolo, in the South Sea.

St. MARY'S, a seaport of Spain, in Malusia. The English made a de-vere in 1702, with a design to be- adiz, but without success. It is 10 E. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. N.

PORTSEA, an island of Hampshire, in Chichester Bay and the harbour It is a low tract of considerable

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siderable extent, separated from the mainland by a shallow creek, over which is a bridge. At the S. W. extremity of it is situated the town of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a borough of Hampshire, with two markets, on Thursday and Saturday. It is the most considerable haven for men of war in England. This capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the island of Portsea, on which the town is situated, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Portsmouth is the most strongly fortified place in Great Britain. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here; and, in time of war, it is the principal rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the most perfect order. The town is entirely supported by the resort of the army and navy. Opposite the town is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. Portsmouth is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgesses. It has one church, and two chapels; one in the garrison, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the use of the dock. It is 20 miles S. E. of Winchester, and 72 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

\* PORTSMOUTH, a handsome town of N. America, the largest in the state of New Hampshire. It stands on the S. E. side of Piscataquay River, about two miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, well defended by nature, both against storms and an enemy; and it has a lighthouse at the entrance.

\* PORTSOY, a seaport of Banffshire, in Scotland, about six miles E. of Cullen. It is a handsome town, has several fishing and trading vessels, and manufactories of snuff and sewing thread.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, because the inhabitants do not attend much to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasants instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains, and yet they have plenty of olives,

vineyards, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of salt with the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. Their foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of their own country, or in the merchandise which they receive from their foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brasil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. Beside these, they have gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but they are now so fond of mules, that if they were to raise an army, they would want horses. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands. There are mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douero, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, Estremadura, Beira, Entre-Minho-e-Douero, Tra-los-Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. The military art is almost forgotten, as they have enjoyed a long peace, with very little interruption, since the war concerning the Spanish succession. The Portuguese ladies are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but very little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited by the fundamental laws of the kingdom; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandise. No other religion is allowed here but the Roman Catholic, and they have three archbishops and 10 bishops, beside a patriarch. They have three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. There are three orders of ecclesiastical knights, who enjoy great revenues, and who would be very formidable, if the king were not grand-master. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II. king of Spain, subdued the country; but, in 1640 there was a great revolution, and John duke of Braganza obtained the crown,

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# PRA

crown, whose descendants have enjoyed it ever since. Lisbon is the capital.

**POSEGA**, a strong and considerable town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks, by the Imperialists, in 1687. The country is included between the rivers Save and Drave, having the county of Craitz on the W. and Walpa on the E. The town is seated in a fertile country, on the river Orjana, 120 miles W. by N. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 59. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

**POSNANIA**, or **POSEN**, a handsome and considerable town of Great Poland, and of a palatinate of the same name, with a good castle, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent, and it is a trading place, seated in a pleasant plain, surrounded by beautiful hills. By the late partition of Poland, it became subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Warta, 27 miles W. of Gnesna, and 127 W. of Warsaw.

**POTS DAM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Middle Marche of Brandenburg, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated in an island 10 miles in circumference, which is formed by the rivers Spree and Havel. The palace is very curious, and built upon a delightful spot, 12 miles W. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 52. 52. N.

**POTENZA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is seated near the source of the river Bafiento, eight miles S. E. of Naples.

\* **POTOMAC**, or **PATOMAC**, a fine river of N. America, in Virginia, which falls into the bay of Chesapeake. On the banks of this river is now erecting the city of Washington, the intended metropolis of the United States. See **WASHINGTON**.

**POTOSI**, a very rich, populous, and considerable town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcos. There is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf. Silver is as common in this place as iron is in Europe; however, it is almost exhausted; at least they get but little from it, in comparison of what they did formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country about this place is so naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 300 miles S. E. of Arica. Lon. 64. 25. W. lat. 19. 40. S.

**POTTON**, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is watered by a small brook, and is 11 miles E. of Bedford, and 18 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 18. W. lat. 52. 11. N.

\* **POUGHKEEPSIE**, a pleasant little town of N. America, capital of Dutchess County, in the state of New York. It is situated on the E. side of Hudson's River, N. of Wappinger's Creek.

\* **POUGUES**, a village of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois. It is noted for its ferruginous mineral waters, and is five miles N. W. of Nevers.

**POULTON**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday, seated near the mouth of the river Wyre. It is 18 miles S. W. of Lancaster, and 231 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

**POURSELUC**, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, 280 miles N. of Siam; Lon. 100. 40. E. lat. 18. 52. N.

\* **POURZAIN**, a town of France, in the department of Pay de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on the river Sioule, 35 miles N. by E. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

**PRABAT**, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam; 100 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 101. 10. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

**PRAGILAS**, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

**PRAGUE**, a handsome, large, and famous city in Germany, capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends three towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon seven mountains, from the top of which is a very fine prospect. There are above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs through the town, and separates the Old from the New. There is a handsome bridge over it, built of freestone, and supported by 18 arches. It is 1770 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, having a strong tower at each end, and five statues on each side. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. There are two large structures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided. The finest ornament of this part is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college here; and here the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town surrounds the Old Town, and contains fine structures, handsome gardens

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the river Wyre. It is 14 miles  
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Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 53.

ELUC, a town of Asia, in the  
of Siam, 280 miles N. of Siam;  
40. E. lat. 18. 5. N.

RZAIN, a town of France, in  
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of Auvergne, seated on the river  
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of Paris. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat.

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gardens, and large streets. In the church  
of St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large col-  
umn, broken in three pieces, which  
they pretend the devil brought from  
St. Mary's at Rome. The Little Town  
was built on the spot where there was  
a forest; and there is a poplar tree yet  
standing, which they affirm has grown  
there about 1000 years. The principal  
buildings are the Royal Castle, the Rad-  
shin, and the Straw-house. The first  
contains a hall, 100 paces long, and 40  
broad, without any pillar to support the  
roof. The palace called Radshin, is the  
place where prince Drahomire was swal-  
lowed up alive in 911. In the Straw-  
house they show the place where the  
Swedes entered the city in 1648. Prague  
was taken by storm by the French in  
1741; but marshal Belleisle was obliged  
to leave it in December 1742. In 1744,  
it was taken by the king of Prussia; but  
he was obliged to abandon it the same  
year. It was besieged again by the king  
of Prussia, in 1757, after a great victory,  
obtained near this city, over the Austrians  
commanded by count Brown; but being  
defeated some time after by count Daun,  
he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 75  
miles S. E. of Dresden, 158 S. E. of Ber-  
lin, and 235 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14.  
50. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

PRANDNITZ, a town of Germany, in  
Bohemia, on the frontiers of Sicilia, fa-  
mous for a battle gained here by the king  
of Prussia, in 1745.

PRATO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany,  
seated on the river Bisentino, 12 miles N.  
W. of Florence. Lon. 19. 54. E. lat. 43.  
52. N.

PRATOLINO, a palace of Italy, in  
Tuscany, a little to the N. of Florence.  
It was a country seat of the Great Duke's,  
and is very richly furnished. The gar-  
dens, grottos, and water-works are very  
fine; and it is one of the most delightful  
places in Italy.

PRADES, a small handsome town of  
France, in the department of the Eastern  
Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon,  
seated on the river Tet, in a fine plain,  
in the middle of mountains. 22 miles S.  
E. of Mont-Louis. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat.  
42. 26. N.

PRAYA. See PORT PRAYA.

PRECOP, or PEREKOP, a town and  
fortress of the Russian empire, in the go-  
vernment of Catharinenski, and province  
of Taurida or Crim Tartary; seated on  
the isthmus that joins that peninsula to  
the continent. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 46.  
40. N.

PRECOPIA, a town of Turkey in Eu-

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rope, in Servia, seated on the river Mo-  
rave, 20 miles W. of Nissa. Lon. 22. 5.  
E. lat. 43. 31. N.

PREGEL, a river of Poland. See  
KONIGSBERG.

PREMESLAW, a large populous town  
of Red Russia, in Austrian Poland, with a  
strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bi-  
shop's see. It is seated on the river Sana,  
27 miles W. of Leimburg. Lon. 21. 0.  
E. lat. 49. 0. N.

PRENSLOX, a town of Germany, in  
Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of  
Brandenburg. It is the capital of the  
Ukraine Marche, and is seated on the lake  
Ucker, near the river of the same name,  
50 miles N. of Borny.

PRESBURG, the capital of Lower Hun-  
gary, with a strong castle seated on a hill.  
Like Vienna, Presburg has suburbs more  
magnificent than itself. In this city the  
states of Hungary hold their assemblies,  
and in the cathedral the sovereign is  
crowned. In the castle, which is a noble  
Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia  
of Hungary, consisting of the crown and  
sceptre of Stephen their first king. The  
view from this castle is very extensive,  
commanding the vast and fertile plains of  
Hungary. The Lutherans have a church  
here. Presburg is seated on the Danube,  
32 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 62 S. E. of  
Znaïm. Lon. 17. 11. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

PRESCOT, a town of Lancashire, with a  
good market on Tuesday, for corn, cattle,  
and provisions. Here is a considerable ma-  
nufacture of sail-cloth, and another of gold  
hands for watches. Near this town is  
Knowlsey, the seat of the earl of Derby;  
on a colonnade, at the back front of  
which, erected in 1732, is this inscrip-  
tion: "James, earl of Derby, lord of Man  
and the Isles, grandson of James, earl of  
Derby, and of Charlotte, daughter of  
Claude de la Tremouille, whose husband,  
James, was beheaded at Bolton, 15th Oc-  
tober, 1651, for strenuously adhering to  
Charles II. who refused a bill passed una-  
nimously by both houses of parliament, for  
restoring to the family the estates lost by  
his loyalty to him." It is eight miles E.  
of Liverpool, and 105 N. N. W. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 2. 51. W. lat. 53. 26. N.

PRESENZANO, a town of the king-  
dom of Naples. It appears by an inscrip-  
tion, that it is the ancient Rufa, and its  
territory has the name of Costa Rufaria.  
It is 28 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14.  
20. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

PRESIDII, a small territory of Italy,  
in Tuscany, and in the Siennese. The  
proper name of it is Lo Stato degli Pre-  
sidii; and it includes six fortresses, seated  
on

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on the coast of Tuscany, and which the kings of Spain reserved, when they ceded Sienna to the Grand Duke. The fortresses were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the kingdom of Naples. The emperor was possessed of four, and the Spaniards of the other two; but in the war of 1734, the Spaniards got possession of them all; and, in 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies by treaty. Their names are Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stefano Monte Philippo, and Porto Longone.

**PREROVIA**, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Vistula 20 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 20. 16 E. lat. 50. 20. N.

**PRISTEIGN**, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley; is a large, handsome, well-built town, with paved regular streets; and here the assizes are held, and the county gaol is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Worcester, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

**PRESTON**, a borough in Lancashire, with three markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the river Ribble, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It has a large marketplace, and the streets are open, large, and well paved. It is inhabited by many genteel families, invited here by the beautiful situation. Here is a court of chancery held, and the other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster. The markets on Wednesday and Friday are for provisions, and that on Saturday for corn, cattle, linen-cloth, and other commodities. It is noted for the defeat of the rebels here by the king's forces in 1715, when they were all made prisoners. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 214 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

**PRESTON-PANS**, a village of Haddingtonshire, in Scotland. It is noted for its salt-works, and for the defeat of the royal army, under sir John Cope, by the rebels in 1745. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 45. 53. N.

**PREVEZA**, an ancient seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on the gulf of Larta, with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, to preserve the memory of his victory over Mark Anthony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1699. It is seated on a mountain, 70 miles N. W. of Lepanto. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 39. 13. N.

**PREUILLY**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It is seated on the river Claise, and near it are mines of iron. To the S. W. is La Haye, a small town on the Creuse, famous as the birthplace of Descartes. Preuilly is 15 miles S. of Loches.

**PRIAMAN**, a seaport of Asia, in the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 1. 0. S.

\* **PRIMROSE HILL**, a fine eminence, about two miles N. W. by N. of London. Here the body of sir Edmundsbury Godfrey was found murdered in the reign of Charles II. and the hill was, for some time, called Green-Berry-Hill, from the names of three persons, who were said to have brought him here after they had murdered him at Somerset House.

**PRINCE'S ISLAND**, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, 250 miles S. W. of Loango. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 1. 49. N.

\* **PRINCE'S ISLAND**, a small island of Asia, at the S. W. extremity of the straits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coast of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javanese, whose rajah is subject to the sultan of Bantam; and their customs are very similar to those of the natives about Batavia. The best anchoring place is in lon. 105. 17. E. lat. 0. 36. S.

\* **PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE**, the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 168. 5. W. lat. 65. 46. N.

\* **PRINCETON**, a village in N. America, in the state of New Jersey, noted for a large college, a handsome stone edifice, founded in 1739, and called Nassau Hall. It is 52 miles from New York, and 43 from Philadelphia.

\* **PRINCE WILLIAM - HENRY'S ISLAND**, an island in the Eastern Ocean, lying W. N. W. of Tench's Island. It is pretty high, and seems to be about 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, and there were a number of clear cultivated tracts, on which something was growing, that had the appearance of Indian corn, or sugar-cane. Several large and well-constructed houses were seen among the trees. This island has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is supposed to be fertile and well-peopled. The natives were quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench's Island,

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was taken by them in 1697; on a mountain, 70 miles N. W. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 39. 14. N. V, a town of France, in the of Indre and Loire and late Tourains. It is seated on the and near it are mines of the S. W. is La Haye, a in the Creuse, famous as the of Desportes. Preuilly is 13 Leches.

, a seaport of Asia, in the Sumatra, where the Dutch story. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 1.

ROSE HILL, a fine eminence, miles N. W. by N. of London. body of Sir Edmundsbury God- and murdered in the reign of , and the hill was, for some and Green-Berry-Hill, from the three persons, who were said to fight him here after they had him at Somerset House.

'S ISLAND, a small island on east of Africa, 250 miles S. W. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 1. 40. N. 'S ISLAND, a small island of the S. W. extremity of the Straits a few leagues from the coast of is very woody, and not much The inhabitants are Javanese, is subject to the Sultan of and their customs are very simile of the natives about Batavia. anchoring place is in lon. 105. 0. 36. S.

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Island, and their canoes of the same construction. It was discovered by lieutenants Ball and King, in 1790. A high mountain, rising in the centre of it, was called Mount Phillip. Lon. 149. 30. E. lat. 1. 31. S.

\* PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141. 6. W. lat. 17. 0. S.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a gulf on the N. W. coast of America, so named by captain Cook, in 1778. The men, women, and children, are here all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered: the framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Esquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martens, sea-otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great king-fisher, which had fine bright colours; the whiteheaded eagle, and the humming-bird. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about the Sound, were the Canadian spruce pine, some of which are of a considerable size. Lon. 147. 21. W. lat. 59. 33. N.

PRINCIPATO, a province of the kingdom of Naples, divided into two parts, the Principato Ulteriore, and the Principato Citeriore, that is, the Hither and Further Principato. The Hither Principato is bounded on the N. by the Further Principato, and part of the Terra-di-Lavoro; on the W. and S. by the Tuscan Sea; and on the E. by the Basilicata. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and they have a great

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deal of silk, and several mineral springs. The capital is Salerno. The Further Principato is bounded on the N. by the county of Molise, and the Terra-di-Lavoro; on the W. by the Tuscan Sea; on the S. by the Hither Principato; and on the E. by the Capitanata. It is about 37 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The Appennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine; but it produces chestnuts, and has excellent pastures. Benevento is the capital.

PRISIDENTIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent church. It is seated on the river Drin, 32 miles N. E. of Albanapolis, and 195 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 3. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

PRISTINA, a large town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It was pillaged by the Imperialists in 1699, and is seated on the river Rufca, 58 miles N. W. of Nissa, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

PRIVAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 16 miles N. of Viviers. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

PROCITA, an island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is about eight miles in circumference, and is very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is a small handsome place, well fortified, and built on a high craggy rock, by the seaside. Lon. 15. 8. E. lat. 40. 43. N.

PROM, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Burmah; seated on the river Menan, 200 miles N. W. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 0. E. lat. 17. 50. N.

PROVENCE, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny; on the S. by the Mediterranean; on the W. by Languedoc; and on the E. by the Alps, and the river Var, which separate it from the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It is 138 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The air is very different; for near the Alps and Dauphiny it is cold, on the seacoast hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of

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# PRU

Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

PROVIDENCE, a town of N. America, in the state of Rhode Island. It is the most flourishing town in the state, has a considerable manufactory of cloth, and carries on a large foreign trade. Here is an elegant college, called Rhode Island College. Providence is seated on both sides of the river of the same name, about 30 miles N. W. of Newport. Lon. 71. 21. W. lat. 41. 51. N.

\* PROVIDENCE, a river of N. America, which rises in the state of Massachusetts, and waters the town of Providence, from which it is navigable to Narraganset Bay, which it enters on the W. side of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, one of the least of the Bahamas, but the best of those that are planted and fortified by the English. It is seated on the E. side of the gulf of Florida, 200 miles E. of the country of that name. Lon. 77. 1. W. lat. 24. 50. N.

PROVIDENCE, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, which the English buccanniers formerly fortified, and defended against the Spanish guarda-costas; but they afterward abandoned it. It is about 150 miles E. of Nicaragua. Lon. 80. 44. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

PROVINS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Ile of France. It is famous for its mineral waters and excellent conserves of roses. It was of note in the time of Charlemagne; but, though a large town, it is not populous. It is seated on the little river Vouzie, 30 miles S. E. of Meaux, and 47 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

PRUCK, a town of Germany, in Austria, seated on the river Leita 2 miles S. W. of Presburg, and 22 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

PRUCK, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the river Muehr, 66 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic; on the E. by Lithuania, Samogitia, and Poland; on the S. by Poland; and on the W. by Brandenburg and Pomerania. It is about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is narrowest. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There is a great number of domestic animals; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Be the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and uris, in the

# PRU

forests. These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beavers. Their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they sell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the seacoast. There are two large lakes, beside the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good constitution, industrious, robust, and good soldiers. There are a great number of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. In the 13th century all Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, since denominated Polish, Royal, or Western Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV. king of Poland, and was afterward incorporated into the dominions of the republic. At the same time, the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Eastern or Ducal Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert of Brandenburg, their grand master, having become a convert to the doctrines of Luther, took advantage of the confusions of the empire to betray the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund king of Poland, by which Eastern Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. He married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom, Frederic William, the Great Elector, was the first duke that threw off his feudal dependence on Poland. His son, Frederic I. in 1701, assumed the title of king of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the Christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764, at the accession of Stanislaus Augustus king of Poland. The successors of Frederic I. were Frederic William I. Frederic II. and Frederic William II. the present king. In 1772, Frederic II. compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Western Prussia, the cities of Danzig and Thorn excepted; and, in 1793, the present king of Prussia, by another forced cession, obtained possession of those cities, with several considerable provinces, to which he has given the name of Southern Prussia. Konigsberg is the capital of all Prussia. See POLAND.

PRUTH, a river of Poland, which rises in Red Russia, in the mountain of Crapach crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube. In 1711, the czar Peter the Great having led his troops into a disadvantageous situation on the banks of

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 evitable destruction, by the ability of his  
 vice-chancellor Shaffirof, who persuaded  
 the vizier to consent to a treaty on more  
 reasonable conditions than could have been  
 expected.

\* **PSKOF**, called by foreigners **PLES-  
 KOF**, a government of Russia, once a  
 republic, subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch,  
 and formerly comprised in the government  
 of Novogorod.

\* **PSKOF**, or **PLESKOF**, a lake of  
 Russia, in the government of the same  
 name.

\* **PSKOF**, or **PLESKOF**, a large town of  
 Russia, in the government of the same  
 name, with an archbishop's see, and a  
 strong castle. It is seated on the river  
 Velika or Velikaia, 80 miles S. of Narva,  
 and 150 S. by W. of Peterburgh. Lon.  
 27. 52. E. lat. 57. 58. N.

\* **PUDDAR**, a river of Hindoostan  
 Proper, which rises in the S. W. part of  
 Agimere, and dividing the provinces of  
 Cutch and Guzerat, falls into the gulf  
 of Cutch.

\* **PUEBLA**, a town of Spain, in Estrama-  
 dura, seated near the river Guadiana, 15  
 miles W. of Meridad. Lon. 6. 23. W.  
 lat. 38. 42. N.

\* **PUEBLA-NUOVA**, a seaport of N. Ame-  
 rica, in Mexico, and in the province of  
 Veragua, seated on a bay of the South  
 Sea, 100 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 83.  
 28. W. lat. 8. 48. N.

\* **PUNTE-DEL-ARCOBISPO**, a town of  
 Spain, in Estramadura, which belongs to  
 the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on  
 the river Tajo, over which is a handsome  
 bridge, 40 miles S. W. of Toledo. Lon.  
 4. 15. W. lat. 39. 38. N.

\* **PUNTE-DE-LA-REYNA**, a town of  
 Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river  
 Agra, 10 miles S. W. of Pampeluna.  
 Lon. 1. 39. W. lat. 42. 41. N.

\* **PUERTO BELLO**, **PUERTO RICO**,  
 &c. For all names, which, in the Spanish  
 language, signify a *port*, see **PORTO**; for  
 although that word is not Spanish, but  
 Italian, it is necessary to adhere to it in  
 this work, in conformity to the English  
 pronunciation.

\* **PUGLIA**, the modern name of the  
 ancient Apulia, containing the three pro-  
 vinces of Capitanate, Bari, and Otranto,  
 on the E. side of the kingdom of Na-  
 ples.

\* **PULACON**, an island of Asia, in the  
 Indian Ocean, lying to the W. of the  
 Philippines. It is very fertile, and subject

to its own king, who is tributary to  
 that of Borneo. Lon. 129. 12. E. lat. 9.  
 30. N.

\* **PULO-CANTON**, an island of Asia,  
 in the Indian Ocean, and on the coast  
 of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 35. E. lat.  
 15. 10. N.

\* **PULO-CONDOR**, the name of several  
 islands of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, the  
 principal of which is the only one in-  
 habited. It is about 13 miles in length,  
 and nine in breadth, but in some places  
 not above a mile over. The soil of these  
 islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the  
 hills are somewhat stony. The trees are  
 not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for  
 any use. The principal fruits are man-  
 goes, a sort of grapes, and bastard nutmegs.  
 The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanas,  
 and there are birds of various kinds, not  
 known in other parts. The inhabitants  
 are small of stature, of a dark complexion,  
 with small black eyes, thin lips, white  
 teeth, little mouths, and black straight  
 hair. Their chief employment is to get  
 tar out of very large trees that grow here.  
 They are very free of their women, and  
 will bring them on board the ships, where  
 they are kept by the sailors while they  
 stay. They are idolaters, and have images  
 of elephants in their temples. Lon. 106.  
 18. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

\* **PULO-DINDING**, a small island of  
 Asia, in the Indian Ocean, near the pen-  
 insula of Malacca. It belongs to the  
 Dutch, who have a fort here.

\* **PULO-TIMOAN**, an island of Asia, in  
 the Indian Ocean, on the eastern coast of  
 the peninsula of Malacca. It is pretty  
 large, is covered with trees, and the val-  
 lies are very pleasant. It is often touched  
 at for taking in wood, water, and other  
 refreshments, and there is great plenty  
 of green turtles. Lon. 105. 40. E. lat.  
 3. 12. N.

\* **PULO-WAY**, an island of Asia, in the  
 Indian Ocean, near that of Sumatra. It  
 is the largest of all those that form the  
 entrance of the channel of Achem, and  
 is peopled by men banished from Achem.  
 Lon. 95. 39. E. lat. 5. 50. N.

\* **PULTAUSK**, a town of Great Poland,  
 in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the  
 river Narew, 20 miles N. E. of Warsaw.  
 Lon. 21. 47. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

\* **PULTOWA**, a fortified town of Poland,  
 in the Ukraine, famous for a battle fought,  
 in 1709, between the czar Peter the  
 Great and Charles XII. king of Sweden,  
 wherein the latter was defeated, wound-  
 ed, and obliged to fly into Turkey.  
 Eight thousand men were left dead on  
 the field of battle, and the remaining

# PUY

# PUZ

16,000 obliged to surrender at discretion. It is 100 miles S. W. of Belgorod. Lon. 34. 25. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

**PUNA**, an island in the South Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Guisquil, 115 miles N. of Païta. Lon. 81. 6. W. lat. 3. 17. S.

**PUNTA-DELLA-GUDA**, the capital town of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour.

**PURBECK, ISLE OF**, a rough and heathy tract of Dorsetshire, to the S. of Poole Bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and has been long famous for its stone quarries. The principal of these lie at its eastern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which take a polish, and deserve the name of marble. These are nearly black; and some abound in shells, and are used for chimneypieces, gravestones, hearths, &c. The coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in several parts of this island; the finest near Corfe Castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries. In this island, at Corfe Castle, king Edward, named the Martyr, was stabbed in 979, at the instigation of his mother-in-law, Alfrith or Elfrida.

**PURYSBURG**, a town of Georgia, in N. America, built and peopled by a colony of Swifs, carried over at the charge of the trustees of Georgia. It is seated on the river Savannah, and is 30 miles N. W. of the town of Savannah. Lon. 80. 40. W. lat. 32. 22. N.

\* **PUTALA**, a mountain of Great Tibet. See **LASSA**.

\* **PUTNEY**, a village of Surry, seated on the Thames, five miles W. S. W. of London. It was the birth-place of the unfortunate Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here; and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary, a great statesman, whose father was a baker. On Putney Common, an obelisk was erected, in 1786, by the city of London, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates for securing buildings from fire; and near it is the house in which that gentleman made his experiments, one in particular, in 1776, when his majesty, and some of the royal family, were in a room over the ground floor, perfectly safe, while the room under them was furiously burning.

\* **PUY**, a populous town of France,

in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay; seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. *Puech*, or *Puy*, in the ancient Gaulish, signifies *mountain*. The principal church is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and "Our Lady of Puy" is not less celebrated in the annals of superstition. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. On the 15th of May 1422, Charles VII. then dauphin, assisted in the service, in the habit of a chorister. This example was perfectly to the taste of Lewis XI. who knew how to unite the extremes of guilt and superstition: he was eager to imitate it himself, and to make his son follow the same example. Puy has manufactories of lace and silk stuffs. It is 45 miles N. E. of Mende.

**PUY-CERDA**, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna; seated between the rivers Carol and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 53 miles W. of Perpignan, and 67 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

\* **PUY-DE-DOME**, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. This department comprises almost all Limagne, a territory about 12 leagues long, by six broad; one of the most pleasant and fertile in France; in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this *basin*, or circular plain, are mountains, now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks; but once so many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inspection of the learned the most extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

**PUY-EN-ANJOU**, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, 10 miles S. W. of Saumur, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 47. 6. N.

**PUY-LAURENS**, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, eight miles S. W. of Castres, and 23 E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 57. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

\* **PUZZOLI**, a celebrated, but now inconsiderable town of Italy, situated on the bay of Naples. The temple of Jupiter Serapis in this town is accounted a very interesting monument of antiquity; being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; "probably," says Dr. Moore, "by the Egyptian and Asiatic

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of the Persians; "probably," says Dr.  
"by the Egyptian and Asiatic  
mer-

# PYR

merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was  
the great emporium of Italy, till the  
Romans built Ostia and Antium." The  
ruins of Cicero's villa, near this place,  
are of such extent, as to give a high idea  
of the wealth of this great orator.

PULHELY, a large town of Carnar-  
vonshire, in N. Wales, seated on the sea-  
side, between two rivers. It has a good  
market on Wednesday, for corn and pro-  
visions; and is six miles S. of Newin, and  
143 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W.  
lat. 52. 52. N.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, structures for-  
merly counted one of the Seven Wonders  
of the World. They are built upon a rock,  
at the foot of the high mountains which ac-  
company the Nile in its course, and separate  
Egypt from Libya. Various have been the  
conjectures how and when they were built,  
yet no two authors agree exactly about  
them: however, this is certain, that they  
are extremely ancient, and that there is no  
account in any author of credit, when or  
for what reason they were founded: most  
imagine they were designed for tombs,  
though there is no entrance into two of  
them. There are many of these edifices at  
a greater distance in the desert, of which  
very little notice is taken by travellers.  
The principal pyramids are E. S. E. of  
Gize, a village on the western shore of  
the Nile. There are four of them that  
deserve the attention of the curious; for  
though there are seven or eight others in  
the neighbourhood, they are nothing in  
comparison of the former: the two largest  
pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular  
height. The plain they stand on is a con-  
tinual rock, almost covered with a moving  
sand, in which are great numbers of shells  
and petrified oysters. The most northern  
of these great pyramids is the only one that  
is open; and those who enter it, and clam-  
ber up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or  
sarcophagus, which shews by its dimen-  
sions, that men were of the same size then  
as now. The external part is chiefly built  
of great square stones, of an equal size,  
but have all the figure of a prism, that  
they may adhere to each other the closer;  
for they have neither lime, nor cramps of  
any metal. This pyramid is three hours  
journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance  
into it is on the N. side. The opening  
leads successively to five different passages,  
which, though running upward, down-  
ward, and horizontally, tend all toward  
the S. and terminate in two chambers, the  
one underneath, and the other in the centre  
of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is  
the sarcophagus just mentioned: it is of  
granite, and if you strike upon it with a

# PYR

key, it sounds like a bell. The ascent to  
the top of the pyramid on the outside is by  
steps, which are the height of each stone,  
the lowermost of which is four feet high,  
and three broad, but they were not originally  
designed for this purpose. The base at the  
N. side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid  
is exactly square, the other sides must be  
of the same length. If we imagine four  
equilateral triangles, mutually inclining  
till they all meet in a point at the top, we  
shall then have a true notion of the dimen-  
sion and figure of this pyramid; the prime-  
ter of each triangle comprehending 2079  
feet, and the perimeter of the basis 2772  
feet. Whence the whole area of the base  
contains 480,049 square feet, or 11 acres  
and somewhat more. However, the top  
does not end in a point, but in a little flat,  
or square, where some imagine the Egyp-  
tian priests made their astronomical ob-  
servations.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRE-  
NEES, mountains which divide France  
from Spain, and are the most celebrated  
in Europe, except the Alps. They reach  
from the Mediterranean as far as the  
ocean, and are about 212 miles in length.  
They have different names, according to  
the different places in which they stand.  
The passages over them are not so diffi-  
cult as those of the Alps.

\* PYRENEES, EASTERN, a depart-  
ment of France, containing the late pro-  
vince of Roussillon. Although great part  
of this department is mountainous, it is  
fertile; producing corn, excellent wines,  
olives, oranges, and leather of a superior  
quality. Perpignan is the episcopal town.

\* PYRENEES, LOWER, a department  
of France, containing the late provinces of  
Baskies and Bearn. Pau is the capital.  
See NAVARRE.

\* PYRENEES, UPPER, a department  
of France, containing the late province  
of Bigorre. It produces excellent horses  
and good partridges. Its vallies are very  
fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish  
corn, and flax. The mountains have mines  
of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries  
of slate, fine marble, and jasper. Tarbes  
is the capital.

PYRMONT, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Westphalia. Here is a cas-  
tle kept by a governor under the counts  
of Waldeck; and a little distance from it  
are mineral waters, well known to all  
Europe. They are often frequented by  
persons of the highest rank. It is 40 miles  
S. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat.  
52. 0. N.

PYRNA, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Upper Saxony. It has a castle,  
N n 3 upon

## QUA

upon a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been sometimes made use of as a prison of state. Near it is a very fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by the river Elbe, on which it is seated; 18 miles S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 23. 46. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

PRYSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the river Aetoway, near the Muldaw. It is 50 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

## Q

**QUADIN**, a town in Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Elne and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

**QUAKENBRUGGE, or QUAKENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Osnaburgh. It is seated on the river Hase, 22 miles W. of Osnaburgh. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

**QUANG-SI**, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Koe-Tcheau and Hu-Quang; on the E. by Yunan and Quanton; on the S. by the same and Tonquin; and on the W. by Yun-nan. It produces plenty of rice, being watered by several large rivers. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts; and particularly a gold mine. They have a particular tree, of whose pith they make bread; and there are little insects which produce white wax. Among other animals there are porcupines and rhinoceroses. The capital is Quic-ling.

**QUANG-TONG**, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Kiang-Si, and Fokien; on the S. by the ocean; and on the W. by Tonquin. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, sugar, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruits of all kinds. They have lemons of the size of a man's head; and another sort which grows out at the trunk of the tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an excellent yellow pulp. They have a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; and a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of oysters which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make baskets, hurdles, mats,

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and ropes of them. Canton is the capital.

**QUARTEN**, a town of Switzerland, near the lake Wallenstadt, five miles E. of Glarus.

**QUEBEC**, a large and handsome city of America, capital of Lower Canada. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The governor resides in a citadel, which covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The river, which, from the sea hither, is about four or five leagues broad, narrows all of a sudden to the breadth of a mile. The harbour is safe and commodious, and about five fathoms deep. It is flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is about the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. This city was erected by the French in 1605. Sir David Kirk, with the English under his command, reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1711, the English fitted out a fleet, with a design to conquer Canada; but the expedition failed through the rashness of the admiral, who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, sailed too near the Seven Isles, and thus lost his largest ships, with 3000 sailors. Quebec continued in the possession of the French till 1759, when it surrendered to the British, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is about 312 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 490 N. W. of Boston. Lon. 69. 48. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

**QUEDA**, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca. This king is tributary to Siam. The principal town is of the same name, and is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N. of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100. 5. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

**QUEDLINGBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a famous abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. The inhabitants of the town subsist by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles S. E. of Halberstadt. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

**QUEENBOROUGH**, a borough of Kent, in the isle of Sheppey, whose markets are on Monday and Thursday. It is an ancient place, has a townhall, and had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being

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gesides in a citadel, which covers the river, which, from the sea about four or five leagues broad, is of a sudden to the breadth of

The harbour is safe and commodious, and about five fathoms deep. It is defended by two batteries, that are 100 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of

low water. This city was erected by James I. in 1605. Sir David Kirk, English under his command, re-

turned with all Canada, in 1626; but it was destroyed in 1632. In 1711, the Eng-

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was in the possession of the French, when it surrendered to the Bri-

tish, and was confirmed to them by the Treaty of 1763. It is about 312 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 290 N. W. of London. Lon. 69. 48. W. lat. 46.

QUEEN, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca. This king is tributary to the British. The principal town is of the name, and is subject to the Dutch. The harbour, and is 300 miles N. of Malacca. Lon. 100. 5. E. N.

QUILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants of the town are employed in brewing, husbandry, and feed-

ing cattle. It is 10 miles S. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 52.

QUINBOROUGH, a borough of Kent, in the parishes of Sheroy, whose markets are on Monday and Thursday. It is an ancient town, has a townhall, and had once a castle, the remains of which are still seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being

being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 45 E. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

\* QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. It is about six miles long and one wide. Lon. 138. 4. W. lat. 19. 18. S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a sound at the N. extremity of the southern island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait, lying in 41. 6. of S. lat. and 174. 19. of E. lon. The climate here is much more mild than at Dusky Bay; and though there is not such plenty of wildfowl and fish, that defect is amply compensated by a greater variety and abundance of excellent vegetables. Most of the hills about the sound consist of an argillaceous stone of a greenish grey, or bluish or yellowish brown colour. A green talkous or nephritic, which the jewellers call jade, is likewise very common, together with hornstone, flint, several sorts of flinty stones and pebbles, some loose pieces of basalt, and a compact mica or glimmer, with particles of quartz. Mr. Forster therefore thinks there is great reason to suppose, that this part of New Zealand contains iron ore, and perhaps several other metallic bodies. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the seashore are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable as those of that bay. The dogs here are of the long-haired sort, with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a shire in Ireland, in the province of Leinster. It is 30 miles in length, and 29 in breadth; and is bounded on the N. by King's County; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. E. by Catherlough; on the S. by Kilkenny; and on the W. by King's County and Tipperary. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now much improved. It contains 39 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Maryborough is the capital.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a borough of Linlithgowshire, in Scotland, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, and is nine miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

QUENTIN, ST. an ancient, famous, and strong town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Vermandois. The church is thought to be one of the finest in France. Here is a considerable

manufactory of lawns and cambricks. Near this place, in 1557, Philip II. king of Spain, gained a signal victory over the French, and afterward took the town by storm. In memory of this victory, he built the magnificent palace of the Escorial. The town was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, watered by the river Somme, 21 miles S. of Cambrai, and 83 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

QUERCI, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Limosin; on the E. by Rouergue and Auvergne; on the S. by Upper Languedoc; and on the W. by Agenois and Perigord. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot, of which Cahors is the capital.

QUERNFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is seated on the confines of Thuringia, 12 miles S. E. of Mansfeldt. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

QUERGUENECY, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It has a fort, and several villages.

QUESNOY, a small town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken by the French the same year. On the 11th of Sept. 1793, it was taken by the Austrians. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the little river Ronelle, nine miles S. E. of Valenciennes, and 15 N. E. of Cambrai. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

QUIBO, an island of the South Sea, in N. America, lying upon the coast of Veragua, in New Spain. Here are a great number of monkeys and fallow deer.

QUIBERON, a small peninsula of France, in Bretagne, to the N. of Belleisle; as also a small island called the Point of Quiberon, separated from the peninsula by a channel; and the sea next to it is called the bay of Quiberon.

QUILLEROUF, a small town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Seine, eight miles S. W. of Caudebec, and 22 W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom of Melinda, lying at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belonging to the Portuguese. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 3. 30. S.

QUILDA, N. 4.

**QUILOA**, a seaport of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel; seated in a fertile country, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It was discovered by the Portuguese, to whom it is tributary. It is 300 miles N. of Mosambique. Lon. 29. 9. E. lat. 9. 30. S.

**QUILON**, or **COYLON**, a Dutch factory, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and on the coast of Travancore, 14 miles N. N. W. of Anjenga.

**QUIMPER**, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Bretagne; seated at the confluence of the Oder and the Benaudet. Large barks may come up to this town at high water. It is a bishop's see, and is 30 miles S. E. of Brest. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 47. 58. N.

**QUIMPERLAY**, a town of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Bretagne; seated on the river Hotte, seven miles from the sea, and 20 from Quimper. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

**QUINGEVY**, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Louve, which falls into the Doubs. It is 12 miles S. W. of Besançon. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

**QUINTEN**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, with a handsome castle. It is seated in a valley, near the river Goy, and a large forest of the same name, eight miles S. of St. Brioux, and 260 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 48. 26. N.

**QUIRIEU**, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyons, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 13 miles from Lyons. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

**QUIRIMBA**, the name of several islands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

**QUISAMA**, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated, but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

**QUITROA**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Draa, with a castle. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 28. 6. N.

**QUISTELLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Secchia, three miles from the place where it falls into the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Imperialists in 1734, when marshal Broglie was surprised in his bed. It is 15 miles S.

E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

**QUITO**, a town of S. America, in Peru, seated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of the high mountains, called the Andes, on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea, according to very exact observations. It is 1600 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a bishop's see. There are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of university. All kinds of merchandize and commodities are exceedingly dear, principally on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 0. 13. S.

**QUITO**, an audience of Peru, in S. America, lying between two chains of the high mountains called the Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and the church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and, indeed, all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, inasmuch that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined that this is a very hot country; but it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. They might have plenty of wine here, if Lima had not an exclusive privilege of making it. They have no vicunas or guanacoës here, but they have an animal of the same kind, called by the natives llamas, which is like a small camel, and can carry 50 pounds weight. They have all sorts of materials proper for dying, and several sorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, beside those that naturally grow here. They have also imported bees and sheep. In the N. parts they get a great deal of gold.

**QUIXOS**, a province of S. America, in Peru, which makes part of the audience of Quito.

**QUIZINA**, a chain of mountains in Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Gret. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the desert of Gret to the river Nacor.

**QUOJA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast, and contains, beside Quoja Proper, the kingdoms of Belm, Gila, Quilgia, and Carredabu.

RAAB,

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Quo, Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 45.

town of S. America, in Peru, pleasant valley, between two high mountains, called the Andes, higher ground than the rest is habitable, being above 3000 feet than the level of the sea, every exact observations. It is 1000 in length, and 1200 in breadth, bishop's see. There are several communities, and two colleges, a sort of university. All kinds of goods and commodities are export, principally on account of the quantity of bringing them hither. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 13. S.

an audience of Peru, in S. America, between two chains of the mountains called the Andes. The generally well cultivated, and a great number of towns and inhabited by the Spaniards or Peruvians. Every village is adorned with a square, and the church stands in the middle of it. The streets are generally wide, and respect the four quarters of the world; and, indeed, all the streets laid out in a line, crossing each other so much that the aspect of the city is the appearance of a large garden. It is to be imagined that this is a very healthy place; but it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the climate is very temperate. There are no lions; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. They have plenty of wine here, if Lima has the exclusive privilege of making it. There are no vicuñas or guanacos here, but have an animal of the same kind, called the natives llamas, which is like a goat, and can carry 50 pounds. They have all sorts of materials for dyeing, and several sorts of fruits which have been brought from the side those that naturally grow here have also imported beehives and the N. parts they get a great deal.

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**RAAB**, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads toward Alba Regalis. It was taken by Amurath III. with the loss of 20,000 men; but was surprised soon after by count Palis, who killed all the Turks that were found therein. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Rab and Rabin, not far from the Danube, 55 miles S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

**RABASTRENS**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, with an old decayed castle. It is seated on the river Tarn, 18 miles from Alby. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

**RABAT**, a large and handsome seaport of Africa, in Tremesen, with a good castle. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the Burgrig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5. 28. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

**RACHORE**, or **ALONI-RACHORE**, a city of the peninsula of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the S. bank of the Kistna, near its confluence with the Tungabadra, 315 miles N. by E. of Seringapatam.

**RACKERSBURG**, a strong and ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Stiria, with a castle seated on a mountain. The Turks were beaten here in 1418. It is seated on an island, formed by the river Muehr, 22 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 46. 54. N.

**RACLIA**, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

**RACONI**, a populous town of Piedmont; seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignan, who has a handsome castle here. It is six miles from Carignan. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 44. 39. N.

**RADICOFANI**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, seated on a mountain, and defended by a good citadel on an adjacent hill, 56 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

**RADMANSPORF**, a town of Germany, in Carniola, near the river Save.

**RADNOR**, NEW, a borough of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursday. It was formerly the county

# RAG

town; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It is seated near the source of the river Somergil, in a pleasant valley at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. It is a corporation, has large privileges, and sends one member to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 156 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

**RADNORSHIRE**, a county of S. Wales, 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire; on the N. W. by Cardiganhire; on the S. and S. W. by Brecknockshire; and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. It contains 52 parishes, four market towns, and sends two members to parliament. The E. and S. parts of this county are tolerably level, and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous; devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep. The N. W. part is an absolute desert, almost impassable. This was the retreat of the British king Vortigern, after he had felt the fatal effects of his imprudence in inviting the Saxons to his assistance. Presteign is the county-town.

**RADOM**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 30 miles N. of Sandomir, and 50 S. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

**RADSTAY**, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, seated on the river Elms.

**RAGIVOLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated between the cities of Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

**RAGUSA**, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the river Mauro, 12 miles N. of Modica. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

**RAGUSA**, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragufen. It is about two miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and on the side of the sea a strong fort. It has an archbishop's see, is a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles N. W. of Scutari. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

**RAGUSEN**, a territory of Europe, in Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and

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and 20 in breadth. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians. Ragusa is the capital.

**RAJAPOUR**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. of Goa.

**RAJEMAL**, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It was formerly a place of great trade; but is now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, 190 miles N. by W. of Calcutta.

**RAIN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Acha, near the Lech, five miles E. of Donauwert. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

**RAIN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Sciria, seated on the river Save, with a handsome castle, on the confines of Carniola. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

\* **RAINHAM**, a village of Essex, one mile from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith in Kent. The marshes in this neighbourhood are uncommonly fine, and covered with prodigious numbers of cattle. It is 15 miles E. of London.

\* **RAINY**, or **LONG LAKE**, a lake of N. America, which lies to the E. of the Lake of the Woods. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 miles wide.

**RAKKA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbek, seated on the river Euphrates, and the residence of a beglerbeg; but the castle is going to decay. This is but an indifferent place; but old Rakka, whose ruins are near it, was very magnificent. This latter place is 100 miles S. W. of Diarbekar. Lon. 38. 55. E. lat. 36. 2. N.

**RAKONICK**, a town of Germany, capital of a circle of the same name, in Bohemia; seated on a river which falls into the Miza, 30 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

**RAMA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, now called Ramula by the Turks. The streets are narrow, and the houses contemptible, though built of freestone. However, there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which shew what it has been formerly. It is 20 miles from Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

**RAMADA**, a seaport of S. America, in New Granada, 100 miles E. of St. Martha. Lon. 72. 10. W. lat. 11. 10. N.

\* **RAMANANCOOR**, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, lying toward Cape Comorin. It is about 23 miles in circumference; is very sandy, and has only a

few villages in it; and a temple. Lon. 79. 45. E. lat. 9. 26. N.

**RAMBERT-LE-JOUË**, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It is seated near a branch of Mount Jura, called Le Jouë, 18 miles N. W. of Belley. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

**RAMBERVILLIERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, 30 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

**RAMBOUILLET**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for a palace, in which Francis I. died, in 1547. The late unfortunate Lewis XVI. made considerable additions to it, and rendered it a magnificent royal residence. It was demolished in 1793, by order of the National Convention, and the furniture and materials were publicly sold.

**RAMKINS**, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Zealand, which was one of those put into the hands of the English by the Dutch, as a security for a loan in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the S. coast of the Isle of Walcheren, about four miles S. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

**RAMERA**, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Aube, 18 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

**RAMILLIES**, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whit Sunday 1706. It is 10 miles N. of Namur, and 24 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

**RAMMELBERG**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony. There is a mountain of the same name, in which there is a rich mine, between Brunswick, Goslar, and Thuringia.

**RAMPASO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. Lon. 20. 17. E. lat. 36. 54. N.

**RAMSEURY**, a small town in Wiltshire, well known in London for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

**RAMSEY**, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and pasture, and near the meers of Ramsey and Whittlesey, which afford excellent fish. It was formerly famous for an abbey, which brought such great riches to the inhabitants, that it was called Ramsey

# RAM

in it, and a temple. Lon. 9. 25. N.  
**LE JOUG, ST.** a town of the department of Ain and late Bresse. It is seated near a point Jura, called Le Joug, 18 of Belley. Lon. 5. 30. E. N.  
**VILLIERS,** a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late Lorraine, 30 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 48. 21. N. 4. 44. E. lat. 48. 21. N.  
**RETER,** a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and of the Isle of France, near a palace, in which Francis I. resided. The late unfortunate king made considerable additions to it, and it was a magnificent royal residence. It was demolished in 1793, the National Convention, and the materials were publicly

used, a fortress of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, which was one of the hands of the English as a security for a loan in the year 1706. It is seated on the point of the Isle of Walcheren, 18 miles S. of Middleburg. Lon. 51. 29. N.

**AUBE,** a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Aube, 18 miles of Troyes. Lon. 4. 30. E. N.

**BRUNSWICK,** a town of Austrian Brabant, famous for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whit Sunday 1706. It is seated on the river of Namur, and 24 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

**BRUNSWICK,** a town of Germany, in the department of Saxony. There is a mountain near it, in which there is a rich mine of Brunswick, Goslar, and

**BRUNSWICK,** a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Morcia. Lon. 20. 17. E. lat.

**BRISTOL,** a small town in Wiltshire, known in London for its fine harbour, 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 69 miles S. of London.

**BRISTOL,** a town of Huntingdonshire, seated on Saturday. It is seated on a point of rich ground, proper for agriculture, and near the meers and Whittlesey, which afford it. It was formerly famous for its fisheries, which brought such great numbers of inhabitants, that it was called Ramsey

# RAN

**Ramsey the Rich.** It is 12 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

**RANBY,** an island of S. Wales, on the coast of Pembrokehire, about two miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are several small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. It is four miles W. of St. David's, and 17 N. W. of Milford Haven. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

**RAMSGATE,** a seaport of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where two very fine stone piers have been built, for the security of ships that come into the harbour, it being seated near the Downs, between the N. and S. Forelands. These piers have cost immense sums; and although the harbour which they form is still an indifferent one, on account of the accumulation of mud, it has been unquestionably the means of saving a great number of ships, that have been driven in here by stress of weather, when they could make no other port. Ramsgate has some trade to the Baltic, and is frequented as a bathing-place. It is 10 miles N. E. of Canterbury; and it being four miles S. of Margate, a stage-coach goes between that town and this, for the accommodation of passengers that come and return by the Margate boats. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

**RANAI,** one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Cook, lying S. W. of the passage between Mowee and Morotoi, about three leagues from each. The country to the south is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro.

**RANCHIERA,** a seaport of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of New Granada. There was formerly a pearl fishery here, and the Spaniards destroyed a great number of the natives, by forcing them to dive for the pearls beyond their strength. It is seated on the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 72. 0. E. lat. 17. 34. N.

**RANDERSON, or RANDERS,** an ancient town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, seated near the mouth of the river Gude, on the Baltic. Near it is a plentiful salmon fishery. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

**RANGNITZ,** a town of Eastern Prussia, on the confines of Samogitia, seated on the river Niemen, 55 miles E. of Konigsberg. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

**RANNOCH, LOCH,** a lake in the N. part of Perthshire, in Scotland. It ex-

# RAR

tends 11 miles from E. to W. receives the waters of the great lake, called Loch Erich, from the N. and communicates with Loch Tummel on the E. and Loch Lidoch on the W. Its S. side is adorned with an ancient forest of birch and pine.

**RANTANPOUR,** a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the E. quarter of Agra. It is very celebrated in the Indian histories, and is 110 miles from Agra.

**RANTZOW,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N. of Lubec. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

**RAOLCONDA,** a town of the Decan of Hindoostan, in Golconda. There is a rich diamond-mine near this place, which is 270 miles S. W. of Hydrabad. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat. 14. 30. N.

**RAON L'ETAPPE,** a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated at the foot of the Vosges, at the confluence of the rivers Etape and Martre, 30 miles from Nancy. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

**RAPALLO,** a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on the gulf of the same name, 20 miles E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 11. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

**RAPPERSCHWYL,** a small republic and town of Switzerland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich. It is under the protection of the cantons of Zurich, Bern, and Glarus, and is governed by a great and little council, consisting of 48 members. Its territory is about a league in circumference, and comprehends three parishes. The town is strong by situation, being seated on a neck of land which advances into the lake of Zurich, and over which is a bridge 1700 paces long. It contains 100 burghers, and about 1000 inhabitants, who are all Catholics. It is 12 miles S. E. of Zurich, and 62 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

**RAPOLSTEIN,** a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is called in French Ribau-Pierre, and is eight miles N. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

**RAPOLLO,** a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 26 miles W. of Bari, and 70 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 51. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

**RAPPANNOCK,** a river of N. America, which rising in the mountains of Virginia, and running E. S. E. falls into the bay of Chesapeake.

**RARITAN,** a river of N. America, in the state of New Jersey, which passing by Brunswick and Amboy, enters Arthur

# RAT

Arthur Knoll Sound, and helps to form the harbour of Amboy.

**RASCIA**, a territory of Turkey in Europe, in the N. part of Servia. It takes its name from the river Rascia, which falls into the Morava. The principal town is Belgrade.

**RASEBORG**, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Finland, and in the territory of Nyland. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles S. E. of Abo. Lon. 23. 18. E. lat. 60. 16. N.

**RASEN**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is commonly called Market Rasen, and is seated on a branch of the river Anken, 14 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 150 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

**RASOCCALMO**, a cape of Sicily, lying on the N. coast, near a town of the same name, to the W. of Cape Faro, and to the N. of Messina.

**RASTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and archbishopric of Saltzburg. It is seated on the river Enns, 49 miles E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

**RASTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and marquisate of Baden, with a handsome castle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Imperialists in 1714, and is seated on the river Mierg, near the Rhine, four miles N. of Baden, and 24 S. W. of Philipsburg. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

**RATENAU**, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg; seated on the river Havel, 15 miles N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 49. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

**RATENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the Tirol. It is seated on the river Inn, with a castle. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

**RATHMINES**, a remarkable place in Ireland, about a mile and a half from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament's forces in 1649, when there were 4000 killed, and 3000 taken prisoners.

**RATIBOR**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes, and is seated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles N. E. of Troppaw, and 142 E. of Prague. Lon. 17. 54. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

**RATISBON**, an ancient, large, rich, handsome, and strong city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. It is free and imperial, and is a bishop's see, whose bishop is a

# RAV

prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and there are very handsome structures, particularly six monasteries. The town-house is magnificent, and in its hall, the general diets of the empire meet. It is seated on the river Danube, over which is a stone bridge of 15 arches. The inhabitants, in general, are Protestants, as all the magistrates must be. It is 55 miles S. E. of Nuremberg, 62 N. of Munich, and 195. W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

**RATOLZEL**, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia, near the W. end of the lake of Constance. It is seated on that part of it called Bodensee, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is 12 miles W. of the city of Constance.

\* **RATTAN**. See RUATTAN.

**RATZBURGH**, a small fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lawenburg. It is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake which is about 30 miles in circumference, and the banks of which are abrupt, and pleasantly feathered with wood. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and partly to that of Saxe Lawenburg. The buildings are of brick; and almost every house is shaded with a tree, which forms a singular and agreeable appearance. From the lake of Ratzburgh issues the river Wakenitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec, and thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and these parts. Ratzburgh is noted for its excellent beer; it has a bishop's see and a castle; and is 12 miles S. E. of Lubec, and 12. N. of Lawenburg. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 53. 43. N.

**RATZIA**, the eastern division of Slavonia, subject to the house of Austria. Its inhabitants are called Rascians.

**RAVA**, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fortified castle, where they keep state prisoners. The houses are built of wood, and the town is seated in a morass covered with water, which proceeds from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded. It is 55 miles S. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 55. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

**RAUCOUX**, a village of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Liege. It is three miles N. of Liege, and 11 S. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

**RAVELLO**, a seaport of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. There are magnificent palaces, and fine houses, and it has a bishop's see. It is 10 miles W. of Salerno, and 25 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 41. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

RAVEN-

# RAV

the empire. It is full of gentry, and the houses are very handsome structures, and there are six monasteries. The town is situated on the Danube, and in its hall, the emperor meets. It is the residence of the emperor. The Danube, over which is a bridge of 15 arches. The inhabitants are Protestants, as all the cities must be. It is 55 miles from Vienna. Lon. 12. 5. E. N.

**RAVENNA**, a strong town of Germany, near the W. end of the Bohemian forest. It is situated on the Danube, and belongs to Austria. It is 12 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 5. E. N.

**RATIBOR**, a small fortified town in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lauenburg. It is situated on an island, in the middle of a lake, about 30 miles in circumference, the banks of which are abrupt, and are covered with wood. The town is partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg, and partly to that of Lauenburg. The buildings are almost every house is shaded with trees, which forms a singular appearance. From the lake of Ratibor, the river Wakenitz, is the Trave near Lubeck, and thus the communication by water between these parts. Ratzeburg is famous for its excellent beer; it has a bishop's castle; and is 12 miles S. of Lubeck, and 12 N. of Lauenburg. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 53. 43. N.

**RATIBOR**, the eastern division of Sclavia, subject to the house of Austria. Its inhabitants are called Ratiborians.

**RATIBOR**, a town of Great Poland, capital of the same name, with a castle, where they keep state prisoners. The houses are built of wood, and the town is situated in a marsh covered with water, which proceeds from the river Vistula, which it is surrounded. It is 10 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 51. 51. N.

**RATIBOR**, a village of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Liege, is three miles N. of Liege, and 5 miles S. of Maastricht. Lon. 5. 41. E. N.

**RATIBOR**, a seaport of Italy, in the circle of Naples. There are magnificent houses, and it has a bishop's castle. It is 15 miles W. of Salerno, and 25 S. of Naples. Lon. 14. 41. E. lat. 40. 10. N.

RAVEN-

# RAY

**RAVENGLASS**, a well-built town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is situated between the rivers Irk and Ebor, which, with the sea, encompass three parts of it; and it has a good road for shipping, which brings it a little trade. It is 24 miles S. of Cockermouth, and 184 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

**RAVENNA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, the capital of Romagna, in the territory of the Church, with an archbishop's see, two academies, several colleges, a great number of religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. It had a very flourishing trade, but has greatly suffered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. It is most remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths resided here, and afterward the emperors of the Greek emperors. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, and is remarkable for being covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This place is situated near the river Mantone, 37 miles S. E. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

**RAVENSBURG**, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the N. by the bishoprics of Minden and Osnaburg; on the E. by Lemgo; on the S. by the bishopric of Paderborn; and on the W. by that of Munster. It is so called from a castle of the same name, and is subject to the king of Prussia.

**RAVENSBURG**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. It is well built, and the public structures are handsome. The inhabitants are partly Protestants, and partly Papists. It is situated on the river Cheufs, 15 miles N. W. of Lindau. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

**RAVENSTEIN**, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, with an ancient and strong castle. It belongs to the elector Palatine, but the Dutch have a right to keep a garrison therein. It is situated on the river Maese, 10 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

**RAUVEE**, a river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus, into which river it falls, about 20 miles W. of Moulton, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and the Chunaub. The Rauvee is the Hydraotes of Alexander.

**RAYLEIGH**, a town in Essex, with a

# REC

small market on Saturday; 13 miles S. E. of Chelmsford, and 34 E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 37. N.

**READING**, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly situated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and is the largest and best town in the county, with three parish churches. It had once a rich abbey, of which some ruins remain. It was built by king Henry I. who was interred here in 1133; and, in 1737, in digging the foundation for a house of correction, on the site of the abbey, the remains of that prince were found in a vault, in a leaden coffin. Reading is the centre of a genteel neighbourhood. Its chief trade is in malt, and in the conveyance of commodities to and from London, by means of the Thames. A county infirmary, after the manner of those at Bristol, Bath, &c. has been erected here. Reading is 39 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

**REALMONT**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, 31 miles N. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

**REBEL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg; situated on the lake Muriitz, 30 miles S. E. of Gultrow. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 53. 32. N.

**REBNICK**, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, situated on the river Aluta, with a bishop's see, 45 miles S. W. of Targowisk.

\* **RECCAN**. See **ARACAN**.

**RECCANATI**, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and every year in September, has a great fair, which continues 15 days. The tomb of Pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral. It is situated on a mountain, whence there is a very fine prospect, near the river Musone, 14 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

**RECHLINGHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies. It is situated on the river Lippe, 20 miles from Ham. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

\* **RECVLVER**, a village of Kent, the Regubium of the Romans. It is situated close by the sea-side, near the mouth of the Thames; and is noted for its church, which was anciently collegiate, and has two spires, which serve for a landmark.

and

## R E E

and are called by mariners, "the Two Sisters." It is 12 miles W. of Margate, and 65 E. by S. of London.

**REDBURN**, a village of Herts, which once belonged to the monastery of St. Alban's, and was greatly famed for the pretended relics of Amphibalus, who converted St. Alban to Christianity. It is near five miles N. W. of St. Alban's.

\* **REDDHEAD**, a promontory of Angusshire, in Scotland, to the S. of Montrose. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, almost surrounded by the sea. Till the year 1793, this cape was remarkable for being the point beyond which coals were not permitted to pass without paying a very heavy duty; an oppressive tax, which was taken off by a commutation duty on spirits.

**REDON**, a small town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 37. 48. N.

**REDONDA**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a good castle, and a manufactory of cloth. It is seated at the mouth of the river Mondego, 17 miles S. W. of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

**REDONDELLA**, a small, but rich town of Spain in Galicia, with a good castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702. There is a fishery for anchovies on the coast. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, eight miles S. of Ponte Vedra. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 42. 18. N.

**RED RUSSIA**, or **LITTLE RUSSIA**, a late province of Poland, bounded on the W. by Little Poland, on the N. by Masovia and Polesia, on the N. E. by Volhynia, on the E. by Podolia, on the S. E. by Moldavia, and on the S. by Hungary. It had the name of Red Russia from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. See **GALICIA**.

**REDRUTH**, a town of Cornwall, whose market is disputed. It is 12 miles N. N. E. of Helstone, and 262 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 13. W. lat. 50. 13. N.

**RED SEA**, a sea celebrated in holy writ. It extends in a direction from N. to S. dividing Africa from Arabia. It is separated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the straits of Babelmandel, on the S. with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

**REES**, a considerable and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Cleves. It is seated on the

## R E I

Rhine, 10 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 10 N. W. of Wesel. Lon. 6. 4. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

**REGENSBURG**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, which is part of Mount Jura. There is a well, 216 feet deep, sunk through a rock. It is now dry, but formerly furnished water to the garrison, during the obstinate siege it stood before the invention of gunpowder. It is 10 miles N. W. of Zurich.

**REGGIO**, an ancient, considerable, and populous town of the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see, and a woollen manufactory. It is seated in a country which produces plenty of dates, on the strait of Messina, 12 miles S. E. of Messina, and 190 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

**REGGIO**, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It has been ruined several times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is seated in a fertile country, to the S. of the Appennines, and to the N. of a spacious plain, 15 miles N. W. of Modena, and 80 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 44. 43. N.

**REGGIO**, a duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk, and belongs to the duke of Modena, except the marquisate of St. Martin, which is subject to a prince of that name.

**REGINA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 14 miles N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 39. 34. N.

**REGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is but thinly inhabited, and is seated near the river Tiber, 17 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 42. 11. N.

**REICHENAU**, an island of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the Zeller Zee, or lower lake of Constance. It is about three miles long and one broad; contains about 1600 inhabitants, all Catholics; three parishes, one village, and a rich abbey of Benedictines, of which the bishop of Constance is abbot. In this convent was interred Charles Le Gros, who was emperor, and king of France, but was deposed

## REI

miles S. E. of Cleves, and 10  
Vefel. Lon. 6. 4. E. lat. 51.

BERG, a handsome town of  
in the canton of Zurich, ca-  
balliwick of the same name,  
ing castle. It is seated on a rock,  
Lagerberg, which is part of  
ra. There is a well, 216 feet  
through a rock. It is now  
formerly furnished water to the  
uring the obstinate siege it stood  
invention of gunpowder. It is  
W. of Zurich.

9, an ancient, considerable, and  
town of the kingdom of Naples,  
rchbishop's see, and a woollen  
ry. It is seated in a country  
oduces plenty of dates, on the  
festina, 12 miles S. E. of Mes-  
90 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16.  
38. 4. N.

10, an ancient and handsome  
Italy, in a duchy of the same  
a strong citadel, and a bishop's  
has been ruined several times by  
and other nations. In the ca-  
e paintings by the greatest mas-  
in the square is the statue of  
chief of the Gauls. The inhabi-  
e about 12,000, who carry on a  
ade in silk. It was taken by  
ugone in 1706, and by the king  
ia in 1742. It is seated in a fer-  
ry, to the S. of the Apennines,  
e N. of a spacious plain, 15 miles  
f Modena, and 80 S. E. of Mi-  
11. 5. E. lat. 44. 43. N.  
10, a duchy of Italy, included in  
Modena. It produces a great deal  
and belongs to the duke of Mo-  
rept the marquisate of St. Mar-  
h is subject to a prince of that

VA, a town of the kingdom of  
4 miles N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16.  
39. 34. N.

ANO, a town of Italy, in the  
y of St. Peter. It is but thin-  
ed, and is seated near the river  
miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 36.  
11. N.

RENAU, an island of Germany, in  
e of Suabia, and in the Zeller  
ower lake of Constance. It is  
e miles long and one broad; con-  
at 1600 inhabitants, all Catholics;  
ishes, one village, and a rich ab-  
nedictines, of which the bishop  
nce is abbot. In this convent was  
Charles Le Gr6s, who was empe-  
king of France, but was de-  
posed

## REI

posed in 887, and died in extreme want  
and misery. A remarkable tooth of this  
unhappy prince is shown among the curio-  
sities of the abbey. This island is three  
miles W. of the city of Constance, and  
belongs to the bishop of that place.

REICHENAU, a town of Switzerland,  
in the country of the Grisons. It is seated  
in a rich and fertile valley, upon the con-  
flux of the two branches which form the  
Rhine. At this place are two curious  
bridges. One of these is thrown across  
the lower branch of the Rhine, and is 104  
feet in length. The other, built across  
the Rhine, below the point of union,  
forms a very beautiful object. It is a  
wooden bridge, of a single arch, covered  
like that of Schaffhausen, and constructed  
upon nearly the same plan. The span of  
the arch is 220 feet in length. Reichenau  
is seven miles S. W. of Coire.

REICHENBACH, a river of Switzer-  
land, which has its source at the foot of  
Mount Wetterhorn, and rolls its numer-  
ous cataracts down the steep sides of  
Mount Scheidee, till it unites with the  
river Aar, near Meyringen. It conveys  
into the Aar the gold dust that is found in  
the bed of that river.

REICHENBACH, a commercial town of  
Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony  
and territory of Voigtland.

REICHENBACH, a town of Silesia,  
capital of a circle of the same name. In  
the war of 30 years, that was terminated  
by the peace of Westphalia in 1648, it ex-  
perienced a variety of calamities. It is  
seated on the little river Peil, and was  
distinguished by the peace concluded, in  
1790, between the emperor Leopold II.  
and the Turks.

REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany,  
in the circle of the Upper Rhine and  
county of Catzenbogen. It is seated  
on a mountain, near the Rhine, and be-  
longs to the prince of Heide Rheinfeldt.  
Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Germany,  
in Silesia, five miles from Glatz, famous  
for the mines in its neighbourhood. Lon.  
16. 55. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

REICHSHOFEN, a town of France, in  
the department of Lower Rhine and late  
province of Alsace, with a castle in the  
neighbourhood of Haguenau.

REIPEHEID, a town of Germany,  
in the circle of the Lower Rhine and ter-  
ritory of Eifel, with a castle.

REIFFENBERG, a town of Germany,  
in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a  
castle, seated on a mountain.

REITZBERG, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Westphalia, capital of a

## REN

county of the same name, which is 13  
miles long and five broad. It lies near  
Paderborn, and is subject to the king of  
Prussia.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, in  
the department of the Vosges and late  
province of Lorraine. It had lately a  
chapter of canonesses, who were obliged  
to prove their nobility, and whose abbess  
was a princess of the empire. It is seated  
on the river Moselle, at the foot of  
Mount Voiges, 41 miles S. by E. of  
Nanci. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

REMY, St. a town of France, in the  
department of the Mouths of the Rhone  
and late province of Provence. A trium-  
phal arch, and a mausoleum, in the neigh-  
bourhood, display the good taste of the  
Augustan age. The first is not entire;  
but the second is in the best state of pre-  
servation. St. Remy is 10 miles N. E. of  
Arles.

RENDSBURG, a town of Germany, in  
the duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is  
not large, but is strong by situation, stand-  
ing in an island formed by the river  
Eyder. It is 12 miles S. E. of Sleswick.  
Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

RENFREW, a town of Scotland, capi-  
tal of a shire of the same name. It is seated  
on the river Clyde, near the mouth of the  
river Cart, 10 miles E. by S. of Port  
Glasgow, and 45 W. of Edinburgh. Ro-  
bert II. had a palace here, of which no-  
thing remains but the ditch that encircled  
it. Lon. 4. 26. W. lat. 55. 51. N.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scot-  
land, bounded on the W. and N. by the  
frith of Clyde, on the E. by Lanerkshire,  
and on the S. W. by Ayrshire. This  
county was separated from that of Lanerk  
by Robert II. It was the paternal inhe-  
ritance of the Stuarts before they ascended  
the throne, and it still gives the title of  
baron to the prince of Wales.

RENNES, an ancient city of France, in  
the department of Ille and Vilaine and  
late province of Bretagne. The inhabit-  
ants are computed at 35,000. Its streets  
are now broad, and as straight as a line;  
but they were very narrow before the fire  
in 1720, which lasted seven days, and con-  
sumed 850 houses. The great square,  
in which is the Palace of Justice, and the  
Hotel de Ville, merit attention. Rennes  
is an archbishopric, and is seated on the  
river Vilaine, which divides it into two  
parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes, and 42 S.  
E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 48.  
7. N.

RENTI, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of the Straits of Calais and late  
province of Artois. It is seated on the  
river

# RET

# REZ

river Aa, 22 miles S. W. of Aire, and 50 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

REOLE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne; seated on the river Garonne, 20 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 44. 30. N.

REPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on the river which falls into the lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. There is a Carthusian monastery here, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is three miles from Thonon, and 20 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 21. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

REPSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a valley, and has two handsome churches in one churchyard. It is 15 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 109 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

REQUENA, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated on the river Oliana, 40 miles W. of Valencia, and 130 E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 39. 24. N.

RESHT, a large town of Persia, capital of Ghilan; seated on the S. W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 110 miles N. of Casbin. Lon. 52. 16. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a small island in the S. Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook made his second voyage to the South Sea. Lon. 141. 45. W. lat. 17. 24. S.

RETFORD, EAST, a borough of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Aisne, 20 miles N. E. of Rheims, and 108 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

RETHIGEN. See REUTLINGEN.  
RETIMO, a town of the island of Candia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by a citadel, where the hathaw resides. It was taken in 1647, by the Turks, who have kept it ever since. All along the shore, nothing is to be seen but gardens, whose fruits are well tasted. The silk, wool, honey, wax, landanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, 45

miles from Candia. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 35. 22. N.

REVEL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, situated nine miles N. of St. Papoul. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

REVEL, a large, rich, and strong town of the Russian empire, capital of the government of Revel, or Esthonia, with a good harbour and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college, with four professors; and, in 1733, two churches were allowed to the Protestants. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it; and there are two great fairs every year, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 miles S. E. of Abo, and 33 W. by S. of Petersburg. Lon. 23. 57. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

\* REVEL, or ESTHONIA, a government of the empire of Russia. See ESTHONIA.

REVERO, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Po, opposite Ostiglia, 10 miles N. E. of Mirandola, and 20 S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

\* REUSS, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine, opposite Waldschut.

REUTLINGEN, a handsome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated in a plain, on the river Echetz, near the Neckar; is adorned with handsome public buildings; and has a well frequented college. It is 10 miles E. of Tübingen, and 37 S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

REUX, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles N. E. of Mons.

REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a plain, with a castle built upon an eminence, three miles from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

\* REZAN, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. Rezan is the capital.

REZAN,

# REZ

Landia. Lon. 24. 45. E. la

town of France, in the de-  
Upper Garonne and late  
Languedoc, situated nine  
Papoul. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat.

large, rich, and strong town  
n empire, capital of the go-  
Revel, or Esthonia, with a  
and a bishop's see. It is  
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e were allowed to the Pro-  
is become a place of great  
nd the Russians obtained posses-  
nd there are two great fairs  
n May and September, fre-  
English and Dutch merchants,  
on the gulf of Finland, partly  
plain, and partly on a moun-  
s S. E. of Abo, and 33 W. by  
burgh. Lon. 23. 57. E. lat. 59.

, or ESTHONIA, a govern-  
empire of Russia. See EST-

, a strong town of Italy, in  
of Mantua, seated on the river  
Ostiglia, 10 miles N. E. of  
and 20 S. E. of Mantua. Lon.

44. 58. N.  
, a river of Switzerland, which  
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ins of Perina and Locendro,  
gh the lake of Lucern and  
of that name, and joining the  
to the Rhine, opposite Wald-

NGEN, a handsome, tree, and  
vn of Germany, in the circle  
nd duchy of Wirtemberg. It  
a plain, on the river Echetz,  
eckar; is adorned with hand-  
buildings; and has a well fre-  
ege. It is 10 miles E. of Tu-  
37 S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9.  
8. 31. N.

fortified town of the Ne-  
Austrian Hainault, eight miles  
ons.

an ancient town of Spain, in  
seated in a plain, with a castle  
an eminence, three miles from  
in a territory abounding in  
ttle.

N, a government of Russia,  
province of the government of  
Rezani is the capital.

REZAN,

# RHE

REZAN, an ancient town of Russia, ca-  
pital of the government of the same name,  
with an archbishop's see. It was formerly  
considerable for its extent and riches, but  
was almost ruined by the Tartars, in  
1568. The country is populous, and fer-  
tile in corn, and had formerly its own  
princes. It is seated at the confluence of  
the Trubezh and Occa, 100 miles S. E. of  
Moscow. Lon. 40. 37. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

\* RHE, an island in the bay of Biscay,  
on the W. coast of France; comprised in  
the department of Lower Charente and  
late territory of Aunis. It lies very con-  
veniently for trade, and is very populous;  
about four leagues long, and two broad.  
Its products are a very bitter wine, and  
abundance of salt. There is neither corn,  
nor hay, and very little fruit. They  
make excellent brandy, and the liquor  
called anise-feed. Their principal food is  
fish, and shell-fish are plentiful on the  
coast. This island is defended by four forts,  
and is eight miles W. of Rochelle. Lon.  
1. 29. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

RHEIMS, a large and ancient city of  
France, in the department of Marne and  
late province of Champagne, with an  
archbishop's see. The inhabitants are  
computed to be 30,000. The principal  
church, built before the year 406, is a  
very beautiful Gothic structure. That of  
St. Nicaise, remarkable also for its fine  
architecture, exhibits a curious phenome-  
non, which the abbé de la Pluche, in the  
7th vol. of his "Nature Displayed," has  
attempted to explain. It is a buttress,  
which shakes, in a very perceptible man-  
ner, at the ringing of the smallest of the  
four bells in the tower, although it is not  
at all affected by the ringing of the other  
three; and the intermediate buttresses are  
not put into motion by the ringing of any  
one of them. Behind the high altar of  
the church of St. Remy, the corpse of  
that archbishop is preserved in a magnifi-  
cent shrine. In this church was lately *La  
Sainte Ampoule*, which is a small vial filled  
with a reddish and congealed liquor, which  
the French of former ages thought to have  
been brought from heaven; and this holy  
liquor was used in the coronation of the  
kings of France, who have been succes-  
sively crowned at Rheims; probably, be-  
cause Clovis, the founder of the French  
monarchy, when converted from pagan-  
ism, was baptized in the cathedral here,  
in the year 496. The remains of an am-  
phitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch,  
are among the ancient monuments of the  
Romans. The great square, lately called  
*La Place Royale*, and adorned with the  
pedestrian statue of Lewis XV. would do

# RHI

honour to the greatest capitals in the  
world. Rheims is long and narrow, and  
the houses are low. Here are manufac-  
tories of flannel, coverlets, and other wool-  
len stuff; and their gingerbread is fa-  
mous. Rheims is seated in a plain, sur-  
rounded by hills which produce excellent  
wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N. of  
Troyes, and 75 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4.  
8. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

RHEINTHAL, a valley of Switzerland,  
lying along the Rhine, one end of which  
reaches to the lake of Constance. It is a  
fertile country, especially in wine, and be-  
longs to nine of the cantons, namely to the  
eight ancient ones, and to that of Appen-  
zel. These alternately appoint a bailiff.  
The people are of both religions; but the  
protestants are the most numerous.

RHEINWALD, a large valley in the  
country of the Grisons. It is so called  
from the Hynder Rhine, which takes its  
rise on Mount Vogelsberg, at about the  
distance of 12 miles, and runs through the  
valley. Splügen is the capital.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which  
has its source in Mount St. Gothard, in  
the country of the Grisons. After it has  
crossed part of Germany and the Nether-  
lands, it divides into two branches, one of  
which preserves the name of the Rhine,  
and loses itself in the sands below Leyden.  
The other takes the name of the Lech,  
and falls into the Merwe, five miles N.  
W. of Dort. See LAUFFEN.

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of the em-  
pire of Germany. It extends from the  
circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the  
S. to that of Westphalia, which lies to  
the N. To the E. is the lower part of  
the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of  
Franconia, and to the W. the upper part  
of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorrain,  
and Luxemburg. It contains the electo-  
rates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne;  
the palatinate of the Rhine, and the bi-  
shopric of Worms. The elector of Mentz  
is the director.

\* RHINE, LOWER, a department of  
France, containing the late province of  
Lower Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

\* RHINE, UPPER, a department of  
France, containing the late province of  
Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of the empire  
of Germany, which includes the territo-  
ries of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt,  
Hesse-Rhinefeldt, and Hesse-Homburg;  
the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanau,  
Henburg, Wied, Westerburg, and Wal-  
deck, with the abbeys of Fulde, and Hirsch-  
feldt, the imperial towns of Francfort, Frid-  
berg, and Wetzlar; the bishopric of Spire,

## R H O

and the duchy of Deux Ponts. The directors are the bishop of Worms and the count of Spanheim.

**RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE.** See PALATINATE.

**RHINEBERG,** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and diocese of Cologne. It is seated on the Rhine, 40 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

**RHINEC,** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Rhine. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

**RHINEC,** a town of Switzerland, the capital of the Rheintal, or Valley of the Rhine. It is seated on the river Rhine, near the lake of Constance, and has a good castle. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

**RHINEFELDT,** a small, but strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the best of the four forest-towns, belonging to the house of Austria. It has been often taken and retaken, in the wars of Germany, and is seated on the river Rhine, over which is a handsome bridge, eight miles E. of Bâle. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

**RHINFELS,** a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a county of the same name. It is looked upon as one of the most important places seated on the Rhine, as well in regard to its strength as situation. It is near St. Goar, and is built on a craggy rock. This fortress commands the whole breadth of the Rhine; and those who pass are always obliged to pay a considerable toll. It is 15 miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

**RHINLAND,** a part of S. Holland, which lies on both sides the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

**RHIN-SABERN, or SAVERNE,** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and bishopric of Spire, with a castle. Opposite it, on the other side of the Rhine, is the town called Scheck, near which prince Charles of Lorraine passed that river with the Austrian army, in 1744. It is 15 miles S. of Spire. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

**RHODE ISLAND,** one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It contains five counties, and 29 townships. It is as healthful as any part of N. America, and is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the two chief towns.

## R H Y

\* **RHODE ISLAND,** an island of N. America, in the state of the same name. It is 13 miles long from N. to S. and four miles wide, and is divided into three townships. This island is a noted resort of invalids from the southern climates. It is exceedingly pleasant and healthful, and is celebrated for its fine women. Travellers call it, with propriety, The Eden of America.

**RHODES,** an island of Asia, on the S. side of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the residence of the knights of Jerusalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got possession of it. The principal town is of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, on which are two towers built to defend the passage. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world; for a ship with all its sails might pass between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island in 665, they knocked it to pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took it from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks. It is the only town in the island, and is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night. Lon. 28. 25. E. lat. 36. 24. N.

**RHONE,** a large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland; issuing from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains called the Gletcherberg and the Satzberg. Crossing the Vallais, it flows through the lake and city of Geneva, and separating the late province of Bresse, in France, from Savoy, it flows to Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and falls into the Mediterranean, by several mouths.

\* **RHONE AND LOIRE,** a department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonnais. The capital is Lyons.

\* **RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE,** a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

\* **RHYMERGOWY,** a town of S. Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Wed.

## RHY

**EDEN ISLAND**, an island of N. in the state of the same name, lies long from N. to S. and four and is divided into three townships. It is a noted resort of in the southern climates. It is ex- ceptant and healthful, and is ce- for its fine women. Travellers a propriety, The Eden of Ame-

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**LOIRE AND LOIRE**, a department nce, including the late provinces of and Lyonsis. The capital is Lyons. **LOIRE, MOUTHS OF THE**, a de- cent of France, containing part of the province of Provence. Aix is the ca-

**RYADERGOWY**, a town of S. s, in Radnorshire, with a market on Wed-

## RIC

**Wednesday**. Its name signifies the Fall of the Wye, that river being here precipitated in a cataract. It is 20 miles W. by S. of New Radnor.

\* **RHYNDS or RYNS OF GALLO- WAY**, the western division of Wigtonshire in Scotland, almost entirely cut off from the remainder of the county by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce.

\* **RHYNEY**. See **RUMNEY**.

**RIALEXA**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; seated on a small river, five miles from the South Sea, where there is a good harbour. The air is very unwholesome, on account of the morasses. It is 60 miles W. of Leon and lake Nicaragua. Lon. 89. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

**RIBADAVIA**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a fine harbour. It is near the mouth of the river Ribadeo, 25 miles from Lucaro, and stands upon a rock. Lon. 6. 47. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

**RIBADAVIA**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain. It is 15 miles S. W. of Orense. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 42. 13. N.

**RIBAS**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Xarama, eight miles from Madrid.

**RIBBLE**, a river which rises in the W. riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea below Preston.

**RIBEMONT**, a town of France, seated near the river Oise, upon an eminence, 10 miles from St. Quentin. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

**RIBEIRA GRANDE**, a town of Africa, in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd islands, with a good harbour and a bishop's see. The general of these islands resides here. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23. 24. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

**RIBNITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg. There is a nunnery for noble women, and it is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 12 miles from Rostock. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

**RICHILLEU**, a handsome town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, with a fine palace and extensive park. It was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. The streets are as straight as a line, and it contains a handsome square. It is seated on the rivers Amable and Vide, 27 miles N. of Poitiers, and 152 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

## RIE

**RICHMUND**, a village in Surry, nine miles W. S. W. of London. It was anciently called *Sheen*, which, in the Saxon tongue, signifies *resplendent*. Henry VII. who, before he obtained possession of the crown, was earl of Richmond in York- shire, gave it the present name. Here was a palace, in which several of our kings resided, and in which Edward III. Henry VII. and queen Elizabeth expired. Rich- mond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in the summer sea- son, are open to the public every Sunday; and in these is a noble observatory. An elegant stone bridge of five arches was erected over the Thames here, in 1777. Near this village also is an extensive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park. It is surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

**RICHMUND**, a borough in the N. rid- ing of Yorkshire, with a market on Sa- turday. It is seated on the river Swale, over which is a stone bridge; and is a cor- poration, containing two churches, and handsome houses, many of which are of freestone. It is 40 miles N. W. of York, and 230 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

\* **RICHMUND**, a town of N. America, capital of the state of Virginia. It has an elegant state-house, seated on a hill in the upper part of the town. It stands on the N. side of James River, at the foot of the Falls, 60 miles W. of Williamsburg.

\* **RICHMONDSHIRE**, a district in the N. riding of Yorkshire. It was formerly a county of itself. It abounds in roman- tic situations, and is noted for the neat- ness and industry of the inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are wrought in this district, of which Rich- mond is the capital town.

**RICKMANSWORTH**, a town of Hert- fordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Coln, eight miles S. W. of Alban's, and 18 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

**RIETI**, an ancient and rich town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27 miles S. by E. of Spoleto, and 77 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

**RIFEX**, a town of France, in the de- partment of Upper Gargonne and late pro- vince of Languedoc. Before the revolu- tion in 1789, it was a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Rife, 25 miles S. W. of

# RIN

of Toulouse, and 83 W. of Narbonne. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

**RIEZ**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. Before the revolution of 1789, it was a bishop's see. It is a pleasant, populous place, though small, but was formerly much larger than it is at present. It is seated in a plain, abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 miles N. E. of Aix, and 50 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

**RIGA**, a large, strong, populous, and rich town of the Russian empire, capital of the government of Riga or Livonia. Next to Peterburgh, it is the most commercial town in the whole Russian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident in the town. The merchants of an English factory established here enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, tallow, &c. Within the fortifications, are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15000, beside a garrison of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge over the Dwina, or Duna, 40 feet in breadth, and 2600 in length. In the winter, when the ice sets in, this bridge is taken to pieces and removed: in the spring it is replaced. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Duna, and 250 S. E. by E. of Stockholm. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 56. 53. N.

\* **RIGA**, the government of. See LIVONIA.

**RIMINI**, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, in Romagna, which is part of the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see, an old castle, and a strong tower; as also many remains of antiquity, and very fine buildings. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the river Marrecchia, on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Ravenna, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 39. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

**RIMMIGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Juliers, seated on the Rhine. It is remarkable for several Roman antiquities, and was burnt by the Swedes in the last century.

**RIPEN**, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, in the diocese of Ripen, seated on the western coast of that province.

**RINGSBÆD**, an ancient town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. The kings of Denmark formerly resided and were buried here. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 56. 28. N.

# RIP

**RINGWOOD**, a large town of Hampshire, with a plentiful market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufactory of worsted knit hose, and is seated on the river Avon, 30 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 91 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 50. 29. N.

**RINTLEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Schawenburg, with a university. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and is seated on the river Weser, 15 miles from Minden, and 35 S. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

**RIO-DE-LA-MADALENA**, a river of S. America, in Terra Firma, which rises almost under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, falls into the gulf of Mexico, between Carthagena and St. Martha. It is also called Rio Grande.

**RIO GRANDE**, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11 degrees of N. latitude.

**RIO-GRANDE**, a river of S. America, in Brasil, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

**RIO-JANEIRO**, a river of S. America, which rises in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in lon. 42. 38. W. lat. 22. 54. S.

**RIO-JANEIRO**, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn. The Portuguese annually export hence gold, silver, and precious stones, the produce of the country. It receives its name from the Rio-Janeiro, at the mouth of which, in lon. 43. 11. W. and lat. 22. 54. S. is situated the city of St. Sebastian, its capital.

**RIOM**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, in so pleasant a country, that it is called the garden of Auvergne. It is eight miles N. E. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

**RIONS**, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, eight miles from Bourdeaux.

**RIPA TRANSONTI**, a small, handsome, populous, and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and marquissate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is five miles from the gulf of Venice, and eight from Fermo. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 42. 59. N.

**RIPEN**, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, a castle, two colleges, and a public library.

# RIP

**RIPON**, a large town of Hampshire, a busy market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufactory of worsted and is seated on the river Avon, 10 W. of Winchester, and 91 N. of London. Lon. 1. 41. W. 51. N.

**RIPPE**, a town of Germany, in the Westphalia, and in the county of Rippe, with a university. It is the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the river Weser, 15 miles N. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 51. 13. N.

**RIO-DE-LA-MADALENA**, a river of S. America, in Terra Firma, which rises at the equator, and running N. falls into the gulf of Carthagena and St. It is also called Rio Grande.

**RIO-DE-LA-ROSE**, a river of Africa, which E. to W. through Negroland, into the Atlantic Ocean, in 11 N. latitude.

**RIO-DE-LA-ROSE**, a river of S. America, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 22. 54. S.

**RIO-DE-LA-ROSE**, one of the richest provinces of Brazil, lying near the tropic of Cancer. The Portuguese annually extract gold, silver, and precious stones, the produce of the country. It receives from the Rio-Janeiro, at the mouth of which, in 10. 43. 11. W. and 54. S. is situated the city of St. Paulo, its capital.

**RIPPE**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late of Auvergne, seated on a hill, in a fertile country, that it is called the landgrave of Auvergne. It is eight miles N. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. 10. 51. 13. N.

**RIPPE**, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Bourdeaux, eight miles from Bourdeaux.

**RIPPE**, a small, handsome, busy, and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and marquisate of Mantua, with a bishop's see. It is five miles from the gulf of Venice, and eight from Fermo. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 41. 34. N.

**RIPPE**, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, two colleges, and a public library. The

# RIV

The tombs of several of the kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour, which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this place, is at a small distance, being seated at the mouth of the river Nippsa, in a country which supplies the best beehives in Denmark. It is 55 miles N. W. of Sleswick, and 60 S. by W. of Wismar. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 55. 25. N.

**RIPHEAN MOUNTAINS**, a chain of high mountains in Russia, to the N. E. of the river Obi, where there are said to be the finest fables in the whole empire.

**RIPLEY**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the river Nyd, 23 miles W. N. W. of York, and 221 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 54. 4. N.

**RIPPON**, a large well-built borough in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Ure, and is an ancient place, once famous for its religious houses. It has a church as magnificent as a cathedral, adorned with three lofty spires. It is noted for its manufactory of hardwares, particularly spurs, and is 28 miles N. W. of York, and 218 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

**RIOQUIER**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, seated on the river Cardon, five miles N. E. of Abbeville, and 95 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

**RISBOROUGH**, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 37 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

**RITBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, about 15 miles in length, and five in breadth. It has a castle, and is seated on the river Emba, 12 miles N. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

**RIVA**, a strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, who soon abandoned it. It is seated at the mouth of a small river, on the lake Garda, 17 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 11. 7. W. lat. 46. 4. N.

**RIVADEO**, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, 49 miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 43. 38. N.

**RIVALLIO**, a handsome town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

**RIVALSALTES**, a town of France, in the

# ROC

department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, seated on the river Egly. It is famous for fine wine.

**RIVOLI**, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, nine miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

**RIVULO**, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the E. side of the lake Garda, 10 miles N. W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

**ROA**, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel. It is seated on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles S. W. of Aranda, and 70 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 41. 35. N.

**ROANNE**, a populous and commercial town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonnais. It was a village only at the commencement of the present century; and is seated on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandize of Lyons, Marseilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and by the canal of Briare, into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Roanne is 50 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 210 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

**ROANOKE**, an island of N. America, near the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemarle-county. Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

**ROANOKE**, a long, rapid river of N. America, formed by two principal branches; namely, Staunton River which rises in Virginia, and Dan River, which rises in N. Carolina. This river is subject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for shallops only, about 60 or 70 miles. It enters, by several mouths, into the S. W. end of Albemarle Sound.

**ROBBEN ISLAND**, called sometimes, in English Charts, Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 33. 50. S.

**ROBIL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

**ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY**, a bay on the coast of the N. riding of Yorkshire, to the S. E. of Whitby, about one mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish in their season; and they have well-boats, in which are kept large quantities of crabs and lobsters.

**ROCCA-D'ANFO**, a strong town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on lake Idro, 25 miles S. E. of Trent. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

# ROC

**ROCCA-D'ANNONE**, and **ROCCA-D'ABBAZZE**, two forts of Italy, in Montserrat, each of which is seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

**ROCHE-BERNARD**, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Brittany, seated on the river Vilaine, 23 miles E. of Vannes.

**ROCHDALE**, a town in Lancashire, with a considerable market on Monday and Saturday. It is seated in a vale, on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire Hills; and has flourishing manufactories of bays, ferges, and other woollen goods. This town has got most of the trade from Bocking and other places in Essex. Its manufactures extend eight or 10 miles N. of the town, which is 54 miles W. S. W. of York, and 194 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 38. N.

\* **ROCHE**, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt-works. Roche is memorable for the residence of the celebrated Haller, who filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

**ROCHE**, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and in the forest of Ardennes, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S. of Liege, and 32 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

**ROCHE CHOUART**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limosin, with a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is seated, near a small river that falls into the Vienne. It is 60 miles S. by E. of Poitiers, and 189 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

**ROCHFORD**, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursday. It is 16 miles S. W. of Chelmsford, and 40 E. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

**ROCHEFORT**, a handsome and considerable seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Aunis, with a very commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV. in 1664, six leagues from the mouth of the river Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad, and in a straight line; the houses low, but regular. It is supposed to contain 10,000 souls. Unfortunately, the air is unwholesome, and the water of a bad quality. This town has a magnificent hospital, vast barracks, the finest halt of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a rope-yard, a foundry for cannon, and all the other magazines neces-

sary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It is seven leagues S. E. of Rochelle, and 127 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 54. W. lat. 46. 3. N.

**ROCHEFORT**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. It is surrounded by rocks, and is 15 miles S. E. of Dinant, and 50 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

**ROCHEFOUCAULT**, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, with a castle. It is seated on the river Tardouere, 12 miles N. E. of Angouleme, and 208 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

**ROCHELLE**, a handsome, rich, and celebrated town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Aunis, with a very commodious and safe harbour. It was lately a bishop's see, and contains about 16000 inhabitants. It has five gates. The houses are fine, and supported by piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers; and the streets, in general, are as straight as a line. Lewis XIII. took this place from the Huguenots, in 1628, after a siege of 13 months, during which the inhabitants suffered all the horrors of famine, only 4000, out of 15,000, surviving the siege. To prevent the English throwing in succours by sea, cardinal Richelieu, in imitation of Alexander, at the siege of Tyre, constructed a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. "It is astonishing," says a French writer since the Revolution, "how much the clergy contributed to this work, and with what pleasure they made the first payments!" The new fortifications are in the manner of Vauban. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wines, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and ferges. Rochelle is seated on the Atlantic Ocean, 67 miles N. by E. of Nantes, and 220 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 46. 9. N.

**ROCHE MACHERAN**, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, 15 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

**ROCHE-POSAY**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on the river Creuse; and remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 1. 02. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

**ROCHE-SUR-YON**, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, seated near the river Yon, 20 miles

# ROC

construction and equipment  
It is seven leagues S. E.  
and 127 S. W. of Paris. Lon.  
46. 3. N.

ROET, a town of the Austrian  
in Luxemburg, with a castle,  
been built by the Romans. It  
d by rocks, and is 15 miles  
Dinant, and 50 N. W. of  
Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 50.

ROUCAULT, a town of France,  
department of Charente and late  
Angoumois, with a castle. It  
on the river Tardouere, 12  
of Angouleme, and 208 S.  
Paris. Lon. 0. 29. E. lat. 45.

ROUEN, a handsome, rich, and ce-  
nary of France, in the depart-  
ment of Charente and late terri-  
tois, with a very commodious  
harbour. It was lately a bishop's  
sees about 16000 inhabitants.  
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e in the manner of Vauban.  
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r, linen, and ferges. Rochelle is  
the Atlantic Ocean, 67 miles N.  
Nantes, and 220 S. W. of Paris.  
W. lat. 46. 9. N.

ROCHERAN, a town of the  
duchy of Luxemburg,  
strong castle, 15 miles N. E. of  
rg. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 49.

ROSE-POSA, a town of France, in  
department of Indre and Loire and  
nce of Touraine, seated on the  
ufe, and remarkable for its mi-  
sters. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 46.

ROST-YON, a town of France,  
department of Vendee and late pro-  
voitou, seated near the river Yon,  
20 miles

# ROC

20 miles N. W. of Lucan, and 208 S.  
W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 46. 40. N.

ROCHESTER, a city of Kent, with two  
markets, on Wednesday and Friday. It  
is seated on the river Medway, over which  
is a stone bridge. It is governed by a  
mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common  
council-men, and sends two members to  
parliament. It is an ancient place, and  
was formerly much larger than at present.  
Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it  
of great importance; and here also are  
some remains of a priory. Rochester is a  
bishop's see, and has a handsome cathedral,  
with three parish churches. It consists  
chiefly of one principal street, which is  
wide, and paved. The houses are gene-  
rally inhabited by tradesmen and inn-keep-  
ers; no sort of manufacture being car-  
ried on here. It has two free-schools, the  
one called the King's, and the other the  
City School. There is here also an alms-  
house for six poor travellers, who are sup-  
plied with a supper, a bed, and a breakfast,  
with fourpence to carry them forward on  
their journey; but they are to stay no long-  
er than one night; and it is remarkable,  
that an inscription over the door intimates,  
that "rogues and profligators are excepted."  
Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W.  
by its bridge, and it is contiguous to Chat-  
ham on the E. The corporation has ju-  
risdiction over the great oyster-fishery in  
the several creeks of the Medway. It is  
27 miles N. W. by W. of Canterbury, and  
30 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 36.  
E. lat. 51. 23. N.

ROCHESTER, a village in Northum-  
berland, on the Watling-street-road, N.  
W. of Otterburn, and near the source of  
the river Read. It has some Roman altars,  
inscriptions, and other antiquities.

ROCHILZ, an ancient town of Germa-  
ny, in Saxony, in the territory of Leipzig,  
with a castle, copper-mines, and a hand-  
some bridge over the river Muldaw.

ROCKO, a large river of Asia, in Chi-  
na, which rises in the province of Yuannan,  
whence it runs S. through the kingdom of  
Tingquim, and falls into the bay of Cochin-  
China.

ROCKBING, a town in the state of  
Virginia, in N. America. It lies between  
the Allegany Mountains and the Blue  
Ridge, and derives its name from a natu-  
ral bridge over the Cedar Creek.  
SEN CEDAR CREEK, to convey it.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamp-  
tonshire, with a market on Thursday. It  
is seated on the river Welland, which falls  
into the river Nen, and was formerly of  
note for its castle, long ago demolished.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamp-  
tonshire, with a market on Thursday. It  
is seated on the river Welland, which falls  
into the river Nen, and was formerly of  
note for its castle, long ago demolished.

# ROE

It is 12 miles S. of Oakham, and 84 N. by  
W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52.  
32. N.

ROCKINGHAUSEN, a town of Germa-  
ny, in the palatinate of the Rhine, near  
Falkenstein.

ROCKISAW, a town of Germany, in  
Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen.

ROCLOUX, a village of the Netherlands,  
near Liege, remarkable for a victory gain-  
ed by the French over the Allies, in 1746.

ROCROY, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of Ardennes and late province of  
Champagne, seated in a plain, surrounded  
by forests. It is celebrated for the victo-  
ry, which the prince of Condé, then duke  
of Enghien, and only 22 years of age,  
gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is  
six miles from the river Maese, and 26  
N. of Rethel. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 49.  
56. N.

RODESTO, RODOSTO, or RUDISTO,  
a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania,  
with a harbour, and a Greek bishop's see.  
It is a populous, trading place, seated on  
the side of a hill, on the sea of Marmora,  
62 miles S. W. of Constantinople. Lon.  
27. 37. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

RODEZ, a very ancient town of France,  
in the department of Aveiron and late  
province of Rouergue. It is seated in the  
midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot  
of which flows the rapid Aveiron. There  
are four great annual fairs, where mules  
are sold for Spain. Here are manufac-  
tories of gray cloths and ferges. It is a  
bishop's see; and the steeple of the cathe-  
dral is remarkable for its height, and much  
admired for its architecture. It is 30  
miles W. by S. of Mende. Lon. 2. 39. E.  
lat. 44. 21. N.

\* RODING, the name of eight parishes  
in the western part of Essex, distinguished  
by the additional appellation of Abbots,  
Berners, Beauchamp, Eythorp, High,  
Leaden, Margaret, and White. This  
part of the country is called the Rodings,  
and takes its name from the river Roding,  
which rises near Canfield, and flowing  
through the Rodings, falls into the Thames  
below Barking. They are celebrated for  
excellent arable land, as they have been for  
excellent roads.

ROKHAMPTON, a hamlet of Putney,  
at the western extremity of the heath.  
From its fine situation, and vicinity to  
Richmond Park, it is adorned with some  
elegant villas.

ROSE, or RUGA, a river of Germany,  
in the circle of Westphalia, which rises in  
the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town  
of that name, as also Buremond in Guel-  
derland.

derland, and a little after falls into the Maese.

**ROUX**, a handsome town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, eight miles N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

**ROHACZOW**, a considerable town of Europe, in Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name, seated at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordrwa, 37 miles N. W. of Rzezica, and 158 N. of Kiow, or Kiow. Lon. 30. 40. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

**ROHAN**, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Aoult, 20 miles N. of Vannes. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 48. 0. N.

\* **ROHILCUND**, or **ROHILLA**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E. of Delhi, and is subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bareilly is the capital.

**ROLDUC**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in the duchy of Limburg, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, seven miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

**ROLLRICH STONES**, in Oxfordshire, N. of Stanton Harcourt, near Long Compton. It is an ancient monument in the parish of Chipping-Norton, and is a circle of stones standing upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Mr. Toland positively asserts them to be the remains of a British temple; but Mr. Camden and Dr. Plot are of a different opinion.

**ROM**, or **ROEM**, an island of Denmark, on the eastern coast of S. Jutland. It is five miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

**ROMAGNA**, a province of Italy, in the pope's territories, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese; on the S. by Tuscany and the duchy of Urbino; on the E. by the gulf of Venice; and on the W. by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and pastures. It has also mines, mineral waters, and salt works, which make its principal revenues. Ravenna is the capital.

**ROMAIN-MOTIER**, a small handsome town of Switzerland, in the territory of Romand, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. It is seated in a valley, at the foot of a high mountain.

**ROMANIA**, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria; on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora; and on the W. by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was formerly called Thrace,

and is the largest of all the provinces the Turks possess in Europe. It is fruitful in corn and pastures; and there are mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three great governments or sangiaccates; namely, Kerkel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Galipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital.

**ROMANO**, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergamasco. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated on a river than runs between the Oglio and the Serio.

**ROMANS**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated in a fine plain, on the river Isere; and Roisin, and others after him, who have travelled into the Holy Land, have compared Romans, for situation and scenery, to Jerusalem. It is 22 miles S. W. of Grenoble, and 30 S. of Vienna. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

**ROME**, a famous city of Europe, founded 750 years before the birth of Christ. It was formerly three times as large as it is at present, but is now one of the largest and handfomest cities of Europe. It is computed to contain 170,000 inhabitants, which, though greatly inferior to what it could boast in the days of its ancient power, is more than it has been able to number at some former periods since the fall of the empire; there being reason to think, that, at particular times since, not very remote, it has been reduced below 40,000. The numbers have gradually increased during the whole of this present century. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. Here the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street; and there is a path for the convenience of foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes places before the statues of the Virgin; these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. The footmen carry dark lanterns behind the carriages of people of the first distinction. This darkness, it may be supposed,

# ROM

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# ROM

is not unfavourable to assignations among the inferior people; and when a carriage, with a lantern behind it, accidentally comes near a couple who do not wish to be known, one of them calls out, "*Vohi la lanterna*—turn the lantern," and is immediately obeyed. Rome, at present, exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects. The former consist of palaces, churches, fountains, and, above all, the remains of antiquity. The latter comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. Its length is exactly 730 feet; the breadth 520; and the height, from the pavement, to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 420. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, bas-reliefs, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain. "In spite," says Dr. Moore, "of the depredations which it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and Popes, it still remains a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar, which stands under the cupola of St. Peter's, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass which support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after all, and with the weight of 1800 years upon its head, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival." From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotondo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the same. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a sufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture, immediately drills through holes, which perforate a large piece of prophyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converted into a Christian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to the Virgin, and to all the martyrs and saints. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the Amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit still remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure. By a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 spectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant structure, raised on part of the ruins of the ancient Capitol. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described. We shall, therefore, pass over

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the ancient Forum, now a *cow-market*; the beautiful Column of Trajan, 120 feet high, on the top of which is the statue of St. Peter, instead of that of Trajan, &c. The church of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. To this church, every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world; rich, especially in manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome, the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the chef-d'œuvres of sculpture, &c. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome is seated on the river Tiber, which runs through a part of it; and it is 600 miles S. E. of Paris, 410 S. S. W. of Vienna, 780 S. E. of London, 720 E. by N. of Madrid, and 760 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 12. 45. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

ROMELIA, the general name given by the Turks to their European dominions.

ROMHILDEN, a town of Germany, is the circle of Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNEY, NEW, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the cinque-ports, and was once a very large place, containing five churches, a priory and an hospital; but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place. It is seated in the marsh of the same name, 71 miles S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

\* ROMNEY MARSH, a vast tract of rich, wet land, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven. All animals are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market. It is in this part of the country, particularly, that the opulence of the farmers has given them the appellation of the wealthy Kentish yeomen; but it is deemed a very unhealthy tract.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a handsome and strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg; seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ROMORENTIN, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois, with a castle, on the brook Morentin, which loses itself in the Sautre. On one of its gates is inscribed

Roma

*Roma Minor*; but there is nothing to justify this appellation. On the contrary, were it not for its manufactories of serges and cloths, which are very good, this place would be scarcely known. It is 45 miles E. of Tours, and 100 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

**RONCIGLIONE**, a town of Italy, capital of a small district of the same name, in the Pope's territories. It is seated on the river Terecia, near a lake of the same name, 12 miles S. of Viterbo, and 24. N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

**RONDA**, a handsome and strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It was taken from the Moors in 1484, and is seated on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde, 20 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 62. S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 12. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

**ROQUEBRUNE**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, seated near the sea. It is three miles from Monaco.

**ROQUE-DE-MARSAN**, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Marfan, seated on the river Doule, 10 miles from Mont-de-Marsan.

**ROQUEMAURE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock, near the Rhone, six miles N. W. of Avignon. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

**ROSANA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec; full of very handsome buildings, and seated near the river Zolva, 20 miles S. W. of Novogrodec. Lon. 25. 45. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

**ROSBACH**, a town of Germany, in Saxony, famous for a victory, obtained here by the king of Prussia, over the French and the army of the Empire, November 5, 1757.

**ROSCHILD**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is famous for a treaty concluded here in 1658; and in the great church are several tombs of the kings of Denmark. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 15 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

**ROSCOMMON**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 60 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Longford and East Meath; on the N. by Sligo and Leitrim; on the S. by Galway, and on the W. by another part of Galway, and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 59 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. The principal town is Athlone.

**ROSE CASTLE**, in Cumberland, situated on the river Cande, near the ancient Inglewood Forest, a beautiful seat of the bishop of Carlisle. It was burnt down in the civil wars; but has since, by several of its bishops, been restored, though perhaps not to that magnificence which it had when Edward I. lodged here, in his expedition to Scotland.

**ROSENBERG**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 11 miles N. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

**ROSENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Tayth, 12 miles S. W. of Sultz.

**ROSES**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, defended by a strong citadel. It is seated near the Mediterranean, on the bay of the same name, 13 miles N. E. of Gironne, and 62 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 42. 16. N.

**ROSETTO**, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the western branch of the river Nile. The Egyptians call it Raschid, and account it one of the pleasantest places in Egypt. It is near two miles in length, and has not above two or three streets. They have a great manufactory of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and hence carried by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here. The country to the N. has delightful gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron-trees, and almost all sorts of fruits, with a variety of groves of palm-trees; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. It is 25 miles N. E. of Alexandria, and 100 N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 45. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

\* **ROSHACH**, a small borough of Switzerland, in the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; agreeably situated in the midst of a bay at the edge of the lake of Constance, and at the bottom of a rising hill richly covered with wood and pasturage.

\* **ROSHAAN**, a country of Asia, lying to the W. of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

**ROSIENNE**, a town of Samogitia seated on the river Dubissa, 70 miles S. of Mitau, and 188 N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 45. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

**ROSIERS-AUX-SABINES**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, famous for its salt-works. The works that king Stanislaus constructed here are much admired. It is seated on the river Meurthe,

# ROS

**ROSE**, in Cumberland, from river Caude, near the ancient forest, a beautiful seat of the Bishope. It was burnt down by the English, but has since, by several attempts, been restored, though not to that magnificence which Edward I. lodged here, in 1274.

**ROSE**, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

**ROSTOCK**, a town of Germany, in the province of Mecklenburg, and duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Taych, 12 miles S. of Sultz.

**ROSTOCK**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the city of Gironne, defended by a strong citadel, situated near the Mediterranean bay of the same name, 15 miles S. of Gironne, and 62 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 42. 16. N.

**ROSTOCK**, a town of Africa, in Egypt, on the western branch of the river Nile. The Egyptians call it Raschid, and one of the pleasantest places in Egypt is near two miles in length, and above two or three fathoms deep. It is a great manufactory of striped scarlet linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to all European merchandises, either from Alexandria by sea, or carried by boats to Cairo. The country has their vice-consuls and consuls. The country to the N. has gardens, full of orange, lemon, and almost all sorts of trees, and almost all sorts of fruits. The fields are green with wheat, and the beauty of the country is greatly to the beauty of the Nile. It is 25 miles N. E. of Alexandria, and 100 N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 29. 31. E. lat. 30. N.

**ROSTOCK**, a small borough of Switzer, the territory of the abbot of St. Gall, situated in the midst of the edge of the lake of Constance, at the bottom of a rising hill, and red with wood and pasture.

**ROSTOCK**, a country of Asia, lying between the kingdom of Burmah, to the S. (subject of the British East India Company).

**ROSTOCK**, a town of Samogitia, near Dubissa, 70 miles S. of Mitau. Lon. 23. 1. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

**ROSTOCK**, a town of the department of Meurthe, in the province of Lorraine, famous for its salt-works. The works, which were constructed here, are much admired. It is situated on the river Meurthe, nine miles S. E. of Nancy, and 170 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

# ROS

**ROSOV**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent castle near it. It is 15 miles S. of Meaux. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

**ROSS**, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an episcopal see, and is seated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 10 miles S. W. of Kinsale. Lon. 8. 58. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

**ROSS**, a handsome town of Herefordshire, with a good market on Thursday for corn and cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Wye, and is 12 miles S. E. of Hereford, and 115 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

**ROSSSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Sutherlandshire and the frith of Dornoch; on the W. by the Minch; on the S. by Invernessshire; and on the E. by the frith of Murray and the county of Cromarty, which last it almost incloses. From N. to S. it is near 60 miles, and upward of 70 from E. to W. The N. W. part of this county is mountainous and dreary; that to the E. variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed black cattle, sheep, and goats. In the woods are stags, roes, and the beautiful bird, called the Capercaillie, or Cock of the Wood; it is of a bright azure colour, and almost as large as a common turkey. On the tops of the high rocky mountains, is found the ptarmigan, a simple bird, not quite the size of a partridge. It is often indebted for its safety to its gray colour, which resembles the stones among which it lodges. In winter its colour changes to a pure white like the snow, in which it often buries itself. This change of colour is common to all animals in the more northern regions. See LABRADOR. The inhabitants of the W. and S. parts speak the Erse language, which is also understood on the E. coast, where, however, English is generally spoken.

**ROSSANO**, a strong town of the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see. It is large, well peopled, and seated on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 38. E. lat. 39. 43. N.

**ROSTOCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, and a strong citadel. It is the best town in this country, and has good fortifications, with an arsenal. Here are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the Hanseatic Towns. It is

# ROT

divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg; and is seated on the lake, where the river Varne falls into it, and carries large boats, three miles from the Baltic, 12 N. of Gultrow, and 60 E. of Lubec. Lon. 12. 14. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

**ROSTOK**, a little town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, with an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on the N. side of the small lake Nero, or Rostof, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorof. It is 95 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 57. 4. N.

**ROTA**, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, seven miles N. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 36. 35. N.

**ROTA**, an island in Asia, one of the principal of the Ladronez.

**ROTEBURG**, a handsome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the river Tauber, 15 miles N. W. of Anspach. Lon. 10. 23. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

**ROTEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sambia and county of Hoenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria; is seated on the river Neckar, seven miles W. of Tubingen; and is remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

**ROTEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the river Fulde, with a castle, 25 miles S. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

**ROTHBURY**, a town of Northumberland, whose market is discontinued. It is nine miles S. W. of Alnwick, and 305 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 55. 20. N.

**ROTHER**, a river which rises in Sussex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent, for a short space, and then enters the English Channel at Rye.

**ROTHERHAM**, a well-built town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a large market on Monday for provisions, cattle, and corn. It has a very fine church, and is seated on the river Don, over which is a handsome stone bridge; 31 miles N. of Nottingham, and 160 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 24. W. lat. 53. 24. N. See MASBROUGH.

**ROTHSAY**, a borough of Scotland, the capital of the isle of Bute. It is situated on the E. side of the island, and has an excellent harbour and pier. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the prince of Wales, as it long did, before the union, to the

## ROT

the heir-apparent of the crown of Scotland. It is 70 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 17. W. lat. 45. 50. N.

**ROTHWELL**, or **ROWEL**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles N. N. E. of Northampton, and 79 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 7. W. lat. 52. 21. N.

**ROTTERDAM**, a large, strong, handsome, and rich city of the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for size, beauty of its buildings, trade, and riches, next to Amsterdam. There are so many fine deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the magazines. The town is governed by a regency, consisting of 24 counsellors, and four burgo-masters. The townhouse, the bank, and the arsenals, are magnificent. It is more frequented by the British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and a single tide in two or three hours will carry a vessel into the open sea. Here is an English presbyterian church, which being of the established religion, the minister is paid by the states; and (which is not the case with the presbyterians in England and Scotland) their service is accompanied by an organ. Here is also a handsome English episcopal church, whose minister is paid, partly by a salary from the English government, and partly by a subscription of the congregation. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are very lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb Tees. On this quay is a handsome Jewish synagogue. Erasmus was born in this city, and his statue in bronze stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow street leading from the statue to the great church, is still shown the house in which he was born, with an inscription in front, to his honour. Rotterdam is seated on the river Maese, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 30 S. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

**ROTTERDAM**, one of the Friendly Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643.

**ROTWEIL**, a city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. It is a free imperial city, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where

## ROU

they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the river Neckar, near its source, and also near that of the Danube, 17 miles S. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

**ROUEN**, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, in the late province of Normandy, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the right side of the Seine. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and consist of wooden houses. Notwithstanding this disagreeable appearance, it is one of the most opulent and important places in France. It is two leagues and a half in circuit, and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the Great Hall of the Palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met; the old castle; and the principal church, ornamented with three towers, in one of which is the great bell, which bears the name of cardinal George d'Amboise, a minister, whose memory is much respected in France. It weighs 40,000 lbs. and is one foot thick; its circumference is 32 feet, and its height and breadth 10 feet. The clapper alone weighs 710 lbs. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. The staple of the late Benedictines of St. Owen is an elegant Gothic structure. The lincens of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. There are also manufactories of cloth, and a manufactory of oil of vitriol, the only one in France. The suburb of St. Sever, situated on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open so as to admit the passage of ships. It is paved, and is 270 paces long. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of Pontenille. It is 50 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

**ROVERE**, or **ROYERDO**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the Tirol, seated on the river Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle, eight miles S. of Trent. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

**ROVERGUE**, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne, bounded on the E. by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, on the W. by Querci, on the N. by the same and Auvergne, and on the S. by Languedoc. It is 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; not very fertile, but feeds

# ROU

none but noble women. It is the river Neckar, near its mouth near that of the Danube, of Tübingen. Lon. 9. 4. E. N.

ROUEN, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, in the department of Normandy, with an area of 1,100 acres. It is situated on the left bank of the Seine. The streets are crooked, dirty, and consist of narrow lanes. Notwithstanding this appearance, it is one of the most important places in France, being two leagues and a half from Paris (its six suburbs included) is a city of 73,000 inhabitants. It contains public buildings, the most magnificent, the Great Hall of the Parliament, the late parliament of Normandy; the old castle; and the principal church, ornamented with three towers, of which is the great bell, the name of cardinal Georges, a minister, whose memory is revered in France. It weighs 1,000 tons, and is one foot thick; its circumference is 32 feet, and its height 100 feet. The clapper alone weighs 100 lbs. Near this church, which is only remarkable one, is the public square of the late Benedictine St. Owen is an elegant structure. The houses of Rouen, many of which are called the *Siamois*, are esteemed. There are also manufactures of cloth, and a manufactory of paper, the only one in France. The suburb of St. Sever, situated on the left bank of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises with the tide, and is made to admit the passage of ships. The bridge is 270 paces long. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Cornilles, Montaigne. It is 50 miles S. W. of Paris, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 10. 49. 37. N.

ROVERDO, a town of France, in the circle of Austria, and in the circle of Trent, seated on the river Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a lake, over which is a bridge, decayed, with two large towers and a strong fortification. It is 11 miles S. of Trent. Lon. 11. 46. 0. N.

ROVERDO, a late province of France, in the department of Guienne, bounded by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, W. by Quercy, on the N. by the department of Auvergne, and on the S. by the department of Lot. It is 75 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; not very fertile, but feeds

# ROY

seals a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron, of which Rodez is the capital.

ROVIGO, a populous town of Italy, in the province of Udine, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, in a peninsula on the western coast, eight miles S. of Parenzo, and 31 S. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14. 1. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, in the province of Udine, belonging to the Venetians, seated on the river Adige, 21 miles S. of Padua, and 37 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 12. 14. E. lat. 45. 38. N. See *POLESINO DI ROVIGO*.

ROUSSELET, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, 10 miles N. E. of Ypres, and 20 S. E. of Ostend. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

ROUSSELET, a late province of France, bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by Cerdagne, on the N. by Lower Languedoc, and on the S. by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. It is about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. See *PYRENEES EASTERN*.

\* *ROXBURGHSHIRE*, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale; bounded on the N. by Berwickshire; on the E. and S. by the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland; and on the W. by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. From N. to S. it extends near 40 miles, and about the same from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough, irregular appearance of moor, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle.

ROXENT, CAPE, or the ROCK OF LISBON, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N. entrance of the river Tago, 13 miles W. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 35. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

ROYAN, formerly a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII. in 1622. It is now almost in ruins, and is seated at the mouth of the river Garonne, 30 miles S. of Rochelle. Lon. 10. 57. W. lat. 45. 38. N.

ROYES, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme and late pro-

# RUG

vince of Picardy. Some mineral waters were discovered here a few years ago. It is 13 miles N. W. of Noyon, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 49. 49. N.

ROYSTON, a considerable town of Herts, part of which is situated in Cambridgeshire. It has a great market for corn on Wednesday; and, under the market-place, is an ancient subterranean chapel, supposed to be of Saxon construction. Royston has given its name to a species of crow, called also the Hooded or Gray Crow, which is a bird of passage in this neighbourhood, and also on the whole eastern coast. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 37 N. of London. Lon. 0. 1. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

RUATAN, an island of N. America, in the bay of Honduras, having a good harbour, proper for ships that resort to this bay for the cutting of logwood.

RUBIERA, a small but very strong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modenese, seated on the river Secchia, eight miles from Modena. Lon. 11. 14. E. lat. 44. 39. N.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, landgraviate of Thuringia, and county of Schwartzburg, near the river Sala, with a castle.

RUDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Moen, on the confines of the bishopric of Paderborn, and subject to the elector of Cologne.

RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, three miles from Bingen. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 49. 49. N.

RUDOLFWERD, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey, seated on the river Gurek, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the river Rotbach, seven miles S. of Colmar, and 17 N. W. of Bâle. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

RUFFEC, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, seated on the rivulet Anche, 24 miles N. of Angoulême.

RUGBY, a large town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a famous free-school. It is 11 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 85 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

RUGLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a small market on Tuesday, seated

# RUP

# RUS

on the river Trent, six miles N. W. of Lichfield, and 126 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 52. 57. N.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, about 23 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is strong both by art and nature, abounds in corn and cattle, and belongs to Sweden. The chief town is Bergen. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

RUGENWALD, a handsome town of Germany, in Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a handsome castle. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Wiper, eight miles from the Baltic, and 35 N. E. of Colberg. Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 54. 35. N.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, with a large market for hogs on Tuesday, and for corn on Wednesday. It is a hamlet to the parish of Hornchurch, and is 17 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 12 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

RUMILLY, a handsome town of Savoy, seated on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the rivers Serain and Nepha, five miles from Annecy. The French demolished the fortifications in 1630. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

\* RUMNEY, or RHYNEY, a river of S. Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol Channel to the S. E. of Cardiff.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, 12 burgesses, a townclerk, recorder, and two sheriffs at mace. Here is a manufactory of shalloons; and near the town are several paper and corn-mills. It is eight miles N. N. W. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

\* RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham in Surrey, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. See WRAYSBURY. On this mead are annual horse-races, which are generally attended by their majesties and the royal family.

RUPEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, being the Neckar, so called after its confluence with the Demer. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheld at Rupehmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Scheld, opposite the mouth of the river Rupel, eight

miles S. W. of Antwerp, and 22 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 7. N.

RUPERT, FORT, a fort in N. America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, seated on the E. side of the bottom of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80. 0. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

RUPIN, or RAPIN, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient castle, well furnished; the late king of Prussia, before his father's death, residing there. New Rupin is seated on a lake, and become a considerable place of trade, with a manufactory of cloth. It is also noted for brewers, and is 35 miles N. W. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 6. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

RUREMONDE, a handsome, populous, and strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with a bishop's see. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times; particularly in 1793, by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Maese and Roer, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is 12 miles S. of Venlo, and 70 N. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

RUSSIA, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E. by the sea of Japan, and on the W. by Sweden, Poland, and part of the Black Sea. There were three countries that had the name of Russia, namely, Red Russia, which see; White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rostov, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence her imperial majesty takes the title of empress of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (See POLAND) may be likened to a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Duna or Dwina, and Obi. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inasmuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with

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# RUS

of Antwerp, and 21 N.  
at. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51.

**FORT**, a fort in N. America,  
the Hudson's Bay company,  
the E. side of the bottom of  
ay. Lon. 80. 0. W. lat. 51.

**RAPIN**, a town of Germa-  
marquissate of Brandenburg,  
of a duchy of the same name.  
d into the Old and the New.  
was nothing but an ancient  
furnished; the late king of  
fore his father's death, residing  
w Rupin is seated on a lake,  
a considerable place of trade,  
manufactory of cloth. It is also  
brewers, and is 35 miles N.  
clin. Lon. 13. 6. E. lat. 53.

**RONDE**, a handsome, populous,  
town of the Netherlands, in  
nd, with a bishop's see. It suf-  
retaken several times; particu-  
1793, by the French, who were  
to evacuate it soon after. It is  
ar the confluence of the rivers  
d Roer, and belongs to the house  
a. It is 12 miles S. of Venlo,  
a. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 5. 50. E.  
N.

A, a large empire, partly in Asia,  
y in Europe; bounded on the N.  
rozen Ocean; on the S. by Great  
the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on  
y the sea of Japan, and on the  
Sweden, Poland, and part of the  
ca. There were three countries  
the name of Russia, namely,  
ssia, which see; White Russia,  
mprehends Lithuania; and Black  
which comprehends the govern-  
Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan,  
ir, and Yaroslaf; and hence her  
majesty takes the title of empress  
ne Russias. This empire, exclu-  
the late acquisitions from the  
and from Poland (See **POLAND**)  
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Ocean, the Black Sea, and the  
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namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don,  
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ft extent must lie in different cli-  
and the soil must be as different.  
ost fertile part is near the frontiers  
and; inasmuch that the inhabitants  
ie to supply their neighbours with  
corn:

# RUS

corn: the N. part is not only more cold,  
but very marshy, and overrun with fo-  
rests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts.  
Beside domestic animals, there are wild  
beeves, reindeer, martens, white and  
black foxes, weasels, ermines, and sables,  
whose skins make the best furs in the  
world. Those that hunt these creatures  
for their skins, use no fire-arms, for fear  
of spoiling them. They had very few  
vines before Peter the Great caused them  
to be planted in different places. In Rus-  
sia, are large quantities of cotton and silk,  
with which they make all sorts of stuffs;  
skins, furs, Russia-leather, talc, tallow,  
hemp, Russia-cloth, honey, wax, and al-  
most all the merchandize of China, India,  
Persia, Turkey, and some European coun-  
tries. This vast empire has been divided  
by the present empress into 41 govern-  
ments; namely, Peterburgh, Olonetz, Wi-  
burgh, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod,  
Tver, Smolensko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel,  
Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodi-  
mir, Yaroslaf, Vologda, Archangel, Kos-  
troma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Kasan, Sim-  
birsk, Penza, Tambof, Veronetz, Kursk,  
Novogorod-Severskoi, Tchernigof, Kiow,  
Karkof, Catharinenflaf, Caucasus, Sa-  
ratof, Ufa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Koly-  
van, and Irkutsk; all which see. The in-  
habitants, in general, are robust, well-  
shaped, and of pretty good complexion.  
They are great eaters, and very fond of  
brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no  
tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour  
the images of the saints, which they have  
in great veneration; however, they take  
a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco  
brought from the Ukraine. They were  
formerly the most ignorant, brutish people  
in the world, and many of them are now  
little better. Formerly no Russians were  
seen in other countries, and they seldom  
or never sent ambassadors to foreign  
courts; but now the gentlemen are more  
polite, and study the interests of different  
nations. Their armies are always very  
numerous. They had no men of war, nor  
merchant ships, before the reign of Peter  
the Great; but, in the present reign,  
powerful Russian squadrons have appear-  
ed; not only in the Baltic, but in the Black  
Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They  
have images in their churches; and the  
priests give a passport to those that are  
dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is  
desired to entreat St. Peter to open the  
gates of heaven, as they have certified  
that the bearer is a good Christian. The  
church is governed by a patriarch, under  
whom are the archbishops and bishops.  
Every priest is called a *papa*, or pope, and

# RUS

of these there were 4000 in Moscow only.  
Formerly, he was thought a learned man  
who could read and write; but Peter the  
Great undertook to introduce the arts and  
sciences; and, in 1724, the first university  
was founded that ever was in Russia; and  
there is also an academy of sciences at  
Peterburgh, supplied with some of the best  
professors in Europe. With respect to  
dress, a long beard is in high estimation  
among the fair nymphs of Russia. The  
commonalty have still a great veneration  
for this fringe of human hair, notwith-  
standing the efforts of their monarchs to  
root it out; and it is only those depending  
upon government, in the army and navy,  
who have yet complied with the custom  
and the wish of the court. Those who  
retain their beards, retain likewise the an-  
cient dress; the long swaddling coat, either  
of skins, or of coarse cloth lined with skins,  
in winter, and in summer, of cloth only.  
About their middle they have a sash of  
any colour; but what they mostly affect,  
is green or yellow. They wear trowsers  
instead of breeches and stockings; their  
limbs are, besides, wrapped in many folds  
of woollen stuffs to keep them warm, and  
above all they wear boots. Their shirts  
are fashioned as women's; their necks ex-  
posed to the cold, and as hard and impene-  
trable, from this practice, as a piece of  
adamant. Government continue to exert  
every nerve to compel the subjects to  
adopt the German dress. The clergy  
alone excepted, none can procure any  
place, any favour from court, upon other  
condition than banishing the Asiatic sheep-  
skin robes. The worn-out veteran retires  
with a pension, upon the express terms of  
never again assuming the habit of his fa-  
thers. But so jealously attached are the  
multitude to former manners, and so ho-  
nourably do they esteem them, that a  
Russian dressed in his beard and gown,  
tells you by his looks that he has not pro-  
stituted the memory of his ancestors. The  
dress of the women is the reverse of the  
men, both in fashion and colour; every  
part of it being as short and tight as de-  
cency will allow, and very gaudy. It is  
exactly the same with that of the High-  
land women in Scotland: both have the  
short jacket, the striped petticoat, and the  
tartan plaid; and both too, in general,  
have a napkin rolled about their head.  
The Russian women are, however, far  
more elegant and rich in their attire;  
nor is gold lace wanting to set off their  
charms, any more than the art of paint-  
ing. The young generation are modern-  
izing these antique vestments; the stiff em-  
brodered napkin is supplanted by one of  
flowing

# RUT

flowing silk; the jacket and petticoat are of mullein, or other fine stuff; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season, lined with fur. The better class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all must have a covering of fur six months of the year. Thus equipped, the prince and the peasant are hurried in their chaises and sledges, through the dreary Scythian winter. The sovereigns of Russia are absolute. They were formerly called Grand-Dukes, which is still the title of the heir apparent. They afterward assumed the title of czar, and, in the sequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word *czar*, like *ixar*, or *xaar*; and this, by corruption, from *Cæsar*, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar*, was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470.

\* RUSSIA, RED, or LITTLE. See RED RUSSIA.

RUTCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, N. W. of Chollerton. It is the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus' wall runs on the middle of the E. rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes about the distance of a chain to the S. of it. This fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it, at present, are remarkable.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated in a vale, on the river Clwyd, and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is well inhabited, has a large hospital, a free-school, and the best market in the vale. It is 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, and 206 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 53. 7. N.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county of England, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is supposed to have received its name from the red colour of the soil, which, in some parts, is a sort of ruddle, staining the fleeces of the sheep. It is bounded on the W. and N. W. by Leicestershire; on the N. and N. E. by Lincolnshire; and on the S. and S. E. by Northamptonshire. It contains 43 parishes, and two market-towns, and sends two members to parliament. The soil is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Great Ouse. Oakham is the county-town.

# RZE

RUTIGLIANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, five miles from Bari.

\* RUTTUNPOUR, a city of the peninsula of Hindostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Maharratta chiefs. Lon. 82. 36. E. lat. 22. 16. N.

RUVO, a populous town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 16 miles W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

\* RYAN, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, at the N. W. angle of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it was formerly crowded, in the season, with shoals of herrings, that have now deserted it.

\* RYDAL-WATER, a lake of Westmorland, a little to the W. of Ambleside. It is about one mile in length, spotted with little islands, and communicates, by a narrow channel, with Grasmere-Water to the W. and, by the river Rothay, with Windermere-Water to the S.

RYE, a populous town in Suffex, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is an appendage to the cinque ports; is a handsome well-built place, governed by a mayor and jurats; and sends two members to parliament. Its port is so choked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only. It exports corn, malt, hops, and other products of the county; and its fishermen send considerable supplies to the London markets. It is 34 miles S. E. by S. of Tunbridge, and 63 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

RYEGATE, a borough of Surry, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a valley called Holmeildale, and had a castle, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 400 persons, where (according to tradition) the barons, who took up arms against king John, held their private meetings. It is 16 miles E. of Guilford, and 21 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

RYSWICK, a large village in Holland, seated between the Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

\* RZECZKA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedizwck and Dnieper, 15 miles N. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 5. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

SAADAH,

## R Z E

NO, a town of the kingdom, five miles from Bari.  
 NIPOUR, a city of the Hindoostan, in Orissa, and one of the Western Mahas. Lon. 82. 36. E. lat. 22.

populous town of the kingdom, with a bishop's see, 16 miles from Bari. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat.

LOCH, a lake of Scotland, at the angle of Wigtonshire. The water flows through a narrow pass; formerly crowded, in the seasons of herrings, that have now

WATER, a lake of West-India, lying to the W. of Amblefield, 12 miles in length, spotted with islands, and communicates, by a narrow channel, with Graffmere-Water to the river Rothay, with Win-Water to the S.

populous town in Suffex, with a bishop's see, on Wednesday and Saturday, an appendage to the cinque handsome well-built place, governed by a mayor and jurats; and sends members to parliament. Its port is up with sand, that it can admit of no ships. It exports corn, malt, and other products of the country; and merchants send considerable supplies to the London markets. It is 34 miles E. by S. of Tunbridge, and 63 miles S. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat.

ATE, a borough of Surry, with a bishop's see, on Tuesday. It is seated in a fertile Holmeildale, and had a castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen; and a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons (according to tradition) the king who took up arms against king Richard I. held their private meetings. It is 12 miles E. of Guilford, and 27 S. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51.

VIK, a large village in Holland, between the Hague and Delft, the prince of Orange has a palace, remarkable for a treaty concluded here, between England, Germany, France, and Spain. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 52. N.

VIK, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name, situated at the confluence of the river Viedzick and Dnieper, 125 miles from Kiow. Lon. 31. 5. E. lat. 50.

SAADAH,

## S A B

## S.

SAADAH, a strong and populous town of Arabia Felix, in Asia, where they make the Turkey-leather. It is 180 miles N. E. of Almacharana. Lon. 44. 55. E. lat. 17. 50. N.

SABA, a pleasant and fertile island of the W. Indies, about 12 miles in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families from the island of St. Eustatia, almost all shoemakers. It lies a little to the W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 63. 12. W. lat. 17. 39. N.

SABA, a town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Sultania to Kom. Lon. 52. 15. E. lat. 34. 56. N.

SABIA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, and at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

SABINA, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church; bounded on the N. by Umbria; on the E. by Naples; on the S. by the Campagna of Rome; and on the W. by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is 22 miles in length and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

SABIONCELLO, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, about 75 miles in circumference. It lies to the S. of the gulf of Narenta, and to the N. of a channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

SABIONNETTA, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of Mantua and Cremona, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

SABLE, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sarthe and late province of Maine, with a handsome castle. In the neighbourhood are some quarries of black marble. Sablé is seated on the river Sarthe, 25 miles N. E. of Angers, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 47. 50. N.

SABLE, CAPE, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, in N. America, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65. 34. W. lat. 43. 24. N.

SABLES D'OLONNE, LES, a commercial town of France, in the department of Vendée and late province of Poitou, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is 21 miles W. of Luçon.

SABERATAN, a province of Persia,

## S A I

bounded on the N. by Candahar; on the E. by Hindoostan; on the S. by Makran; and on the W. by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans.

SACCAI, a very strong town, one of the most famous in Japan, with several fortified castles, handsome temples, and palaces, as well without as within the city. It has a harbour, and is seated on the sea-shore, having a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart. It is 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lon. 134. 5. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

SACILE, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Trevisano, which makes part of the state of Venice, and is called the garden of that republic.

SAFIA, a trading town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were in possession of it a long while, but they forsook it, in 1641. It is surrounded by several eminences which command the town. Lon. 8. 58. W. lat. 32. 23. N.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It is a pretty strong place, well-built, has double walls, a handsome castle, and a priory belonging to monks of the Augustine order. By permission of the emperor, in 1709, a Lutheran school was founded here. It is seated on the rivers Bober and Queis, 67 miles N. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 15. 27. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

SAGREZ, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort. It is about four miles from Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich abbey; seated on the river Tago, in a plain fertile in corn, 17 miles from Placentia. Lon. 5. 23. W. lat. 42. 33. N.

SAID, a town of Africa, in Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, 150 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 27. 32. N.

SAINTES, three of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the W. Indies, between Guadeloupe and Dominica. Lon. 61. 52. W. lat. 15. 57. N.

SAINTES, an ancient and large, but not populous town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, with a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle is seated on a rock,

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## S A L

rock, which renders it impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is seated on an eminence, 37 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 162 S. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 45. 45. N.

**SAINTONGE**, a late province of France, bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord; on the N. by Poitou and Anis; on the W. by the ocean; and on the S. by Bourdeaux and Giron. It is 62 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the finest and most fertile provinces in France, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits; and the best salt in Europe is made here. It now forms, with the late province of Anis, the department of Lower Charente.

**SAL**, an island of Africa, one of the Cape de Verdes. It lies to the E. of St. Nicolas, and is 42 miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the seawater, which overflows part of it, from time to time. It is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 23. 3. W. lat. 16. 39. N.

**SALA**, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, 30 miles W. of Upsal, and 40 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 59. 50. N.

**SALAMANCA**, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and populous city of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 handsome colleges. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious, and is built of freestone. Salamanca is adorned with magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing else that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of a city. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, from all parts of the kingdom. The scholars are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and caps thereon. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain, and has a fine steeple. There are also several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. It is accounted one of the best cities in the kingdom. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without

## S A L

the walls is a fine Roman caufeway. It is 37 miles S. E. of Miranda, 105 S. of Leon, and 88 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 16. W. lat. 41. 8. N.

**SALAMANCA**, an inconsiderable town of N. America, in Mexico, and in the province of Yucatan, 140 miles S. of Campeachy. Lon. 89. 58. W. lat. 17. 55. N.

**SALANCHES**, a town of Savoy, in Upper Faucigny, on a brook which falls into the river Arve, 12 miles N. of Cluses.

**SALANAKEM**, a town of Sclavonia, remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, 20 miles N. W. of Belgrade, and 25 S. E. of Peterwaradin. Lon. 20. 53. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

\* **SALCEY**, a forest in the S. part of Northamptonshire.

**SALEM**, a seaport of N. America, in the state of Massachusetts, and capital of the county of Essex. It is the oldest town in the state, except Plymouth, which was settled eight years before, in 1620. Although its harbour is inferior to that of Boston, it carries on a large foreign trade. It is 15 miles N. E. of Boston. Lon. 71. 30. W. lat. 42. 16. N.

**SALERNO**, an ancient and considerable town of the kingdom of Naples, capital of the Bithir Principato, with an archbishop's see, a castle, a harbour, and a university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 53. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

**SALERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, seated among the mountains, nine miles N. of Aurillac.

**SALHBERG**, a town of Sweden, in Westmania. It is seated on the river Salha, near a mountain, in which are mines of silver.

**SALIES**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, remarkable for its springs of salt water, with which the white salt is made. It is seven miles W. of Orthez.

**SALIGNAC**, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord. Lon. 12. 23. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

**SALIGNAS**, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 28 miles S. E. of Bilbao. It is seated on the river Deva, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles N. of Vittoria, and 28 S. E. of Bilbao. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

\* **SALINI**,

## SAL

a fine Roman causeway. It is S. E. of Miranda, 105 S. of 8 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. at. 41. 8. N.

NCA, an inconsiderable town in Mexico, and in the Yucatan, 140 miles S. of Lon. 89. 58. W. lat. 17.

HES, a town of Savoy, in a valley, on a brook which falls into the Arve, 12 miles N. of

AKEM, a town of Sclavonia, where a battle was gained by the prince over the Turks, in 1691. It is on the Danube, 20 miles N. W. of and 25 S. E. of Peterwaradin. Lon. 3. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

EV, a forest in the S. part of Devonshire.

a seaport of N. America, in the state of Massachusetts, and capital of the state. It is the oldest town settled eight years before, in 1630, although its harbour is inferior to Boston, it carries on a large trade. It is 15 miles N. E. of Boston. Lon. 71. 30. W. lat. 42. 16. N.

NO, an ancient and considerable town of the kingdom of Naples, capital of the Principato, with an archbishop's see, a castle, a harbour, and a university principally for medicine. It is on the bottom of a bay of the Gulf, 27 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

ES, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, seated among the mountains, 10 miles N. of Aurillac.

BERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland. It is seated on the river of the same name, in which are mines of copper and iron.

ANAC, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord. Lon. 12. 23. E. lat. 45.

NAS, a town of Spain, in Biscay, S. E. of Bilbao. It is seated on the river of the same name, at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N. of Vittoria, and 28 S. of Bilbao. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 43.

\* SALINI,

## SAL

\* SALINI, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two high mountains joined together at the base, and lies N. W. of the island of Lipari.

SALINS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comté, with a strong fort. It is remarkable for its salt-works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is seated in a fertile valley, on a stream that has its source in the town, 20 miles S. of Belançon, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, a large and ancient city of Wiltshire, of which it is the capital, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is situated in a chalky soil, is almost surrounded by the Avon and its tributary rivers, and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, crowned by a spire, the loftiest in the kingdom. The townhall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. sends two members to parliament, and possesses a manufactory of flannels and linseys, and another of hardware and cutlery. It is 21 miles N. E. of Southampton, and 83 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

\* SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill on the S. side of the city of Edinburgh. It is remarkable for a great precipice of solid rock, about one mile long, and, in some parts, 100 feet high; which passes with some regularity along its brow.

SALISBURY PLAIN, in Wiltshire, extends 25 miles E. to Winchester, and 28 W. to Weymouth, and in some places it is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are so many cross roads in it, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, the eighth earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at the end of each mile stone hence to Shaftsbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like East Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each, and several farmers have two or three such flocks. By feeding the sheep upon the lands, after they are turned up with the plough, they become very fruitful, and bear very good wheat and other grain. In this plain, beside the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Roman and British antiquities.

SALLEE, an ancient, considerable, and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of

## SAL

Fez, with a harbour and several forts. Its harbour is one of the best in the country, and yet, on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships, but they are hardly ever used, for want of skill and materials. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New Towns, by the river Guero. It has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W. of Fez, and 150 S. of Gibraltar. Lon. 6. 31. W. lat. 34. 0. N.

SALM, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a castle; seated at the source of the river Sar, 20 miles W. of Strasbourg, and 55 S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 7. 15. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and in the Brescian; seated on the lake Digara, 17 miles N. E. of Brescia. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

SALOBRENA, or SOLOBRENA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Almunecar, and 36 S. of Granada. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 36. 31.

SALON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, seated on the canal of Crauponne, 20 miles N. W. of Aix, and 24 N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

SALONA, a seaport of Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a very considerable place, and its ruins show that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N. of Spalatro, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

SALONE, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, and are pretty equal in number. The Jews are not suffered to live here. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 20 miles N. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 23. 1. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

SALONICH, formerly called THESSALONICA, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, carried on

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## SAL

principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. The principal merchandize is silk. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 miles N. of Larissa, and 270 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 53. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

**SALOP.** See SHROPSHIRE.

**SALSES**, a strong castle of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. It is seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 42. 53.

**SALSETTE**, an island of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, a little to the N. of Bombay. It is about 15 miles square, and is fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the live rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. They have no trade, except in dried fish, because it is so near Bombay, being only separated from it by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1773, the English conquered it from the Maharras; have retained possession of it ever since; and, as Bombay possessed no territory beyond the extent of the small island on which it is situated, and consequently depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence, they have found Salsette a very valuable acquisition.

**SALSONNA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Lobregat, 44 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

**SALTA**, a town of S. America, in Tucuman, which carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and cattle. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is 37 miles from Estreco. Lon. 65. 46. W. lat. 26. 50. S.

**SALTASH**, a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the descent of a steep hill, and consists of three streets, which are washed clean, by every shower of rain. It has some trade, especially in malt, and is six miles N. W. of Plymouth, and 220 W. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 47. W. lat. 50. 25. N.

**SALT HILL**, a village of Berks, remarkable for its fine situation and elegant inns. It is seated on the road to Bath, 22 miles W. of London.

**SALTA**, a town of Germany, in the

## SAL

circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt-pits, and is 12 miles from Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

**SALTZBURG**, a large, ancient, and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name, belonging to the archbishop of Saltzburg, who is a sovereign prince. It is populous, well-built, and defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. The archbishop's palace, a superb structure, has a magnificent garden, adorned with statues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his summer house, but that for winter contains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The houses are five stories high, but the streets narrow. The university depends on the Benedictine monks. In 1737, a college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is very fine, and contains five organs. Near Saltzburg, are some very productive salt-works. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles S. by W. of Passaw, and 155 W. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 47. 37. N.

**SALTZBURG**, the archbishopric of, a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Austria; on the S. by Carinthia and the Tirol; on the W. by the Tirol and by Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. It is about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name.

**SALVADOR**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is seated on a craggy mountain. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 4. 0. S.

**SALVADOR**, St. a large, populous, and handsome town of S. America, in Brasil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts. It is the residence of the viceroy, and contains several religious houses. The inhabitants are voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and superstitious, but carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being built of stone. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wood for dyes, raw hides, tallow, and trainoil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All-Saints, and the harbour is just below it. Lon. 40. 18. W. lat. 13. 30. S.

**SALVAGES**, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canary Islands and Ma-

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## S A L

Lower Saxony and duchy of  
It takes its name from the  
and is 12 miles from Magdeburg.  
4. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

BURG, a large, ancient, and  
n of Germany, in the circle of  
capital of a territory of the same  
nging to the archbishop of Saltz-  
p is a sovereign prince. It is  
well-built, and defended by a  
ed on a mountain. The arch-  
palace, a superb structure, has a  
t garden, adorned with statues,  
d with uncommon trees. This  
mer house, but that for winter  
63 apartments, all richly furnish-  
ut reckoning the halls and gallo-  
e houses are five stories high,  
streets narrow. The university  
on the Benedictine monks. In  
college was built here for young  
b. The cathedral is very fine,  
ins five organs. Near Salzburg,  
very productive salt-works. It  
on both sides the river Saltz, 45  
by W. of Passau, and 155 W.  
Vienna. Lonb 13. 5. E. lat. 47.

BURG, the archbishopric of, a  
of Germany, bounded on the  
avaria; on the E. by Austria;  
by Carinthia and the Tirol; on  
by the Tirol and by Bavaria. It  
intrantous country, but pretty fer-  
contains mines of copper, silver,  
It is about 70 miles in length,  
in breadth. The principal town  
same name.

ADOR, a town of Africa, in the  
of Congo, with a large palace,  
the king and a Portuguese bishop  
It is seated on a craggy mountain.  
39. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

ADOR, St. a large, populous, and  
ne town of S. America, in Brasil,  
n archbishop's see, and several  
It is the residence of the viceroy.  
tains several religious houses. The  
nts are voluptuous, proud, igno-  
d superstitious, but carry on a con-  
e trade. The houses are two or  
ories high, and the walls thick and  
being built of stone. The princ-  
ets are large, and there are many  
y full of a great variety of fruit-  
erbs, and flowers. The chief com-  
are sugar, tobacco, wood for  
aw hides, tallow, and trainoil. It  
d on an eminence, on the bay of  
ints, and the harbour is just below  
m. 40. 18. W. lat. 13. 30. S.

VAGES, small uninhabited islands,  
between the Canary Islands and Ma-  
deira,

## S A M

deira, 27 leagues N. of Point Nago in Te-  
neriff. Lon. 13. 54. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal,  
in Estramadura, with a royal palace, feat-  
ed on the river Tajo. Lon. 7. 51. W.  
lat. 38. 59. N.

SALVATERRA, a strong town of Portu-  
gal, in Beira. It was taken by the French  
in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is  
seated on the river Elia, 12 miles N. E. of  
Alcantara. Lon. 6. 14. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in  
Galicia, seated on the river Minho, 56  
miles S. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 16. W.  
lat. 41. 48. N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in  
Biscay, seated at the foot of Mount St.  
Adrian, 30 miles E. of Vittoria. Lon. 2.  
17. W. lat. 42. 54. N.

SELUZZO, a town and castle of Pied-  
mont, capital of a marquise of the same  
name, with a bishop's see. The cath-  
edral is very magnificent and rich. It is  
seated on an eminence, at the foot of the  
Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles S. by  
W. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol.  
Lon. 7. 37. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

SAMARANG, a populous town of Asia,  
on the eastern part of the island of Java.

SAMARCAND, or SARMACAND, an  
ancient, large, handsome, and populous  
town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of  
the same name, in the country of the  
Usbeck Tartars, with a castle, and a fa-  
mous university. The houses are built  
of stone, and it was the seat of Tamer-  
lane the Great. It carries on a trade in  
excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated  
near the river Sogde, which runs into  
the river Amo, 150 miles E. by N. of  
Bokhara. Lon. 69. 0. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

SAMARI, or TANDAY, an island of  
Asia, in the Indian Ocean, and one of the  
Philippines, to the S. E. of Luzon, from  
which it is separated by a strait. It is  
about 320 miles in circumference, and is  
full of craggy mountains, among which  
are fertile valleys.

SAMBALLAS, several islands of Ame-  
rica, on the N. coast of the isthmus of  
Darien. None of them are inhabited,  
but they are claimed by the Spaniards.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands,  
which has its source in Picardy, and pass-  
ing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and  
Charleroy, falls into the Maes at Namur.

SANMATAS, a town of France, in the  
department of Eure and late province of  
Comminges, formerly a strong place, and  
it has still a very strong castle, standing on  
a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on  
the river Save, five miles N. of Lombez.  
Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

## S A M

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland,  
bounded on the N. by Courland; on the  
E. by Lithuania; on the W. by the Bal-  
tic Sea; and on the S. by Western Prus-  
sia. It is about 175 miles in length, and  
125 in breadth, and is full of forests and  
very high mountains, which feed a great  
number of cattle, and produce a large  
quantity of honey. There are also very  
active horses, in high esteem. The inha-  
bitants are clownish, but honest; and they  
will not allow a young woman to go out in  
the night, without a candle in her hand,  
and two bells at her girdle. Rosienne and  
Wormia are the principal places.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago,  
on the coast of Natolia; bounded on the  
N. by a gulf of the same name; on the S.  
by the gulf of Ephesus; and on the E.  
by the gulf of Nicaria. It is about 32  
miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and ex-  
tremely fertile. The inhabitants live at  
their ease, their taxation by the Turks be-  
ing moderate. They are clothed in the  
Turkish manner, except a red coat, and  
their hair hanging down their backs, with  
plates of silver, or black tin, fastened to  
the ends. They have abundance of mel-  
ons, lentils, kidneybeans, and excellent  
muscadine grapes. They have white figs,  
four times as big as the common sort, but  
not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine,  
and the honey and wax admirable. This  
island abounds with partridges, woodcocks,  
snipes, thrushes, woodpigeons, turtle doves,  
wheatears, and excellent poultry. They  
have iron mines, and most of the soil is of  
a rusty colour: they have also emery stones,  
and all the mountains are of white marble.  
The inhabitants are about 12,000, who  
are almost all Greeks, and the monks and  
priests occupy most part of the island.  
They have a bishop who resides at Coree.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called SAMAN-  
DRACHI, a small island of the Archipela-  
go, between Stalimeni and the coast of  
Romania, and to the N. of the ile of Im-  
bro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and  
pretty well cultivated. Lon. 25. 17. E.  
lat. 40. 32. N.

SAMOYEDS, THE, once a numerous  
and powerful nation of Tartary, in Asia.  
They are now strangely dispersed: some  
of them are found in small and detached  
bodies among the mountains which lie to  
the W. of Lake Baikal; others are sup-  
posed to be within the Chinese frontiers;  
others are scattered among the deserts,  
which extend along the Frozen Ocean;  
and some nearly as far to the W. as Arch-  
angel. They have no longer the use of  
horses, because the climate of their present  
country renders their subsistence impos-  
sible.

# SAN

sible; but they have still preserved the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who, in better times, led their ancestors to battle. These songs form their principal amusements; but the exploits they celebrate are never likely to be renewed. Whether it be owing to the septic qualities of their food, to the natural effects of excessive cold, or to those poisonous fogs which render some parts of their country quite uninhabitable, the nerves of the Samoyedes are so irritable, that a sudden and unexpected noise will frequently throw them into convulsions. They have a large head; a flat face; high cheek bones; small eyes; a flat nose; a wide mouth; a yellow complexion; large ears; straight, harsh, black hair; a short thick neck; little or no beard; and short and thin legs.

**SAMSO, or SANSOI**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, on the coast of Jutland, whence it is eight miles distant. It is eight miles long, and three broad, and is very fertile and pleasant. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 56. 12. N.

**SAMSON, St.** a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer.

**SANAA**, a large, populous, and handsome town of Asia, capital of Arabia Felix, and in Yemen Proper. Its situation is very pleasant among the mountains, and there are fine orchards. It is 80 miles N. E. of Aden. Lon. 41. 35. E. lat. 14. 28. N.

**SANBACH**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Welock. In the market place are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is 16 miles E. of Chester, and 761 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

**SANCERRE**, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, seated on a mountain, near the river Loire. The wines produced in its environs are scarcely inferior to those of Burgundy. It is 22 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 110 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

**SANCIAN**, a small island of Asia, on the coast of the province of Quan-tong, in China, about 42 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier.

**SANCOINS**, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of

# SAN

Berry, seated on the rivulet Argent, 15 miles S. W. of Nevers.

\* **SANDA**, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, lying N. E. of that called Mainland.

**SANDECZ**, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is seated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 20. 32. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

**SANDERSTED**, a village in Surrey, to the S. of Croydon. Hence is a delightful prospect on the N. to Croydon, and on the N. W. to Harrow on the Hill, and some parts of Bucks and Berks, to Hampshire, and over all Bantlead Downs.

**SANDO**, an island of Japan, on the N. coast of Niphon, with a town of the same name. It is about 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 139. 30. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

**SANDOMIR**, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a hill, on the river Wislula, 75 miles E. of Cracow, and 112 S. of Warsaw. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

**SANDOMIR**, the palatinate of, one of the three provinces of Little Poland. The soil is very fertile; and it has mines of gold, silver, and copper.

**SANDUGAL**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the river Coa, 12 miles from Guarda.

**SANDULIET**, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Scheldt, 12 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 51. 21. N.

**SANDWICH**, a town in Kent, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a corporation and cinque-port, governed by a mayor, and 14 jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, and had another called St. James's. This town consists of about 1500 houses, most of them old, and built with wood, though there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. It is walled round; but the walls are much decayed, though feat of the gates are still standing. This was once a town of considerable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. By theft it exports corn, fruits, and garden seeds, the produce of the neighbourhood. It is 13 miles E. of Canterbury, and 67 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 14. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS**, forming a magnificent group, were among the last discoveries of capt. Cook, in the N. Pacific Ocean. He so named them in honour of

## S A N

ed on the rivulet Argent, 15  
of Nevers.

A, an island of Scotland, one of  
es, lying N. E. of that called

22, a strong town of Little Po-  
e palatinate of Cracow. There  
of gold and copper in its terri-  
is seated at the foot of Mount  
32 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon.  
lat. 49. 43. N.

STED, a village in Surry, to  
Croydon. Hence is a delightful  
on the N. to Croydon, and on  
V. to Harrow on the Hill, and  
of Bucks and Berks, to Hamp-  
over all Bantled Downs.

, an island of Japan, on the N.  
Nippon, with a town of the same  
about 87 miles in circumference.  
30. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

OMIR, a strong town of Poland,  
of a palatinate of the same name,  
little, seated on a hill, on the river  
75 miles E. of Cracow, and 112 S.  
aw. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 50. 21. N.  
OMIR, the palatinate of, one of  
the provinces of Little Poland. The  
very fertile; and it has mines of  
silver, and copper.

UGAL, a town of Portugal, in  
seated on the river Coa, 12 miles  
uarda.

ULIET, a town of Austrian Bra-  
seated on the river Scheld, 12 miles  
of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat.  
N.

OWICH, a town in Kent, with two  
on Wednesday and Saturday.  
corporation and cinque-port, go-  
by a mayor, and 14 jurats, and  
two members to parliament. It has  
churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's,  
Mary's, and had another called St.  
This town consists of about  
houses, most of them old, and built  
wood, though there are a few new  
built with brick and flints. It is  
round; but the walls are much de-  
though feat of the gates are still  
g. This was once a town of con-  
trade, but it is much decayed, on  
of the river Stour, on which it is  
being so choked up with sand, as  
it only small vessels. By the it  
corn, fruits, and garden seeds, the  
for the neighbourhood. It is 13  
E. of Canterbury, and 67 E. by S.  
don. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 51. 19. N.  
OWICH ISLANDS, forming a mag-  
group, were among the last disco-  
of capt. Cook; in the N. Pacific  
He so named them in honour of  
the

## S A N

the earl of Sandwich, under whose marine  
administration these discoveries were made.  
They consist of eleven islands, extending  
in latitude from 18. 54. to 23. 15. N. and  
in longitude from 150. 54. to 160. 24. W.  
They are called by the natives, Owwhyee,  
Mowee, Rana, Morotoi, Tahoorowa,  
Woakoo, Atooi, Neeheehow, Oreehowa,  
Morotinne, and Takoera, all inhabited ex-  
cept the two last. A account of all the  
inhabited islands will be found in their  
proper places in this work. The climate  
of these islands differs very little from that  
of the West Indies in the same latitude,  
though perhaps more temperate; and  
there are no traces of those violent winds  
and hurricanes, which render the stormy  
months in the West Indies so dreadful.  
There is also more rain at the Sandwich  
Isles, where the mountainous parts being  
generally enveloped in a cloud, successive  
showers fall in the inland parts, with fine  
weather, and a clear sky, on the seashore.  
Hence it is, that few of those inconveni-  
ences, to which many tropical countries are  
subject, either from heat or moisture, are  
experienced here. The winds, in the  
winter months, are generally from E. S.  
E. to N. E. The vegetable productions  
are nearly the same as those of the other  
islands in this ocean; but the taro root is  
here of a superior quality. The bread-  
fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as  
in the rich plains of Otaheite, but pro-  
duce double the quantity of fruit. The  
sugar-canes are of a very unusual size,  
some of them measuring eleven inches and  
a quarter in circumference, and having  
fourteen feet eatable. There is also a root  
of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and  
from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice  
of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste,  
and is an excellent substitute for sugar.  
The quadrupeds are confined to hogs,  
dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the  
common sort; the birds beautiful and nu-  
merous, though not various. Goats, pigs,  
and European fies, were left by captain  
Cook; but the possession of the goats soon  
gave rise to a contest between two districts,  
in which the breed was entirely destr-  
yed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the  
same race that possess the islands south of  
the equator; and in their persons, lan-  
guage, customs, and manners, approach  
nearer to the New Zealanders, than to  
their less distant neighbours, either of the  
Society or Friendly Islands. They are,  
in general, above the middle size, and well  
made; they walk gracefully, run nimbly,  
and are capable of bearing great fatigue.  
Many of both sexes have fine open coun-  
tenances; and the women, in particular,

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have good eyes and teeth, with a sweet-  
ness and sensibility of look, that render  
them very engaging. There is one pecu-  
liarity, characteristic of every part of this  
nation, that even in the handsomest faces  
there is a fulness of the nostril, without  
any flatness or spreading of the nose.  
They suffer their beards to grow, and  
wear their hair after various fashions.  
The dress of both men and women nearly  
resembles those of New Zealand, and both  
sexes wear necklaces of small variegated  
shells. Tattooing the body is practised  
by every colony of this nation. The hands  
and arms of the women are also very neat-  
ly marked, and they have the singular cus-  
tom of tattooing the tip of the tongue.  
Like the New Zealanders, they have adopt-  
ed the method of living together in villages,  
containing from 100 to 200 houses, built  
pretty closely together, without any order,  
and having a winding path between them.  
They are generally banked, toward the  
sea, with detached walls, which are meant  
both for shelter and defence. These walls  
consist of loose stones, and the inhabi-  
tants are very dexterous in shifting them ac-  
cording to such places as the direction of the  
attack may require. In the sides of the  
hills, they have little caves, the entrance  
to which is secured by a fence of the same  
kind. They serve for places of retreat in  
cases of extremity; and may be defended  
by a single person against several assailants.  
Some of their houses are large and com-  
modious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and  
from 10 to 30 broad; while others are  
mere hovels. The food of the lower class  
consists principally of fish and vegetables,  
to which the people of higher rank add  
the flesh of dogs and hogs. The making  
of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations  
of the men; the women are employed in  
manufacturing cloth; and the servants are  
principally engaged in the plantations and  
fishing. They have various amusements,  
such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c.  
Their agriculture and navigation bear a  
great resemblance to those of the South  
Sea islands. Their plantations, which are  
spread over the whole seacoast, consist of  
the taro, or eddy-root, and sweet potatoes,  
with plants of the cloth-tree set in rows.  
The bottoms of their canoes are of a single  
piece of wood, hollowed out to the thick-  
ness of an inch, and brought to a point at  
each end. The sides consist of three boards,  
each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and  
lashed to the bottom part. Some of their  
double canoes measure 70 feet in length,  
three and a half in depth, and 12 in  
breadth. They make salt in great abun-  
dant, and of a good quality. Their in-  
P 4 stru-

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struments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for defensive armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated by such weapons as theirs. As the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequent among them. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands, the same absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the same unrelenting submission on the part of the people. The government is monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee is a regular society of priests living by themselves, and distinct in all respects from the rest of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Notwithstanding the death of captain Cook, who was here murdered through sudden resentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony and friendship with each other; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. Their natural capacity seems, in no respect, below the common standard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumstance of their situation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

**SANGUESA**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Arragon, 20 miles S. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 42. 34. N.

\* **SANPOO**. See BURRAMFOOTER.

**SAN-MATHEO**, a town of Valencia, in Spain, 58 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 40. 14. N.

\* **SANOPE-BANCABOUR**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan and kingdom of Myfore, 117 miles E. by N. of Goa. Lon. 75. 44. E. lat. 15. 39. N.

**SANQUHAR**, a borough of Scotland, in the district of Nithdale and county of Dumfries in Scotland. It has a ruined castle, and it is remarkable for its coal trade and a manufactory of worsted mittens and stockings. It is seated on the river Nith, 24 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 55. 30. N.

**SANTA CLARA**, an island of S. America, in the South Sea, and in the bay of Guyaquil, on the coast of Peru, 90 miles W. of the city of Guyaquil. Lon. 82. 36. W. lat. 2. 18. S.

**SANTA CRUZ**, a town on the E. side of the island of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the same name, defended by many small

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batteries, and a strong fort, but the water being very deep near it, they are all exposed to the attack of ships. The town is very irregularly built; the principal street is broad, and has more the appearance of a square than a street: at the upper end, is the governor's house, a mean building, more like a country inn, than the palace of a governor: at the lower end is a square monument, commemorating the appearance of Nuestra Senora (Our Lady) to the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the island. The outskirts of the town have more the appearance of a place deserted, and in ruins, than a place of trade; for many of the houses are either left half-built, or have fallen to decay. Lon. 16. 31. W. lat. 28. 31. N.

**SANTA CRUZ**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, with a harbour and a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer. Lon. 10. 7. W. lat. 30. 38. N.

**SANTA CRUZ**, a large island in the South Sea, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being about 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130. 0. W. lat. 10. 21. S.

**SANTA CRUZ**, a seaport of the W. Indies, in the island of Cuba, seated at the N. side of the island, 60 miles E. of the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W. lat. 23. 10. N.

**SANTA-CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA**, a town of S. America, capital of a province of that name in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy. Lon. 59. 55. W. lat. 19. 46. S.

**SANTA FE**, a town of N. America, capital of New Mexico, seated among the mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 106. 35. W. lat. 35. 31. N.

**SANTA-FE-DE-BOGOTA**, a town of S. America, capital of New Granada, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the river Magdalena, in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 73. 5. W. lat. 32. 58. N.

**SANTAREN**, a handsome town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. They get in their harvest here two months after they have sown their corn. It was taken from the Moors in 1447; and is 55 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 39. 2. N.

**SANTEN**,

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ed a strong fort; but the water deep near it, they are all exposed to the attack of ships. The town is regularly built; the principal road, and has more the appearance of a street at the upper end, the governor's house, a mean more like a country inn, than of a governor: at the lower end a monument, commemorating the death of Nuestra Señora (Our Lady) of the original inhabitants. The outskirts of the town have the appearance of a place decayed in ruins, than a place of trade; of the houses are either left half-fallen or fallen to decay. Lon. 16. 31. N.

**CRUZ**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, with a harbour and the Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer. Lon. 30. 38. N.

**CRUZ**, a large island in the Atlantic, one of the most considerable of the Solomon, being about 250 miles in length. Lon. 130. 0. W. lat.

**CRUZ**, a seaport of the W. coast of the island of Cuba, seated at the foot of the island, 60 miles E. of the city. Lon. 81. 16. W. lat. 23.

**-CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA**, a town of America, capital of a province of Peru, and in the audience of Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a fertile and bounding in good fruits, on the valley. Lon. 59. 55. W. lat. 19.

**LA FE**, a town of N. America, called New Mexico, seated among the mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 106. 35. W. lat. 2. N.

**LA FE-DE-BOGOTA**, a town of America, capital of New Granada, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated on the river Magdalena, in a fertile country, abounding in corn, cattle, and mines of silver in the mountains 80 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 75. 58. N.

**AREN**, a handsome town of Portugal, seated on a mountain, the river Tago, in a country very fertile, wheat, wine, and oil. They get wheat here two months after they sow their corn. It was taken from the Moors in 1447; and is 35 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 25. W. lat. 39. 2. N.

# SAR

**SANTEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Cleves. It has a handsome church belonging to the Papists, wherein is an image of the Virgin Mary, which, they pretend, performs a great many miracles. Here the five walks begin that run as far as Wesel, from which it is five miles distant to the W. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

**SANTILLANA**, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Asturias, of which it is the capital. It is seated on the seacoast, 50 miles E. of Oviedo, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 32. W. lat. 43. 34. N.

**SANTORINI**, an island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the S. of Nio. It is eight miles in length, near as much in breadth, and almost covered with pumice-stone, whence the soil in general must be dry and barren; it is, however, greatly improved by the labour and industry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords a great deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their bees but once a year, and then they put the flesh in pickle, which makes it very hard. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital, and there are several little towns and villages. They have but one spring in the island, for which reason they preserve the rain-water in cisterns; and though they are subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

**SAONE AND LOIRE**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon, lately a bishopric, is the capital.

**SAONE, UPPER**, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which rises in Mount Volges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul, lately erected into a bishopric.

**SAPIENZA**, an island and cape of Turkey in Europe, near the S. coast of the Morea; very small, and badly cultivated. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coast of Sicily. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

**SARACENS**, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia; *Sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first dis-

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ciples of Mahomet, and, within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till the year 1492, when they were finally expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

**SARAGOSSA**, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbishop's see, a university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to have been built by the Phoenicians; and the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Caesar Augustus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. It is large, handsome, and well built. The streets are long, broad, well paved, and very clean, and the houses from three to six stories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. The river Ebro runs through the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy-street is the largest, and so broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull-fights. In this street are several noblemen's families, particularly that of the viceroy. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, seated on the side of the Ebro, and is a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper: it is shown in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms; but the place is so dark, that it cannot be seen without the assistance of lamps, which are 50 in number. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, her crown being full of precious stones of an inestimable price, scarce any thing to be seen but gold and jewels; and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage thither. The townhouse is a sumptuous structure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the

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the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 137 miles W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 28. W. lat. 41. 53. N.

\* SARATOF, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Asiatic. It is divided into 13 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

\* SARATOF, a town of Russia, in the government of the same name, seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 120 miles S. of Kasan, and 700 N. W. of Astracan. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

SARBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the river Sare, eight miles S. of Treves. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

SARBRUCK, or SARBOURG, an ancient town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the river Sare, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles E. of Martel, and 40 S. E. of Metz. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

SARDAM, a seaport of Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights; and here is still seen the hut, in which Peter the Great, czar of Russia, resided, while he worked as a shipwright in this town. Sardam is seated on the N. side of the river Wye, seven miles N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Bees and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Almaria are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. The inhabitants were formerly so rude and clownish, that the Romans banished their state prisoners to this island; but they are much more civilized since, and enjoyed full liberty till an insurrection was established at Sassari. As the inhabitants are not very industrious, the land is not sufficiently cultivated; nor do they pay much attention to trade. It contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolu-

## SAR

tions: in 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI. and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily. It was then erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmontese territories. He has a viceroy at Cagliari, which is the capital of this island.

SARDO, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Persia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the seat of the famous king Croesus. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravansary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it being in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, which was formerly a Christian church. The inhabitants are mostly shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 39. 44. N.

SARE, a river of France, in Lorraine, which falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle seated on a rock. It stands on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs good for various diseases.

SARGEL, a large and ancient seaport of Africa, in Tremelen, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, 25 miles from Algiers. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

SARGUEMNE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated on the river Sare, nine miles from Sarbruck. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

SARK, a little island, belonging to Great Britain, lying between the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of Normandy.

\* SARK, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E. part of Dumfriesshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

SARLAT, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord. It was lately a bishop's see, but is a poor place, seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 27 miles S. E. of Perigueux, and 87 E. by N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

SAR-LOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, fortified after the manner of Vauban, and seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sare.

## SAR

It was taken by the Emperor Charles VI. and in 1282 it was given to the duke of Savoy, as an appanage of Sicily. It was then a kingdom; but his Sardinian court at Turin, the capital of the territories, Holy Roman Empire, which is the capital of the island.

A town of Turkey in Asia, in the island of Rhodes, was formerly called Sardis, but of the famous king Croesus it contains only a few wretched huts. Here is a large caravan-bazaar, and some handsome lodgings, it being in the great road from Aleppo; and the Turks call it Sardis, which was formerly a city. The inhabitants are all the shepherds, who feed their flocks on the night-ming plains. There are a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have no church nor priest. Lon. 28. 30. N. 34. E.

A river of France, in Lorraine, which flows into the Moselle, a little above Metz.

A town of Switzerland, and in a country of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle seated on a hill. It stands on the top of a hill, and there are mineral springs good for cures.

A large and ancient seaport of Tremelen, with a castle, seated on the coast, 25 miles from Algiers. Lon. 36. 30. N.

A town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, seated on the river Sare, from Sarbruck. Lon. 7. 13. E. 48. 59. N.

A little island, belonging to Great Britain, lying between the islands of Jersey, on the coast of Nor-

folk, a river of Scotland, which flows E. part of Dumfriesshire, and 10 miles forms the boundary with

A town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Guienne. It was lately a bishop's see, a poor place, seated in a bottom, between mountains, 27 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 87 E. by N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

A town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine, fortified after the manner of a citadel, and seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sare,

20

## SAS

50 miles E. of Thionville, and 31 N. E. of Metz. Lon. 6. 46. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

SARNO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sarno, near its source, 12 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 49. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

SARNO, a small river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near a town of that name, and falls into the bay of Naples.

SARON, a strong castle, in Upper Hungary, in a country of the same name, seated on the river Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, five miles from Eperies. Lon. 51. 10. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

SARRKAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Francoi, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that they glaze their windows with it. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

SARSANA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see; 20 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 138 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 14. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

SARTE, a department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loire, above Angers. The capital of this department is Mans.

SARUM, NEW. See SALISBURY.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough of Wilts, which, though now reduced to a single farmhouse, still sends two members to parliament. It once covered the summit of a high steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but there is nothing now to be seen but the ruins and traces of the walls. It is a little to the N. of Salisbury. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

SARVERDEN, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine; seated on the river Sare, 10 miles from Sarbruck. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

SARWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Rab. Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

SARZANA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the river Magra, on the frontiers of Tuscany, 50 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

SASERAM, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the foubah of Bengal; seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island with the magnificent mausoleum of the

## SAV

emperor Shere Shah, which had a fine bridge leading to it; but both are greatly decayed. It is about 40 miles from Benares. Lon. 86. 44. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

SASSARI, a city of the island of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari. It has a castle and an archbishop's see, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. It is famous for a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be much more magnificent than the best at Rome. The inhabitants have the following proverb, *Chi non vidde Rossel, non vidde mondo*; he that has not seen Rossel, has not seen the world. It is seated in a plain, six miles N. of Algher. Lon. 8. 39. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

SASSEBES, a strong town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two small rivers, which fall into the Marosch. Lon. 26. 40. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about eight miles N. from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken by the Dutch in 1644. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a strong castle; seated on the river Secchia, 10 miles S. W. of Modena. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

SATALIA, a large and strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia; seated on the coast of Caramania, and divided into three towns. There is a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The country about it is very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Cogni, and 265 S. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 32. 21. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

SATGONG, or SATAGONG, an inconsiderable village of Hindoostan Proper, in the foubah of Bengal. In the 16th century it was a large trading city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is seated on a creek of the Hoogly River, about four miles N. W. of Hoogly.

SAVANNAH, a town of N. America, in the state of Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and is seated on a high sandy bluff, on the S. side of the river of the same name; 17 miles from its mouth, and 117 S. E. of Augusta. Lon. 80. 20. W. lat. 32. 0. N.

SAVANNAH, a river of N. America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the state of Georgia from that of S. Carolina. It is navigable for boats

# SAU

boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savannah, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, at Tybee Bar, in lat. 31. 57. N. where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from W. to E. separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and part of Servia, and falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVENDROOG, an almost impregnable fortress of the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is situated on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference; and divided at the summit by a chasm, which forms it into two hills; which having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained, independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in Dec. 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 18 miles W. of Bangalore.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late province of Foix, seated on the river Arriege, 25 miles from Toulouse. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

SAVERNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a handsome palace, the occasional residence of the late archbishops of Strasburg. It is seated at the foot of Mount Vosges, in a pleasant fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles N. W. of Strasburg, and 120 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

SAVIGLIANO, a handsome and strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Maïra, five miles W. of Fossano, and 16 S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

SAULGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

SAULIEU, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, seated on an eminence, in a country fertile in corn, and abounding in cattle, 25 miles W. of Dijon, and 142 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

SAUMUR, a considerable town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire; it was built in 1748, and consists of 17 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 miles

# SAU

S. E. of Angers, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 6. 4. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

SAVONA, a large, populous, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with two castles, and a bishop's see. There are several fine churches, and other well-built structures. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, but restored by the peace of Aix-la-chapelle in 1748. The country surrounding it well cultivated, and abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

SAVONIERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, five miles from Tours, near which are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy; bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Valais; on the W. by the Rhone, which parts it from Bresse; and on the S. by Dauphiny, and part of Piedmont. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the soil is pretty fertile, and supplies the inhabitants with the necessities of life. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a vast number of cattle. There is also a great deal of game; among which are stags, fallow deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white hares, red and gray partridges, woodcocks, and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. This country has suffered greatly by ruinous wars, which it has sustained against France and Spain. The French invaded this country in 1792, and the same year, the National Convention decreed, that it should be an 84th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chambery is the capital town.

SAUVES, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Vidoure, 12 miles S. W. of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with an old ruined castle, 17 miles from Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a small town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late

# S A U

gers, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 47. 15. N. It is a large, populous, handsome town of Italy, in the territory of which are several fine churches, and built structures. The Geing that it would hurt their ed the harbour, and rendered it large vessels. It was taken by Sardinia in 1746, but restored to Aix-la-chapelle in 1748. The surrounding is well cultivated, and in silks and all sorts of fruits. On the Mediterranean, 20 miles from Genoa. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44.

ERA, a town of France, in the of Indre and Loire and late of Touraine, five miles from ar which are caverns, famous petrifications.

It is a duchy of Europe, between Italy; bounded on the N. by of Geneva, which separates it from the E. by the Alps, and from Piedmont and Val de W. by the Rhone, which joins Bresse; and on the S. by and part of Piedmont. It is 83 length, and 67 in breadth. The on account of high mountains, almost always covered with the soil is pretty fertile, and the inhabitants with the necessaries. The mountains which are d with snow in winter, abound with herds that feed a vast number of there is also a great deal of game; which are stags, fallow deer, roe-bucks, bears, marmots, white and gray partridges, woodcocks, &c. The lakes are full of fish, the principal rivers are the Isere, Arve. This country has suffered by ruinous wars, which it has gainst France and Spain. The are industrious and sober. The invaded this country in 1792, and year, the National Convention that it should be an 84th department, by the name of Mont hamberry is the capital town.

SA, a town of France, in the de of Gard and late province of, seated on the river Vidouze, N. W. of Alais.

TERRE, a town of France, in the ment of Lower Pyrenees and ce of Bearn, with an old ruined miles from Pau.

VETERRE, a small town of the department of Aveyron and late

# S A X

late province of Rouergue, 12 miles S. E. of Villefranche.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and county of Schawenburg, 20 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is situated upon a hill, 29 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 89 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the nine circles of the German empire. It is bounded on the E. by Prussia, and a part of Poland and Silesia; on the S. by Bavaria, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia; on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony; and on the N. by the Baltic, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgraviate of Thuringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania; and these are subdivided into many districts, taken notice of in their proper places.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the nine circles of the German empire, bounded on the N. by the Baltic, and the duchy of Sleswick; on the W. by the German Ocean, and the circle of Westphalia; and on the S. and E. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunswick-Lunenbourg. It comprehends the archbishopric of Magdeburg, the bishopric of Hildesheim, the archbishopric of Bremen, the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Schwerin, Ratzburg, Lubec, and Sleswick; the duchies of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, Lauenbourg, and Mecklenbourg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Reinstein and Blauburg; the free cities of Hamburg, Lubec, Gosslar, Mulhausen, and Northausen, which see.

SAXONY, PROPER, or the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is divided into three principal parts; namely, the duchy of Saxony, of which Wittenberg is the capital, Lusatia, of which Bautzen is the capital, and Misnia, the capital of which (and of the whole electorate) is Dresden. It is bounded on the N. by the marche of Brandenburg, on the E. by Lower Lusatia; on the S. by Misnia; and on the W. by the principality of Anhalt. It is about 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe.

# S C A

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Asia, in Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Difnia, which is on the W. side of this. Lon. 132. 28. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

SAYD. See SIDON.

SAYPAN, one of the Ladrone Islands, larger and pleasanter than that of Tinian; lying between 140° and 150° E. lon. and in 15. 22. N. lat.

SCHAGEN, or SCAGERIF, a promontory of N. Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Baltic. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 57. 16. N.

SCALA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It was a large city formerly, but is now greatly decayed. It is six miles N. of Amalfi. Lon. 14. 44. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

SCALANOVA, a handsome town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a castle and harbour. It is seated on the seacoast, eight miles from Ephesus, in a country abounding in good wine. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 37. 54. N.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Pofon. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the river Marck, 50 miles N. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 17. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

SCANDEROON. See ALEXANDRET-TA.

\* SCANIA. See SCHONEN.

SCARO, or SCAREN, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated to the S. of lake Wenner, 66 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

SCARBOROUGH, a large borough of the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. On the top of this rock, is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water, springing out of the rock. It is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December, 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough has a good harbour, possesses a considerable shipping trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 76 miles N. E.

N. E. by E. of York, and 237 N. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 54. 18. N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort on the island of Tobago, taken from the French by storm, by the English general Cuyler, April 15, 1793.

SCARDONNA, a town of Dalmatia, seated on the eastern banks of the river Cherca, with a bishop's see. It has been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Venetians, and these last ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but they have since put it in a state of defence. It is 35 miles N. W. of Spalatto. Lon. 17. 1. E. lat. 44. 29. N.

SCARLINO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, five miles S. of Massa, and 10 from Piombino. Lon. 10. 57. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

SCARO, a town of the island of Santorini, with a bishop's see. Lon. 25. 58. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

SCARPANTO, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Sporades, lying to the S. W. of the isle of Rhodes, and to the N. E. of that of Candia. It is about 22 miles in length, and eight in breadth, and there are several high mountains. It abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks.

SCARPE, a river of France, which has its source in Artois, wathes Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and falls into the Scheld.

SCARSDALE, a rich fruitful tract, in the N. E. part of Derbyshire, surrounded by barren rocks and mountains.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, situated on the N. shore of the Rhine. It owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen: huts being at first constructed, for the convenience of unloading the merchandise from the boats, by degrees increased to a large town. It was formerly an imperial town, governed by an aristocracy: it was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1501, and its territory forms the twelfth canton in rank. The inhabitants of this town are computed to be 6000; but the number of citizens or burghers (in whom the supreme power ultimately resides) is about 1000. From this assembly 85 members, who form the great and little council; the senate, or little council of 25, being entrusted with the executive power; and the great council (including the senate) finally deciding all appeals, and regulating

the more important concerns of government. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison and the fortifications are but weak. The citizens mount guard in turn. The town is tolerably well-built; and here is a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine. This river being extremely rapid here, had already destroyed several stone bridges of the strongest construction, when Ulric Grubenman, a carpenter of Tussen, in the canton of Appenzel, offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a single arch, over the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magistrates, however, required that it should consist of two arches, and that he should, for that purpose, employ the middle pier of the old bridge. He has done so; but has contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is supported by the middle pier. The sides and top of it are covered: and it is what the Germans call *bängewerk*, or hanging bridge: the road, which is almost level, is not carried, as usual, over the top of the arch, but (if the expression may be used) is let into the middle of it, and there suspended. The architect was totally ignorant of the theory of mechanics. Schaffhausen is 22 miles N. by E. of Zurich, and 39 E. of Basle. Lon. 3. 41. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia; on the E. by the canton of Zurich, and the bishopric of Constance; and on the S. by the same, and by Thurgau. It is but five leagues in length and three in breadth. The revenues of the state are not very considerable, as will appear from the salary of the burgo-master, or chief of the republic, which barely amounts to 1500. a year. The reformation was introduced here in 1529. The clergy are paid by the state; but their income is barely sufficient for their maintenance; the best living being only 1000. and the worst 400. per annum. The professors of literature also, who are taken from the clergy, are paid by government; and a school is supported at the public expence. Sumptuary laws are in force here, as well as in most parts of Switzerland; and no dancing is allowed except upon particular occasions. The principal article of exportation is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia, in exchange for wine. The population of this canton is estimated at 20,000 souls. The principal town is of the same name.

SCHATHOLT, a town of Iceland, with a bishop's see, and a college. Lon. 22. 20. W. lat. 64. 45. N.

SCHA-

important concerns of government. A frontier town, it has and the fortifications are but citizens mount guard in town is tolerably well-built; famous wooden bridge over This river being extremely and already destroyed several of the strongest construction, Grubenman, a carpenter of ecanton of Appenzel, offered wooden bridge, of a single the river, which is near 400 The magistrates, however, it should consist of two arch- he should, for that purpose, middle pier of the old bridge. e so; but has contrived to matter of doubt, whether the reported by the middle pier. d top of it are covered: and he Germans call *bangewerk*. bridge: the road, which is al- is not carried, as usual, over the arch, but (if the expression ) is let into the middle of it, suspended. The architect was rant of the theory of mecha- Haaufen is 22 miles N. by E. and 39 E. of Basle. Lon. 3. 47. 30. N.

HAUSEN, the smallest canton and, bounded on the N. and abia; on the E. by the canton and the bishopric of Constance; S. by the same, and by Thur- but five leagues in length and eadth. The revenues of the ot very considerable, as will ap- the salary of the burgo-master, the republic, which barely a- 1500. a year. The reformation ced here in 1529. The clergy the state; but their income is cient for their maintenance; the being only 1000. and the worst num. The professors of litera- who are taken from the clergy, y-government; and a school is at the public expence. Sump- are in force here, as well as in of Switzerlaud; and no dancing except upon particular occasions. tical article of exportation is country abounding in vineyards; canton affords but little corn, ured from Suabia, in exchange The population of this canton d at 30,000 souls. The princi- of the same name.

HOIR, a town of Iceland, with fee, and a college. Lon. 22. 44. 45. N.

SCH

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Persia, capital of Schirvan. It has very large manufactories of silks and cottons, and is seated on the W. side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles N. E. of Tauris. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. Lon. 37. 5. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

SCHANTZ STENNEY, a fortress of Russian Finland, in the province of Carelia, seated on the river Neva, a little to the eastward of Petersburg. Lon. 31. 15. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

SCHARDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, seven miles S. of Passaw. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

SCHARNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the Tirol. It is seated on the confines of Bavaria, and is a place of great importance, and well fortified.

SCHAWENBURG, a small territory of Westphalia, about 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, which belongs to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

SCHELD, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, which rises in France, in the late province of Picardy. Passing by Cambray, Boucain, Valenciennes, Condé, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermond, and Antwerp, it divides into two branches below Fort Lillo. One of these, called the Eastern Scheld, flows by Bergen-op-zoom: the other, the Western Scheld, proceeds to Flushing, and both forming several islands, empty themselves into the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV. of Spain having found it expedient to make a separate peace with the Seven United Provinces, agreed to acknowledge their independency, and to cede to them the sovereignty of the Scheld; stipulating, moreover, that no large ship should go directly to Antwerp, but should unlade its cargo in Holland. This treaty was confirmed by the subsequent general one of Westphalia in 1648. In 1784, the emperor Joseph II. notwithstanding these treaties, ordered a vessel, with the imperial flag, to proceed down the river from Antwerp, and another, up the river, to that city, from Ostend. Both these refusing to be detained or examined by the Dutch, were fired upon, and struck their colours immediately. The emperor, in pursuance of a previous declaration to that effect, considered this as a declaration of war, and proceeded to take measures accordingly; but, by the good offices of the court of Versailles, he was prevailed upon

to give up the point, on the Dutch sending a deputation to Vienna, to make an apology for the insult to his flag, and consenting to pay a large sum of money as an indemnification for the expences he had incurred in the preparations for war. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they insisted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that the consequent right of navigating it could not be ceded by any treaty whatever. This, with their invasion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition against them, at the commencement of the year 1793.

SCHELDADT, an ancient and strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, formerly very important; but the fortifications were ruined by the French in 1673; however, when it was ceded to them, they fortified it again. It is seated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

SHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the river Waag, where there is a harbour, and near it a volcano continually burning. It is seated 25 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

SHELLENBURG, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, remarkable for a battle obtained here by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 22 miles W. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10. 58. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

SHELLING, an island of Holland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee, between Vli-Island and Ameland. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

SCHENMITS, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg.

SCHENING, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, formerly more considerable than at present. It is pleasantly seated in a fertile country, and in a good air, eight miles S. E. of Wastena. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

SCHENKENSCHAN, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Cleves; seated on the place where the Rhine divides into two large branches, one of which preserves the name, and the other is called the Wail, 12 miles E. of Nimwegen. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

SCHER

## SCH

**SCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the Danube. It belongs to the baron of Walberg.

**SCHERDING**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the eastern bank of the river Inn, nearly S. of Passau.

**SCHÈVE**, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river in the gulf of Virk-Fund, where there are excellent horses bred.

**SCHIEDAM**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on a large canal, which communicates with the Maële. It is four miles E. by S. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

**SCHILTA**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gömör, seated on the river Waag.

**SCHINTZENACH**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; remarkable for its agreeable position on the banks of the Aar, and its rapid mineral waters. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the castle of Hapsburgh. See HAPSBURGH.

**SCHIRAS**, a large and famous town of Persia, capital of Farfistan. It is three miles in length from E. to W. but not so much in breadth. It is seated at the N. W. end of a spacious plain, furrounded by very high hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, furrounded by walls 14 feet high, and four thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind, beside various beautiful flowers. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but, some think, in the whole world. The ruins of the famous palace of Persepolis are 30 miles to the N. E. of this place. It is 325 miles S. of Isfahan. Lon. 66. 40. E. lat. 29. 40. N.

**SCHLEUSINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and province of Henneburg, seated on the river Schleuse.

**SCHNEIFBERG**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Jaur, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the river Bauber. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name.

**SCHONBERG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limburg.

## SCH

**SCHONECK**, or **SCHONECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Treves, with a castle; seated on the river Nims, 27 miles N. of Treves, and 26 S. of Limburg. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

**SCHONAN**, **SCANAY**, or **SKONE**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the strait of the Sound, which separates it from Zealand; on the N. by Halland and Smoland; on the E. and S. by Bleekingen and the Baltic. It is about 58 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. Lunden is the capital town.

**SCHONGAW**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Lech, 30 miles from Augsburg.

**SCHOONROVEN**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a very commodious haven. It is seated on the river Lech, in which there is a good salmon-fishery, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

**SCHORNDOFF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, and salt springs, with which a great deal of salt is made. It is seated on the river Rems, 11 miles N. E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

**SCHOUTEN**, islands so called in the South Sea, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135. 25. E. lat. 0. 46. S.

**SCHOWEN**, an island of the Netherlands, in Zealand, lying between the islands of Goree and Beoveland. It is 15 miles in length, and six in breadth. Ziriczee is the capital.

**SCHUT**, a large island of Hungary, formed by the river Danube, 35 miles in length and two in breadth. It is divided into two parts, by a branch of the Danube, and Komore and Sumarain are the principal towns.

**SCHWALSACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and country of Nassau; seated on the river Aa, nine miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

**SCHWARTZ**, a town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is famous for its mines of different metals, and is seated on the river Ill, 14 miles N. E. of Inspruck, and 10 S. W. of Rothenburg. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 47. 01. N.

**SCHWARTZBURG**, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and landgraviate of Thuringia, capital

## SCH

or **SCHOENECK**, a town in the circle of the Lower electorate of Treves, with a d on the river Moselle, 27 miles S. of Trier, and 26 S. of Limburg. Lon. 50. 35. N. lat. 49. 30. E.

**SCANIA**, or **SKONE**, a Sweden, bounded on the W. of the Sound, which separates land; on the N. by Halland; on the E. and S. by Bleek. It is about 50 miles and 40 in breadth, and is a very fertile. Lunden is the capital.

**SAW**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, seated on the river Lech, near Augsburg.

**SEVEN**, a strong town of the provinces, in Holland, with a spacious haven. It is seated on the Lech, in which there is a good ferry, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 51. 58. N. lat. 51. 58. N.

**SENDORF**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, and salt with which a great deal of salt is made. It is seated on the river Main, N. E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 48. 46. N. lat. 48. 46. N.

**SEVEN**, islands so called in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, in 1616. Lon. 135. 0. 46. S. lat. 135. 0. 46. S.

**SEVEN**, an island of the Netherlands, lying between the Scheldt and Beveland. It is 15 miles in length, and six in breadth. Zierikzee is the capital.

**SEVEN**, a large island of Hungary, in the river Danube, 35 miles in length, and two in breadth. It is divided into two parts, by a branch of the Danube. Komore and Sumarain are the towns.

**SENBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and Palatinate, seated on the river Aar, N. of Mentz. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

**SENBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and Palatinate, seated on the river Aar, N. of Mentz. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

**SENBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and Palatinate, seated on the river Aar, N. of Mentz. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

## SCH

of a county of the same name, belonging to a prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Schwartz, 22 miles S. E. of Erfurt, and 35 N. of Cullenbach. Lon. 51. 30. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

**SCHWARTZBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name. The castle is seated on the river Lech, 25 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, subject to its own prince. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

**SCHWEDT**, a strong town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. It is the handsomest town in Silesia, next to Breslaw. The streets are large, the church fine, and the houses well built. The royal palace is turned into a convent. All the magistrates are Roman Catholics, but most of the inhabitants are Protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school and bells. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Weistritz, 27 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 22 S. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

**SCHWEINFURT**, a strong and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs abound in cattle, corn, and wine; and the inhabitants are Protestants, but not very rich. However, they carry on a large trade in woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. It is seated on the river Main, 25 miles W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

**SCHWERIN**, a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, seated in a beautiful lake. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by the lake. The cathedral is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are delightfully situated on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles S. W. of Gustrow. Lon. 11. 53. E. lat. 53. 48. N.

**SCHWINSBURG**, a town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the island of Funen, opposite the islands of Arroe and Lange-land. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 55. 4. N.

**SCHWITZ**, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the W. by the lake of the four cantons; on the S. by the cantons of Uri; on the E. by that of Glarus; and on the N. by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Unterwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria, Jan. 23, 1308. They formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy.

## SCI

The name of Schwaizerland, Switzerland, or Switzerland, which originally comprehended only the three cantons mentioned above, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweiz, as being the most distinguished in the revolution of 1308, or because the Austrians called all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzers. The government of Schweiz and Uri is entirely democratical, and nearly the same. They contain, including their subjects, 50,000 souls; and, in case of necessity, could furnish above 12,000 militia. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine; but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to an astonishing degree of fertility. Luxury is scarcely known in these cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman Catholic religion is here exclusively established.

\* **SCHWITZ**, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, seated near the Waldstätter See, on the slope of a hill, and at the bottom of two high, sharp, and rugged rocks, called the Schweizer Haken. The church is a large magnificent building. Schweiz is 10 miles S. E. of Lucern. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

\* **SCHWITZ, LAKE OF**. See WALDSTÄTTER SEE.

**SCIATI**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna, to the N. of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is about 24 miles in length, and eight in breadth.

**SEILLY**, a cluster of islands and rocks, which lie almost 10 leagues to the W. of the Land's End in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are supposed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a resort of sea-fowl, and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port. This island is the largest and most cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the rest put together, and who are also the richest. In this, and in two or three other of the largest islands, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres;

pulchres; but the greatest ornament of this island is the lighthouse, which is 51 feet high, and the gallery four. It stands on high land, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with three men of war, perished with all their crews. Lon. 6.

41. W. lat. 49. 56. N.

**SCILLY**, a group of islands or shoals, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous. Lon. 155. 30. W. lat. 16. 28. S.

**SCIO**, one of the most beautiful, pleasant, and celebrated islands of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, to the S. of Metelin, and to the N. E. of Samos. It is 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; a mountainous country, and yet pleasant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates. There is a large quantity of pleasant wine, which they export to the neighbouring islands; but their principal trade is in silks. They have also a small commerce in wool, cheese, figs, and mastic. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant: though their dress is odd, it is very neat. The partridges are tame, being sent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening are called back with a whistle. The town, called Scio, is large, pleasant, and the best built of any in the Levant, the houses being beautiful and commodious; some of them are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The streets are paved with flint-stones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their possession, made a great many alterations for the better. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison of 1,400 men. The harbour of Scio is the rendezvous of all shipping, that go to or come from Constantinople, and will hold a fleet of fourscore vessels. They reckon there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1695. Scio is a bishop's see, and is seated on the seashore, 47 miles W. of Smyrna, and 216 S. W. of Constantinople.

**SCIRO**, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin. It is 15 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. There is but one vil-

lage, and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a sugar-loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The inhabitants are Greeks, the only Turk among them.

**SLAVONIA**, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into six counties, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a kingdom, and is very narrow, not being above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratsians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

**SCONE**, or **SCONNE**, a village of Perthshire, in Scotland, seated on the E. side of the river Tay, N. by W. of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace of Scone, now a seat of the earl of Mansfield. In this palace the kings of Scotland were crowned, in the celebrated stone chair, which is now in Westminster abbey. It is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 56. 24. N.

**SCOPELO**, an island of the Archipelago, five miles E. of Sciati, and 17 N. of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi, and is about ten miles in length and five in breadth. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

**SCOPIA**, or **USCARIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Bosnia. It is seated on the river Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, and is an archbishop's see. It is 67 miles W. of Sophia. Lon. 22. 25. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

**SCOTLAND**, or **NORTH BRITAIN**, the most northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. by the North Sea, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. E. by England, and on the S. by the Irish Sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the N. E. called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From N. to S. that is, from Cape Wrath in Sutherlandshire to the Mull of Galloway in Wigtonshire, Scotland extends about 270 miles. Its greatest breadth, from Applecross in Rossshire to Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, is above 150 miles; but, in some places, it is not above 30. Nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions

that is built on a rock, which is a sugar-loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The inhabitants are Greeks, the radi being a Turk among them.

**SCONIA**, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube, is divided into six counties, and was the house of Austria. It was called a kingdom, and is very fertile, but it is 100 miles in length, from the Gulf of Austria to Belgrade. The language is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants. These form a particular, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother tongue, namely those of Hungary, Poland, and Russia.

**SCONE**, a village of Scotland, seated on the River Tay, N. by W. of Perth. It was the ancient royal palace of Scone, and is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants. These form a particular, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother tongue, namely those of Hungary, Poland, and Russia.

**SCOTLAND**, an island of the Archipelago, 100 miles E. of Sicily, and 17 N. of the North Sea. It lies at the entrance of the Salonicchi, and is about ten miles long and five in breadth. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and has 12,000 inhabitants, who are all Greeks.

**SCUTARIA**, or **USCARTIA**, a town of Europe, on the confines of the Black Sea. It is seated on the river Vardar, which is a bridge of 12 arches, and is the bishop's see. It is 67 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 22. 25. E. lat. 42. 10. N. **SCOTLAND**, or **NORTH BRITAIN**, the northernmost of the two kingdoms which the island of Great Britain was divided. It is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by the German Sea, on the S. E. by England, and on the W. by the Irish Sea. To Scotland belong the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the N. E. called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From N. to S. it is, from Cape Wrath in Sutherland to the Mull of Galloway in W. Scotland, extends about 270 miles. Its greatest breadth, from Appleton Ross-shire to Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, is above 150 miles; but, in other places, it is not above 30. Nature has pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland.

The first, or North division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country, from the frith of Murray to the island of Mull, in a direction from N. E. to S. W. The second, or Middle division, is bounded on the S. by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; and on the S. side of this boundary is the third, or South division. The Northern division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed, in different directions, by many great ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, it may be observed, that the arable land bears but a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. However, the eastern coast of the Middle division, and the whole of the southern, have a great resemblance to England, and with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, the Northern Dee, the Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. These, as well as the numerous and extensive lochs, or lakes, are described in this work in their proper places. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but the frosts are far from being so intense here as in parts of the continent equally as far to the north. For this advantage, Scotland is indebted to an insular situation. Its west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole South division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England; and, in general, the air of Scotland is very healthy. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep: they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is in the high grounds that the cattle are to be distinguished; for, in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger,

otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race are the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black game, the grouse, &c. The fisheries in the surrounding seas may be rendered highly advantageous. Scotland is divided into 33 counties; namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. These send one member each to the British parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairne, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which, with 15 sent by the boroughs, make up the 45 members sent by Scotland. The established religion is the Presbyterian. With respect to the trade and manufactures of Scotland, they will be noticed under the respective cities and towns, of which the capital is Edinburgh.

**SCRIVAN**, a seaport of S. America, in Terra Firma Proper, 50 miles E. of Porto-Bello. Lon. 78. 49. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

**SCUTARI**, a large and populous town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, seated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana. It is well fortified, and is a bishop's see, 20 miles N. E. of Antivari, and 47 N. W. of Albanopolis. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

**SCUTARI**, a large and handsome town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a well frequented harbour, seated on the E. side of Constantinople, of which it is looked upon as a suburb, being directly opposite. It contains a very handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29. 4. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

**SCYLLA**, a rock, near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis; which, through the terror of ancient mariners, and the theme of poets, on account of its great whirlpool, is now no longer formidable. The rock is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla. "It must be owned," says Mr. Brydone, "that it does

does not altogether come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it; the reading of which (like that of Shakspeare's *Cliff*) almost makes one's head giddy. Neither is the passage so wondrous narrow and difficult as he makes it. Indeed, it is probable that the breadth of it is greatly increased since his time, by the violent impetuosity of the current; and this violence too must always have diminished, in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased. Our pilot says, there are many small rocks that show their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the water, and tend still to increase the horror of the scene. The rock is near 200 feet high. There is a kind of castle or fort on its summit; and the town of Scylla, or Sciglio, containing 3 or 400 inhabitants, stands on its S. side, and gives the title of prince to a Calabrese family.

**SEAFORD**, a borough and seaport in Sussex, whose market is disused. It is eight miles S. by E. of Lewes, and 59 S. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 19. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

**SEATON**, or **PORT SEATON**, a seaport of Haddingtonshire in Scotland. Here is a ruinous palace, in which the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious monuments of marble. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situated on the frith of Forth, nine miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

**SEBASTIAN**, ST. a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a good and well-frequented harbour. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and the harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and to the sea-side it is fortified with bastions and half-moons. The streets are long, broad, and straight, and paved with white flag-stones. The houses are handsome, the churches neat, and the environs pleasant. It carries on a great trade, and is so populous, that several families are obliged to live in the same house. At the top of the mountain is a strong citadel. Their greatest trade consists in iron and steel, which some take to be the best in Europe; they also deal in wool, which comes from Old Castile. It is 7 miles E. of Bilbao, and 50 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 43. 54. N.

**SEBASTIAN**, ST. a large and handsome city of Brazil in S. America, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and seated at the mouth of the river of that name, which forms a very extensive and commodious harbour, and is defended by numerous forts. The city is large, well-built, and populous, but ill-situated for the health of the inhabitants; standing upon low ground, which was formerly swampy, and surrounded by hills of vast height, which entirely exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is, of course, suffocatingly hot, and unhealthy, in the summer. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the S. side of a spacious square is the palace of the viceroy. St. Sebastian is a bishop's see. Lon. 43. 11. W. lat. 22. 54. S.

**SEBENICO**, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a fort, and a castle. It belongs to the Venetians, and the Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 35 miles N. of Spalatto, and 25 S. E. of Zara. Lon. 16. 46. E. lat. 44. 17. N.

**SEBURG**, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, 12 miles E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. E. of Condé. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

**SECHY**, or **SECKING**, a town in Norfolk, with a well-frequented market on Tuesday, and once a fortnight for the sale of fat bullocks. It is seated on a small navigable river, four miles S. of King's Lynn, and 93 N. E. of London.

**SECKAW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Stiria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gayle, nine miles N. of Judenburg, and 90 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 27. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

**SECKINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the forest towns. There is nothing remarkable in it but a large square. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles S. E. of Rhinefeldt, and 27 W. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

**SECKINGTON**, a village in Warrickshire, near Tamworth, famous for a battle fought in 757, between Cuthbert, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelwald, king of the Mercians. On the N. side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

**SEDRAN**, a strong town of France, in the

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**SEDAN**, Fr. a large and handsome city in S. America, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and seated on the river of that name. It is a very extensive and commodious harbour, and is defended by numerous forts. The city is large, well-populous, but ill-situated for the health of the inhabitants, standing on a low ground, which was formerly surrounded by hills of vast extent, which entirely exclude the benefit of the sea and land breezes, so that the air is suffocatingly hot, and in the summer. The different parts of the town, particularly the lower part, are set apart for particular trades. A large and spacious square is the residence of the viceroy. St. Sebastian is a bishopric. Lon. 43. 11. W. lat. 22. 34. S.

**SECO**, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a fort, and a castle, belongs to the Venetians, and has often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the Chera, in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 15. 46. E. lat. 44. 17. N.

**SECO**, a town of France, in the department of the North, late province of Hainault, 12 miles E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. E. of Condé. Lon. 4. 50. 21. N.

**SECO**, or **SECHING**, a town in China, with a well-frequented market, and once a fortnight for the sale of bullocks. It is seated on a small river, four miles S. of King's River, 93 N. E. of London.

**SECO**, a town of Germany, in the province of Austria, and in Upper Austria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Danube, nine miles N. of Judenburg, and 3. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 27. 7. 19. N.

**SECO**, a town of Germany, in the province of Suabia, and one of the forest. There is nothing remarkable in this town. It belongs to the province of Austria, and is seated on an island, by the Rhine, six miles S. E. of Schaffhausen, and 27 W. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 47. 24. N.

**SECO**, a village in Warwickshire, famous for a battle, fought in 1057, between Cuthbert, king of Saxons, and Ethelwald, king of the Danes. On the N. side of it are the ruins of a fort, and near it is a hill, 45 feet high.

**SECO**, a strong town of France, in the

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the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. It is one of the most important keys in the kingdom; and there is a very strong castle, a well-furnished arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufactory of black cloths of a superior quality. The famous marshal Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the river Maese, 26 miles S. E. of Charlemont, and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

**SEG**, an ancient and considerable town of France, with a bishop's see, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. It is seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne. It contains nothing curious but the principal church. It is 12 miles N. of Alençon, and 102 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

**SEGEBERG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, standing on a high mountain, consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It is seated on the river Trave, 22 miles S. of Kiel, and 28 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

**SEGEDIN**, a strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle. The Imperialists took it from the Turks in 1636. It is seated at the confluence of the Teisse and Mastroch, 30 miles S. E. of Colocza. Lon. 20. 35. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

**SEGESTAN**, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Korasan and Balch, on the E. by Candahar and Sablestan, on the S. by Makran, on the S. W. by Kerman, and on the W. by Corhestan and a small part of Faristan.

**SEGESWAR**, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 miles N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

**SEGNA**, or **SEGN**, a strong town of Croatia, with a fort, a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the coast of the gulf of Venice, 100 miles N. W. of Spalato. Lon. 15. 21. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

**SEGN**, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Palestrina, and 12 E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

**SEGORA**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, between two mountains, in a soil very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine

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marble. It was taken from the Moors in 1445, and the Romans thought it worth their while to carry some of their marble to Rome. It is near the river Morvedro, 27 miles N. W. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 39. 43. N.

**SEGOVIA**, an ancient large, rich, populous, and handsome city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a castle, called Alençar. It is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool so much esteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is, very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of the Virgin in massy silver. The Alcázar is seated in the highest part of the town, is covered with lead, and has 16 rooms very richly adorned with tapestry, a great deal of gilding, and very fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently fitted, and embellished with very fine paintings. The most remarkable structure is the Mint, seated in a valley, surrounded by a river, on which are mills, employed in coining, and by which every thing is done in an instant. The aqueduct is a work of the Romans, and serves to bring water into the town: it is 3000 paces in length and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, one placed above the other. It is seated on a mountain between two hills, near the river Arayadda, 45 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

**SEGOVIA**, a town of Asia, in the island of Manila, and one of the largest of the Philippines, seated at the N. end of the island, 240 miles N. of Manila. Lon. 120. 59. E. lat. 18. 36. N.

**SEGOVIA**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela, seated on a river, near a very high mountain, where there are mines of gold, 15 miles from Tuqueyo. Lon. 65. 30. W. lat. 8. 20. N.

**SEGOVIA**, New, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatemala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84. 30. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

**SEGURA**, a river of Spain, which rises in the Alps, and runs S. W. through Catalonia, passing by Puy-Cerdà, Urgel, Balaguer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

**SEGURA**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle standing on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, eight miles

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miles S. E. of Calat-Franco, and 30 N. W. of Alcantara.

**SEGURA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles N. E. of Baeza. Lon. 2. 39. W. lat. 37. 56. N.

**SEGURA**, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Andalusia, crosses Murcia, and part of Valencia, and then falls into the sea at Guadamar.

**SEIKS, THE**, a powerful nation of Hindoostan Proper, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W. part of Delhi. This tract extends about 400 miles from N. W. to S. E. and is from 150 to 200 broad, in general, although, in the part between Attock and Behker (that is, along the Indus) the extent cannot be less than 320. Their capital is Lahore. We know but little concerning the state of their government and politics; but the former is represented as being mild. In their mode of making war, they are unquestionably savage and cruel. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring at least 100,000 into the field. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, are perfectly tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes; although those from among the Mahometans are the least esteemed. The Seiks are now become one of the most powerful states in Hindoostan.

**SEINE**, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel at Havre de Grace.

**SEINE AND MARNE**, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the episcopal town.

**SEINE AND OISE**, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles, recently erected into a bishopric, is the capital.

**SEINE, LOWER**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

**SEINSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles N. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

**SEIR, OF HON**, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, which formerly bounded

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Judea on the S. and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E. of Cairo in Egypt.

**SELBURY HILL**, in Wiltshire, near the village of Kennet, and half a mile from Aubury, in the road from Marlborough to Bath, is an artificial high round hill, but for what purpose is unknown, and is the largest and most uniform barrow in this county, if not in all England.

**SELBY**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the river Ouse, on which small vessels pass to York, and is a place of some trade, 12 miles S. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 53. 47. N.

**SELESHIA**, anciently **SELEUCIA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Carmania, 10 miles from the sea-coast, and 58 W. of Teraffo.

**SELEUCIA ILBER**, an ancient episcopal town of Asia, in Syria, seated on the sea-coast, eight miles N. of Antioch.

**SELINSTADT, or SELINGUNSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Gernspetz and Maine, 14 miles E. of Frankfurt, and 27 E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

**SELIVREA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the sea of Marmora, with an archbishop's see. It was a large place, but is now much decayed. It is 35 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 12. E. lat. 41. 4. N.

**SELKIRK**, a borough of Selkirkshire, in Scotland. Its chief manufacture is that of boots and shoes. It is seated on the river Ettrick, 30 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 55. 26. N.

**SELKIRKSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edinburghshire, on the E. by Roxburghshire, on the S. by Dumfriesshire, and on the W. by Peeblesshire. It extends from N. to S. about 20 miles, and about 10 from E. to W. where broadest. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

**SELLES**, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois, with a castle, seated on the river Cher, over which is a handsome bridge, 12 miles S. E. of Blois, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

**SELTZ**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 12. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

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the S. and separated it from it is now called Sardeny, and E. of Cairo in Egypt.  
**SEY HILL**, in Wiltshire, near of Kennet, and half a mile N. in the road from Marlborough Bath, is an artificial high, but for what purpose is undetermined; it is the largest and most uniform in this county, if not in all

a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is on the river Ouse, on which the great road from London to York passes to York, and is a place of 12 miles S. of York, and 182 of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat.

**SELEUCIA**, anciently **SELEUCIA**, a town in Asia, in Carmania, from the seacoast, and 58 W. of

**SELEUCIA ILBER**, an ancient episcopate of Asia, in Syria, seated on the right bank of the Tigris, eight miles N. of Antioch.

**SELINGUNSTADT**, or **SELINGUNSTADT**, of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, formerly imperial. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Gera and Elbe, 14 miles E. of Frankfurt. Lon. 8. 33. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

**SELEUCIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the sea of Marmora, with an archbishop's see. It is a large place, but is now much decayed. It is 35 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 12. E. lat. 41. 4. N.

**SELEUCIA**, a borough of Selkirkshire, Scotland. Its chief manufacture is boots and shoes. It is seated on the river Ettrick, 30 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 55. 26. N.

**SELEUCIA**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edinburghshire, on the E. by Roxburghshire, on the S. by Dumfriesshire, and on the W. by Selkirkshire. It extends from N. to S. 20 miles, and about 10 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and

**SELEUCIA**, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois, with a castle, seated on the river Cher, over which is a handsome bridge, 12 miles S. E. of Blois, and 105 of Paris. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

**SELEUCIA**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, 270 of Paris. Lon. 8. 17. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

**SEMENDRIA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Servia, with a good citadel. It was taken by the Turks in 1690, and is seated on the Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

**SEMIGALLIA**, the eastern part of the duchy of Courland, separated by the river Mafza, from Courland Proper. Mittau is the capital.

**SEMINARI**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 22 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

**SEMLIN**, a town of Slavonia, on the W. side of the Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, 70 miles S. E. of Eszack. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

**SEMPACH**, a beautiful lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern. It is three miles long and one broad. The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are prettily checkered with wood.

**SEMPACH**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated on a lake of the same name, seven miles N. W. of the town of Lucern. This town is celebrated for the great battle which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain. The anniversary of this battle, which happened on the 9th of July 1386, is still commemorated, with great solemnity, both at Sempach and Lucern. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

**SEMPUR**, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a magnificent church, a castle, and a good manufactory of cloth. It is seated on the river Armançon, over which are two handsome bridges, 37 miles N. of Autun, and 135 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

**SEMUR-EN-BRIENNOIS**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 40 miles N. W. of Lyons, and 175 from Paris. Lon. 4. 21. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

**SENEF**, a town of Austrian Brabant, four miles S. of Nivelles, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

**SENEGAL**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1600 miles, undergoing great hardships, infor-

much that only five returned back alive. Their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very considerable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compass. It is populous and full of trees, but the soil sandy and barren, for which reason they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory, in an island at the mouth of this river, and were entire masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763; but by the treaty of peace, in 1783, it was restored to France.

**SENEZ**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps and late province of Provence, seated in a rough barren country, 45 miles N. W. of Nice, and 46 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

**SENLIS**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, lately a bishop's see. The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest, 20 miles N. W. of Meaux, and 27 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

**SENNAR**, a large town of Africa, in Nubia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is five miles in circumference, and very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat-roofed, and very ill-built; but the suburbs contain only cottages, covered with reeds. The king's palace is surrounded by high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are so insupportable, that a man can hardly breathe in the daytime till the end of April, when the rainy season begins and continues three months, at which time the air is extremely unwholesome. Their commodities are elephants' teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold-dust. There is a market every day in the week, in the middle of the town, where they sell all sorts of provisions and goods. They have also a market near the king's palace, where slaves are sold: the females sit on one side, and the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their religion is Mahometanism. They are an ignorant superstitious, and yet a cunning sort of people. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers.

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Their legs are naked, and they have only a single sole fastened to their feet with strings. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. The merchandise required at Sennar are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eyelids and eyebrows. A few merchants here travel to Suvaquem on the Red Sea, whence they go to Arabia Felix with their commodities, and bring thence of the East Indies back. It is seated on an eminence near the river Nile. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 15. 4. N.

**SENS**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, with a bishop's see. The metropolitan church is a handsome Gothic structure. The dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Lewis XVI. were interred in this church; and here was lately their monument, a masterpiece of Coustou's, crowned by two urns united, expressive of the unalterable affection of this virtuous pair. It was the last request of the unfortunate monarch, their son, to the National Convention of France, that his remains might be interred with theirs; a request, however, which they could find it possible to refuse. Sens is very neat, on account of the number of brooks that run through the streets. It is seated in a fertile country, at the confluence of the Yonne with the Yonne, 25 miles N. of Auxerre, and 60 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

**SÉPULVEDA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on an eminence, near the river Duraton.

**SERAMPPOUR**, a neat town of Hindoostan Proper, in the soubah of Bengal; seated on the river Hoogly, a small distance above Calcutta. It is a Danish settlement, and carries on a considerable trade.

**SERAVALLE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 24 miles N. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

**SERCELLI**, a seaport of Africa, in the Kingdom of Algiers, seated a little to the W. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

**SERCIATO**, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carpiagna, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

**SERENGETIHO-REY**, a seaport town of S. America, in Brazil, capital of a government of the same name, 120 miles N. E. of St. Salvador. Lon. 39. 15. W. lat. 31. 35. N.

**SERFO**, or **SERFANTE**, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles N. W. of Naxia, and 75 from the eastern coast of the Morea, to the S. E. of the gulf of Engia, eight miles in length, and five in breadth. It is full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and leadstone. The inhabitants are extremely indolent, as well as their ancestors. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholas, which is a poor place. Lon. 23. 10. E. lat. 37. 19. N.

**SERINGAPATAM**, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of the kingdom of Mysore. It is situated in an island of the river Cauvery. This island is a beautiful spot, containing elegant buildings, squares, groves, and gardens. The mausoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the most magnificent objects in the place; it is situated on the S. angle of the island, near an elegant palace of Tippee Sultan's, and is surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. This island is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which, Lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled Tippee to sign a treaty, by which he sacrificed one half of his dominions, and a vast sum of money, to the E. India Company, and their allies the Maharrats and the Nizam of the Deccan. Seringapatam is 190 miles E. by S. of Madras. Lon. 76. 46. E. lat. 12. 31. N.

**SERONGE**. See **SIRONG**.  
**SERPA**, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a rugged eminence, where there is a good castle, three miles from the river Guadiana, and 83 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

**SERRES**, a large town of Turkey in Europe, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Calicot. Lon. 32. 40. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

**SERRES**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, 15 miles S. W. of Gap.

**SERWIA**, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Sava, which separate it from Hungary, on the E. by Bulgaria; on the W. by Bosnia, and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia. It is about 100 miles in length from E. to W., 55 in breadth from N. to S. and divided into four sangaccates, two of which were ceded to the Austrians in 1718, who united them into one. This continued till 1739, when the Turks were victorious, and they were abandoned to them, by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

**SERVULO**,

## SER

OF SERPANTE, an island of  
elago, 50 miles N. W. of Naxos,  
in the eastern coast of the Mo-  
S. E. of the gulf of Egea,  
in length, and five in breadth.  
mountains and rocks, in which  
of iron and leadstone. The in-  
are extremely indolent, as well  
cafors. They are all Greeks,  
one town, called St. Nicholo,  
poor place. Lon. 23. 10. E. lat.

NOAPATAM, a city of the pe-  
Hindoostan, capital of the king-  
yore. It is situated in an island  
ver Cauvery. This island is a  
spot, containing elegant build-  
res, groves, and gardens. The  
n of Hyder Ali is one of the most  
nt objects in the place: it is fi-  
the S. angle of the island, near  
t palace of Tippoo Sultan's, and  
nded by a grove of beautiful cy-  
es. This island is strongly for-  
withstanding which, lord Corn-  
1792, here compelled Tippoo to  
eaty, by which he sacrificed one  
is dominions, and a vast sum of  
to the E. India Company, and  
to the Maharrattas and the Nizam  
eccan. Seringapatam is 190 miles  
of Madras. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat.

NGE. See SIRONO.  
A, a strong town of Portugal, in  
seated on a rugged eminence,  
here is a good castle, three miles  
e river Guadiana, and 83 S. E.  
Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 37.

25, a large town of Turkey in  
with an archbishop's see. It is  
n the river Calicut. Lon. 22. 40.  
0. 54. N.

23, a town of France, in the de-  
t of Upper Alps and late province  
hinny, 15 miles S. W. of Gap.

34, a province of Turkey in Eu-  
ounded on the N. by the rivers  
and Sava, which separate it from  
y, on the E. by Bulgaria; on the  
Bohnia, and on the S. by Albania  
edopia. It is about 200 miles in  
from E. to W., 95 in breadth from  
and divided into four sangiacates,  
which were ceded to the Austrians  
who united them into one. This  
d till 1730, when the Turks were  
up, and they were abandoned to  
y, the treaty of Belgrade. The  
them are Belgrade, Semendriah,  
and Cratowo. Belgrade is the ca-

SERVULO,

## SET

SERVULO, a castle, seated upon a high  
mountain, about four miles from Triest.  
Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern,  
in which the sparry exudations have form-  
ed variety of figures of blue and white co-  
lours.

SESSA, an ancient town of the king-  
dom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It  
was formerly very considerable, and is 20  
miles N. E. of Capua, and 30. N. of Na-  
ples. Lon. 12. 19. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

SESTI-DI PINENTE, a town in the  
territory of Genoa, five miles W. of Ge-  
noa. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 44. 14. N.

SESTO, a town of Italy, in the Mila-  
nese, to the W. of the river Tesin, seated  
at the place where it proceeds from the  
Lago Maggiore.

SESTO, a strong castle of Turkey in  
Europe, in Romania, seated on the Strait  
of the Dardanelles, 16 miles S. W. of  
Gallipoli. Lon. 26. 54. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

SESTI-DI-LEVANTE, an ancient  
town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa.  
It is the residence of the bishop of Brug-  
nana, and lies 30 miles W. of Genoa. Lon.  
9. 28. E. lat. 44. 23. N.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont, seated  
on the river Po, eight miles N. of Turin.  
Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

SETIMES. See ATHENS.

\* SETLEGE, a river of Hindoostan  
Proper, the most easterly of the five east-  
ern branches of the Indus. About mid-  
way between its source and the Indus, it  
receives the Beyali, and joins the Indus a  
great way to the S. of Moulran.

SETTLE, a town in the W. riding of  
Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday.  
It is seated on the river Ribble, over  
which is a stone bridge, 28 miles E. by N.  
of Lancaster, and 229 N. N. W. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 54. 6. N.

SETUAN, a province of Asia, in China,  
bounded on the N. by Chanfi, on the E.  
by Kogi-reheou, and Yun-nan, and on the  
W. by Thibet. It is divided into 10  
districts, which comprehend 10 cities of  
the first rank, and 89 of the second and  
third, beside a great number of partrifons  
and forts. It is watered by the great ri-  
ver Yang-tse-Kiang, and is vastly rich,  
not only on account of the great quantity  
of silk it produces, but its mines of drop-  
ping, and lead, as well as its amber, sugar-  
canes, and lapis-lazuli. It likewise abounds  
in musk, pretty small swift horses, stags,  
fallow deer, partridges, parrots, and a sort  
of tame fowl with golden heads of feathers.  
As this province is far from the sea, they  
have no fish, but what they make from  
brant-pipe, which they dig in the moun-  
tains.

## SEV

\* SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands  
to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying  
in lon. 18. 45. E. lat. 80. 31. N. Among  
these islands captain Phipps (afterward  
lord Mulgrave) with his majesty's ships  
the Racehorse and Carcass were surround-  
ed by the ice, from the 31st of July to the  
10th of August 1773, when a brisk wind  
at N. N. E. accomplished their deliverance,  
and saved them from the dreadful pro-  
spect of perishing by the polar winter cold.

SEVENOAKS, a town of Kent, with a  
market on Saturday. It obtained its  
name from seven large oaks which were  
near it when it was first built. Here is  
an hospital for the maintenance of aged  
people, with a free school, first erected by  
sir William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of  
London in 1413, who is said to have been  
a founding, charitably educated by a per-  
son of this town. Queen Elizabeth hav-  
ing augmented the revenues of the school,  
it was called Queen Elizabeth's School;  
and the whole was rebuilt of stone in  
1727. Near this town is Knole, an an-  
cient archiepiscopal palace of the see of Can-  
terbury, which archbishop Cranmer ex-  
changed with the crown for other lands,  
and queen Elizabeth gave to Thomas lord  
Buckhurst, afterward earl of Dorset, from  
whom it descended to the present duke of  
Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade  
defeated the royal army near this town.  
Sevenoaks is six miles N. W. of Tunbridge,  
and 23 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0.  
15. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

SEVER, ST. a town of France, in the  
department of Landes and late province of  
Marfan, seated on the river Adour, 20  
miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. by E. of  
Bordeaux. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 43.  
45. N.

SEVERINA, ST. a town of the king-  
dom of Naples, with an archbishop's see. It  
is very well fortified, and seated on a craggy  
rock, on the river Neeto, eight miles from  
the sea, and 45 S. E. of Rossano. Lon.  
17. 14. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

SEVERINO, a town of Italy, in the ter-  
ritory of the Church and marquise of  
Ancona, with a bishop's see. It has fine  
vineyards, and is seated between two hills,  
on the river Petenza, six miles N. W. of  
Tolentino. Lon. 13. 6. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

SEVERTON, ST. a town of the kingdom  
of Naples, seated on the river Sarnon.

SEVERN, a river of England, which  
rises in the huge mountain of Plynlimmon,  
which is situated partly in Montgomery-  
shire and partly in Cardiganshire, in N.  
and S. Wales. Flowing first across the  
S. side of Montgomeryshire, and then turn-  
ing northward, it enters Shropshire from  
the

the E. above the Brythen Hills, just at its confluence with the Vyrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this county, and entering Worcestershire, runs through its whole length. In its course, it waters Welthpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Worcester, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames by a canal. See THAMES.

\* SEVERN, THE VALE OF, a spacious and extensive vale in Gloucestershire, which borders both sides of the river of the same name, and whose fertile pastures furnish the Kingdom with that cheese for which the county is so justly famous. In this Vale, the air is so mild, even in winter, that it seems to enjoy a different climate from that of the Cotswold Hills. See EVESHAM, THE VALE OF.

\* SEVERN, a short inconsiderable river of N. America, in the state of Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters by a broad mouth into Chesapeake Bay.

\* SEVERNDROOG, an island of Hindoostan Proper, 60 miles S. of Bombay, on which was a fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, which was taken by commodore James, in 1756. See SHOOTER'S HILL.

SEVERO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 75 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

SEVERUS' WALL, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, four miles N. E. of Linlithgow, and ran W. across the country to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

SEVILLE, an ancient, rich, and handsome city, capital of Andalusia, and one of the most considerable in Spain. It is seated near the river Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it has not so many inhabitants. It is of a round form, and its fortifications consist of strong walls, flanked by high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, six miles in length. The cathedral is the largest in Spain: the steeple is of very curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents, that of St. Francis is the most curious, adorned with a very handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. It contains 160 monks, beside 140 lay brethren. The university

of Seville consists of many colleges; the professors enjoying rich pensions. Near the cathedral is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and three stories high. The suburb stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb the house of the Inquisition is placed; and there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-house is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed. The pleasant situation of Seville, near the sea, renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houses here, where they are obliged to register themselves and their merchandises. Their ships, indeed, stop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their lading is carried thence to Seville; and there all the gold and silver is coined, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W. of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. The Spaniards commonly say, *Quen no ha visto Sevilla, no ha visto maravilla*; He who has not seen Seville, has not seen a wonder. It is 45 miles from the sea, 112 W. of Granada, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 37. 32. N.

\* SEVRES, THE TWO, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers, one of which flows W. by St. Maixent and Niort, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Rhé, and the other takes a N. W. direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. The episcopal town of this department is St. Maixent, recently created such.

\* SEWALICK, MOUNT, a chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N. of the province of Delhi, in Hindoostan Proper. At Hurdwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

SEYSSSEL, a handsome town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It is divided by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable, into

## SEY

consists of many colleges; the enjoying rich pensions. Near is the royal palace, called which was partly built after the the Moors, and partly in the by king Pedro it is a mile in flanked by large square towers, tones, taken from the ancient Hercules. The exchange is a ding of the Tuscan order, 100 feet in length, and three The suburb stands on the of the river, over which is a of boats. In this suburb the Inquisition is placed; and public walks, where most of the go to take the air. The town- formed with a great number of there is a large square before fine fountain in the middle. 120 hospitals richly endowed. Situation of Seville, near the is it one of the most commercial Spain. The E. and W. India have their houses here, where obliged to register themselves and thandise. Their ships, indeed, the harbour of Cadiz, but their carried thence to Seville; and the gold and silver is coined, above 600 men employed in The country about it is ex- fertile in corn, wine, &c. and abundance of oil; for to the W. er is a grove of olive-trees, 30 length. The Spaniards common- *no ha visto Sevilla, no ha Sevilla*; He who has not seen has not seen a wonder. It is 45 in the sea, 112 W. of Granada, S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. lat. 37. 32. N.

RES, THE TWO, a department including part of the late pro- Poitou. It is so named from two ne. of which flows W. by St. and Niort, into the bay of Bis- posite the isle of Rhé, and the es a N. W. direction, passes by and enters the river Loire, oppo- es: The episcopal town of this ent is St. Maixent, recently created

VALICK, MOUNT, a chain of s that borders on the level coun- the N. of the province of Delhi, in an Proper. At Hurdwar, the forces its way through this ridge plains of Hindoostan.

SEL, a handsome town of France, department of Ain and late province. It is divided by the Rhone, here begins to be navigable, into

## SHE

two parts; of which the eastern, beyond the Rhone, was ceded to the king of Sar- dinia, by the treaty of Turin, in 1760. It is 14 miles N. E. of Belley. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

SEZANNE, a town of France, in the de- partment of Marne and late province of Champagne, seated on a little river, 17 miles N. W. of Troyes, and 65 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

SHATTSBURY, a borough of Dorset- shire, with a considerable market for corn and cattle on Saturday. It is seated on a high hill, where the water is so scarce, that the poor get a living, by fetching it from a great distance, in pails, or on horses. It enjoys, however, a serene, wholesome air, and has a very fine pros- pect. It had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to three. It is 25 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 102 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, running from N. to S. and divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught: it then turns S. W. passes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SHAP, a village in Westmorland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119; but it is of no other note, ex- cept for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at eight, ten, and twelve yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them: it undoubtedly was a place of Druidical worship. The abbey stood about a mile W. from the church, of which lit- tle exists, except the tower at the W. end of the destroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge. It is 273 miles N. W. of London.

\* SHAPPINSHA, one of the Orkney Islands, lying N. E. of Mainland.

\* SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet of the pa- rish of Mortlake in Surrey, seated on an eminence, near the Thames, between Rich- mond and Richmond.

\* SHEEN, WEST, the name of a ham- let of the parish of Richmond in Surrey, which once stood a quarter of a mile to the N. W. of the old palace of Richmond. Here Henry V. founded a convent of Carthusians, within the walls of which Perkin Warbeck fought an asylum. An ancient gateway, the last remains of this priory, was taken down in 1770; and the whole hamlet, consisting of 18 houses, was at the same time demolished, and the site

## SHE

of it made into a lawn, and added to the king's inclosures.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devonshire, whole market is difused. It is 12 miles S. of Bideford, and 205 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 11. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the northern point of the isle of Sheppey, at the principal mouth of the river Med- way. It was built by king Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The build- ings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a pretty little neat town, and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel. It is reckoned one of the most unhealthy spots in the kingdom. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

SHEFFIELD, a populous town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Don, and has been long celebrated for its various hardware manufactories, which consist particularly of cutlery wares, plated goods, and buttons. By the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for ex- portation. Its neighbourhood abounds with coal. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is 34 miles N. of Derby, and 161 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

SHEFFORD, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated between two rivulets, which unite their streams below the town, and fall into the Ouse. It is eight miles S. E. of Bedford, and 41 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

SHEFNAL, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Friday. It is nine miles N. E. of Bridgenorth, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

SHEILDS, S. and N. two seaport towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland; remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the river Tyne, 10 miles E. of Newcastle. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

\* SHELBURNE, a flourishing new town of N. America, in the British province of New Brunswick. It is situated at Port Roseway, and extends two miles on the water side, and one mile back, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and se- cure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, containing about 1200 free blacks,

blacks, that served on the royal side during the late war. Lon. 65. 0. W. lat. 43. 48. N.

**SHEPHERD ISLES**, a cluster of islands in the South Sea, to the southward of Malicollo. Lon. 168. 47. E. lat. 16. 58. S.

**SHEPPEY**, an island of Kent, in the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main land by a branch of the Medway, called the East Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous flocks of sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerness.

\* **SHEPPERTON**, a village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames, and much resorted to by the lovers of angling. Near it, part of a Roman camp is still visible. It is 20 miles W. S. W. of London.

**SHEPTON MALLEY**, a large town of Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated under Mendip Hills, and has a considerable manufactory of second cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 114 W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

**SHERBORN**, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Thursday and Saturday. It is very pleasantly seated and watered, and is a large well-inhabited place. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which is a handsome structure, said to be the best in the county. It has also a free-school, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is 40 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 50. 54. N.

**SHERBORN**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is a well-inhabited place, has a famous free-school, and is seated on a river which soon falls into the Ouse. It is 14 miles S. W. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 53. 49. N.

\* **SHERBORNE**, the only town in the island of Nantucket, in N. America, on the coast of Massachusetts Bay.

**SHERBOROUGH**, a fort of Africa, in Guinea, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river. It belongs to the English, and is 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11. 0. W. lat. 6. 0. N.

\* **SHERIFF-MUIR**, a heath of Perthshire in Scotland, between the Ochils and the Grampian Mountains, famous for a bloody but un decisive battle, fought here, in 1715, between the royal army and the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

**SHERTLEND**, the general name of about 40 islands, which lie about 100 mile N. E. of Caithnesshire in Scotland, be-

tween 59. 36. and 61. 11. N. lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, and Fula or Thule. The description we have given of the largest, or MAINLAND, will enable the reader to form an idea of the others; and as the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c. are much the same as in the ORKNEYS, we must refer to that article for them; adding, however, some curious particulars of the Aurora Boreales, or *Merry Dancers*, as they are called in these islands. These are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight, near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow, sometimes continuing in that state, for several hours, without any apparent motion; after which they break out into streams of stronger light, spreading into columns, and altering slowly into ten thousand different shapes, varying their colours from all the tints of yellow to the most obscure russet. They often cover the whole hemisphere, and then make the most brilliant appearance. Their motions, at these times, are amazingly quick; and they astonish the spectator with the rapid change of their form. They break out in places where none were seen before, skimming briskly along the heavens; are suddenly extinguished, and leave behind a uniform dusky tract. This again is brilliantly illuminated in the same manner, and as suddenly left a dull blank. In certain nights, they assume the appearance of vast columns; on one side of the deepest yellow, on the other declining away till it becomes undistinguished from the sky. They have generally a strong tremulous motion from end to end, which continues till the whole vanishes. In a word, we, who only see the extremities of these northern phenomena, have but a faint idea of their splendour and their motions. According to the state of the atmosphere, they differ in colours. They often assume a colour of blood, and make a very dreadful appearance. The rattle they become prophetic, and terrify the gazing spectators with the dread of war, pestilence, and famine. Sherland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

\* **SHER**, Loch, a great lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire. It is about 81 miles in circuit. From this lake issues a rapid stream which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

**SHERIFF**, an ancient town in Worestershire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated

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and 61. 11. N. lat. The principal are Mainland, Yell, or Thule. The description given of the largest, or will enable the reader to of the others; and as the climate, inhabitants, &c. same as in the ORKNEYS, to that article for them; every some curious particulars Boreales, or *Merry Dancers*, called in these islands. These attendant attendants of clear even-rose great reliefs amid the long winter nights. They appear at twilight, near the a dun colour, approaching to sometimes continuing in that state, hours, without any apparent er which they break out into stronger light, spreading into and altering slowly into ten ferent shapes, varying their in all the tints of yellow to the e rustlet. They often cover hemisphere, and then make the appearance. Their motions, eg, are amazingly quick; and the spectator with the rapid their form. They break out in none were seen before, skim-ly along the heavens; are sud-ignified, and leave behind a sky track. This again is brili-nated in the same manner, only left a dull blank. In cer- they assume the appearance of s; on one side of the deepest the other declining away till it is distinguished from the sky. generally a strong tremulous end to end, which continues le vanishes. In a word, we see the extremities of these phenomena, have but a faint splendour and their motions, to the state of the atmosphere, colours. They often assume of bloody, and make a very appearance. The rattle faces phetic, and terrific the gazing with the dread of war, pestil-amine. Shetland, with Ork- one of the counties of Scot- land situated on the N. of the Loch, a great lake in the f. of Sutherlandshire, is about circuit. From this lake issues a river, which flows into the frith of the Firth of Clyde, and is an ancient town in Worcester- shire, high surrounded by Warwick- a market on Saturday. It is seated

seated on the river Stour, 14 miles W. of Banbury, and 83 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 51. 5. N. SHITTERTON, a village in Dorsetshire, in the parish of Bere Regis, about a mile from which is a Roman encampment, with an area of about seven acres. Its form is a long square, with two ramparts and ditches. The length from E. to W. is 18 paces, and the breadth 150. A little to the E. of it was a barrow, which contained bones and Roman coins.

\* SHOALS, ISLES-OF, in N. America, on the coast of New Hampshire. They lie very conveniently for the cod-fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage; but the inhabitants are now few and poor.

\* SHOBURY, N. and S. two villages in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, and opposite the buoy of the Nore. Hence a point of land, called Shobury Ness, projects into the sea.

SHOGGIE, a town of Asia, in Syria, seated on the river Asi, anciently called Oromes, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches. It is a large, disagreeable place, but there is a good caravansary, where every traveller is supplied with a competent portion of bread, broth, and meat. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Antioch, and 45 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

\* SHOOTER'S HILL, a village of Kent, situated on a hill so called, eight miles E. S. E. of London. From this hill is a fine view of London, and into Essex, Surrey, and even part of Sussex. The Thames also makes a magnificent appearance from it. On a part of this hill, in the parish of Eltham, is a lofty tower, erected by lady James, to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort in the East Indies, by her husband commodore James. It is called Severndroog Castle, is of a triangular form, and is seen at a great distance. See SEVERNDROOG.

\* SHOREHAM, a borough of Sussex, whose market is discontinued. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, but it has no safe harbour. It is 16 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 56 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 50. 54. N.

SHREWSBURY, a large borough of Shropshire, and the capital of that county, with three markets on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is beautifully seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, and

is a respectable ancient town, inhabited by many families of gentry. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh wels, which are bought up in the country, and dressed here, whence they are sent for exportation principally to America and Flanders. Much of the Welsh flannel is also bought at Welshpool by the drapers of this place, which is, indeed, the common mart for all sorts of Welsh commodities. It is also famous for its excellent brawn, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. In 1283, Edward I. held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a bar. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Near this town, in 1403, was fought the bloody battle between Henry IV. and the malecontents under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 36 miles W. of Lichfield, 20 N. W. of Bridgenorth, and 160 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 52. 43. N.

\* SHREWSBURY, a town of N. America, in the state of New Jersey, and the largest and most populous in the county of Monmouth. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, and is 35 miles S. W. by S. of New York.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Cheshire, and a detached part of Flintshire; on the E. by Staffordshire; on the S. E. by Worcestershire; on the S. by Herefordshire; on the S. W. by Radnorshire in Wales; and on the W. by the Welsh counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It extends about 50 miles in length from N. to S. It is partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford; contains 14 hundreds, 16 market-towns, and 170 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the northern and eastern parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the southern and western, being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. There are mines of lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, and inexhaustible coal pits. Over most of the coal lies a stratum of a blackish, hard, porous substance, containing great quantities of bitumen, which being ground to powder in horse-mills, and boiled in coppers of water, a bituminous matter swims on the surface, which by evaporation, is brought to the consistency of pitch; or, by the help of an oil distilled from

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from the same substance, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a sort of tar: both these substances serve particularly for caulking of ships, as well, if not better than pitch and tar, being less liable to crack. The wool of many parts of this country is remarkably fine. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tead. The capital is Shrewsbury.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. E. by that of Laos; on the E. by Cambodia; on the S. by a gulf of the same name; and on the W. by the bay of Bengal. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from those in Europe. The animals are also peculiar to those parts of the world. The French authors have extolled it as the finest and richest country in the world; and yet the inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked. The better sort indeed wear rich garments. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandise till he has the choice of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. It is a flat country, which, in the rainy season, is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. They are Pagans; but they have some ideas of integrity and benevolence; for they think that doing good both to men and beasts is the principal part of their duty. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, cloves, benjamin, and musk. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, generally take wives for the time they stay, who are not less in esteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and are whipt very severely with split rattans for the least fault. Even the ladies are not exempted from this punishment; and they are so far from being ashamed of it, that they expose their backs as they go along the streets, to show what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by so great a king. The inhabitants are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. Both sexes go bareheaded, and the men are

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of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Beside which there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents twenty feet long. Their temples and priests are very numerous: the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows, close shaved. They have schools for the education of the children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital.

SIARA, a town of S. America, in Brasil, capital of a captainship of the same name, which lies between those of Maragnan and Rio-Grande, on the N. coast. In the neighbourhood is a fort, built upon a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 39. 35. W. lat. 3. 15. S.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the E. by the Eastern Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary; on the W. by Russia; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. The S. part is a very good country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist of fine skins and furs. Tobolsk is the capital town, where the viceroy resides. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans; and Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches consist. They make use of reindeer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are sometimes displeased with, and will either beat or burn them. They all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in these parts, so ugly as in other places. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. It is through

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colour, with little beards; but are of a swarthy complexion. They have their cheeks a little red from abundance of wild animals in the country, as elephants, rhinoceroses, and tigers. Their tame cattle consists of buffaloes, and hogs, of which there are plenty about their farms. There are also large and dangerous serpents twenty feet long. Priests and monks are very numerous; the latter are distinguished from the former by an orange-coloured garment, and keep their heads, beards, and faces close shaved. They have schools of education of their children, and scarce any among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or the capital.

SIBERIA, a town of S. America, in Brazil, of a captainship of the same name, which lies between those of Maranhão and Rio-Grande, on the N. coast. Its neighbourhood is a fort, built upon a hill, near the river Siara. Lon. 4. 15. S.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian Empire. It is bounded on the E. by the Eastern Ocean; on the S. by Tartary; on the W. by Russia; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. The soil is a very good country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the climate is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal cities of Siberia consist of fine skins and furs. Tobolsk is the capital town, where the Czar resides. The inhabitants are of various sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans; and Russians. They dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild animals. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a little iron, in which all their riches consist. They make use of reindeer and instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they sometimes displease with, and then beat or burn them. They all dwell in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the south are not much more polite; but they have horses with which they go a great way, and their houses, though poor, are shifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in the parts so ugly as in other places. Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. It is

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through this vast tract of land the Russian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandise to China. The principal rivers are the Obi, Lena, Irtysh, Yenisei, and Okota. The western part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Kolyvan: all the eastern part is contained in the government of Irkutsk. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia.

SICHEM, or RICHEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Demer; and to the S. of it is a celebrated monastery. It is 18 miles E. of Mechlin. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy is called Capo del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Passero; and the third, which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples, by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit-trees than the two others. Sicily is divided into the valleys just mentioned, called Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara. It is about 165 miles long, and 112 broad. Its produce, not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruit. See NAPLES.

SIDAYE, a strong town of Asia, on the N. coast of the island of Java, with a harbour. Lon. 113. 15. E. lat. 6. 40. S.

SIDDLINGTON, a village in Gloucestershire, one mile from Cirencester, and 18 from Gloucester, on the banks of the Churn. It has a handsome chapel, an unfinished tower, and some painted glass.

SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulf of Contessa. Lon. 23. 44. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

SIDMOUTH, a seaport of Devonshire, with a small market. It is a small fishing town, and was pretty considerable, before its harbour was choked up. It is 12 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

SINGAPORE, or SAMPAN, a seaport of Asia, in Malacca. It was anciently a place of great strength, had an extensive trade,

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and is said to be the place where glass was invented. It is still a place of some note, has a good castle, and a well-frequented harbour. It is also the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 miles W. of Damascus. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 33. 13. N.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, lying between the gulf of Napoli and that of Engia. Lon. 44. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

SIDRA, a spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a castle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the house of Nassau. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Dillenburg, and 37 E. of Cologne. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

SEIGEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg. It is subject to the elector palatine, and is 15 miles from Cologne, Lon. 7. 22. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

SIENNA, a large, ancient, and celebrated city of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, and a citadel. It is about four miles in circumference, and surrounded by an old wall. The Gothic metropolitan church is much esteemed for its architecture. It is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of mosaic work. Sienna is not very populous; but the women have more freedom than in any other place in Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches, and with a magnificent hospital. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which the people may walk in all weathers. In the middle is a basin, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a seasight with small vessels. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, in a fertile soil, 35 miles S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

SIENNESE, a duchy of Italy; bounded on the N. by the Florentine; on the S. by the Mediterranean, and the duchy of Castro; on the E. by the Perugino, and Orvietano; and on the W. by the Florentine, and the Tuscan Sea. It is about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number

ber of silkworms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital town.

**SIERRA LEONE**, a large country on the W. coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of the mountains on this coast abounding with a great number of lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the S. E. to Cape Verga or Vega on the N. W. that is, between 7° and 10° N. lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin.

\* **SIERRA LEONE**, a great river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, in lon. 12. 30. W. lat. 8. 15. N. is nine miles wide. In the open and plain country, on the banks of this river, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country very supportable. The whole tract, on each side the river, is rich in rice and miller, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the express purpose of cultivating W. India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The first settlers amounted to 200 white persons, beside a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the setting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the same year, a considerable degree of sickness and mortality prevailed, occasioned chiefly by the insufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains set in. Thirty-five white persons (of whom 14 were soldiers) and many of the blacks, died of this sickness. The next year, the setting in of the rains was not productive of the same fatal effects. The colonists were in good health, were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. Beside the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promising. The native chiefs and people continued to be extremely friendly; and the company's schools were regularly attended by 300 children, among whom were some children of the natives. Should this colony

be ultimately successful, we may expect, in time, many important particulars respecting the country, which, hitherto, has been so little known to Europeans, that none of the accounts communicated by former voyagers are safely to be relied upon.

\* **SIERRA LEONE, or MOUNTAINS OF THE LIONS**, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

**SIERRA MORENA**, mountains of Andalusia, in Spain, which divide that province from Estramadura and New Castile.

**SIFANTO, or SIFANTO**, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros, to the N. E. of Milo, and to the S. W. of Serphanto. The air is so good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild-fowl, and poultry, are excellent, but more especially the grapes. It abounds with marble and granite, and is one of the most fertile and best cultivated of these islands. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating olive-trees and capers, and they have very good silk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and straw hats. Lon. 25. 15. E. lat. 37. 9. N.

**SIFFIVERNESS**, a village in Hertfordshire, in the parish of Caldicote. It had a walnut-tree, in 1627, for which Mr. Penn, the lord of the manor, was offered 50l. It covered 76 poles of ground, and the weight of the boughs on each side cleft the trunk in two. Mr. Penn had 19 loads of plank out of it; a gunstock maker in London had as much as cost 10l. carriage, and there were 30 loads more of roots and branches.

**SIGAN, or SINGAN**, the capital of the province of Shenfi, in China. Here are a great number of palaces. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Guci, in a pleasant country. Lon. 103. 15. E. lat. 34. 46. N.

**SIGETH, or ZIGAT**, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It now belongs to the house of Austria, and was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 50 miles N. W. of Eszack, and 38 W. by S. of Colocza. Lon. 28. 58. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

**SIGTUNA**,

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successful, we may expect, any important particulars re- country, which, hitherto, has known to Europeans, that none are communicated by former safely to be relied upon.

**A LEONS, or MOUNTAINS** lions, mountains of Africa, the Nigritia from Guinea, and as Abyssinia. They were the ancients the Mountains of count of their being subject to lightning.

**MORENA, mountains of A-** Spain, which divide that of Estramadura and New Caf-

**ro, or SIPHANTO,** an island archipelago, to the W. of Paros, E. of Milo, and to the S. W. of Paros. The air is so good here, of the inhabitants live to the S, and their water, fruits, wild poultry, are excellent, but especially the grapes. It abounds in marble and granite, and is one of the fertile and best cultivated of islands. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating olive-trees and they have very good silk. Made in figs, onions, wax, honey, hats. Lon. 25. 15. E. lat. 37.

**VERNESS, a village in Hert-** fordshire, in the parish of Caldicote. It is a walnut-tree, in 1627, for which the lord of the manor, was offered. It covered 76 poles of ground, the weight of the boughs on each side the trunk in two. Mr. Penn loads of plank out of it; a gun-maker in London had as much as a carriage, and there were 30 more of roots and branches.

**AN, or SINGAW,** the capital of the empire of Siam, in China. Here are a number of palaces. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the bank of a river, in a pleasant country. Lon. 102. 46. E. lat. 34. 46. N.

**ETH, or ZIGAT,** a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It now belongs to the house of Austria, and was taken from the Turks in 1669, but had been blocked up two years. It is 10 miles N. W. of Eszék, and 35 miles S. of Colozsa. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 47. 11.

**SIGTUNA,**

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**SIGTUNA,** an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Mälar, between Stockholm and Upsal.

**SIGUENZA,** a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, with a university, an archbishop's see, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. The university consists of several colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. The air is very cold in the winter; but they have a great deal of wood for firing. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Aténica, 30 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 41. W. lat. 41. 6. N.

**SILEZIA,** a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg and Poland; on the S. by Moravia and Hungary; on the E. by Poland; and on the W. by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Oder, Vistula, Neisse, Bober, Queis, Oppa, and Elbe. A long chain of mountains separates Silesia from Bohemia. There are mines of gold, and silver; but they have not been worked for many years. There are also some precious stones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The highest mountain of Silesia is called Zotenberg: it is situated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The most considerable silver mines at present are at Reittstein, in the principality of Brieg. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, &c. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and they have also some woollen manufactories, and glasshouses. They feed a great number of cattle, have large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, because they give a ducat a head for every one that is killed. They have a great many lakes, full of pikes, carps, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-seed, and turnips, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places they cultivate saffron; but their wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it mostly into vinegar. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, speaking the Polish language; in the Lower, they are almost all Protestants, and speak their mother tongue. Silesia is divided into 17 small

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duchies, and seven free states, without comprehending the county of Glaz. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

**SILISTRIA, or DORUSTRO,** a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Missovo and the Danube, 97 miles N. E. of Nicopoli, and 170 N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

**SILLEBAR,** a seaport of Asia, in the island of Sumatra, seated on the western coast, a little S. of Benccolen. Lon. 101. 0. E. lat. 4. 0. S.

\* **SILLE-LE-GUILLAUME,** a small, but commercial town of France, in the department of Sarre and late province of Maine, 29 miles N. E. of Mans.

\* **SIMBIRSK,** a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Volga.

**SIMMEREN,** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, and is seated on the river Simmeren, 26 miles W. of Mentz, and 35 E. of Trier. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

**SIMON'S ST.** See **FREDERICA.**

**SIMONTHORNA,** a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a fortified castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is seated on the river Sarwige, in a morass, eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

**SINAI,** a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, and in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans have it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out, are let down, or drawn up, in baskets. Lon. 34. 15. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

**SINGAPORE,** a promontory of Asia, at the S. end of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite to the island of Sumatra, which, with the Malacca coast, form the strait of Singapore. Lon. 104. 10. E. lat. 1. 10. N.

\* **SINDE.** See **INDUS** and **TATTA.**

**SINDY,** a province of Hindoostan Proper,

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per, bounded on the W. by Makran, a province of Persia; on the N. by the territories of the king of Candahar; on the N. E. by those of the Seiks; on the E. by a sandy desert, and on the S. E. by Cutch. It extends along the course of the river Sind, or Indus, from its mouth, to Behker, or Bhakor, on the frontiers of Moultan. Reckoned that way, it is 300 miles long; and its breadth, in its widest part, is about 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and in the general appearance of the surface, Sindy resembles Egypt; the lower part of it being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide dell; while the upper part of it is a narrow slip of country, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert, the river Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the S. W. monsoon, or at least in the months of July, August, and part of September, which is the rainy season in most other parts of India, the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except very near the sea. Indeed, very few showers fall during the whole year; and, at a time when captain Hamilton visited Tatta, no rain had fallen for three years before. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts, which bound it on the E. and on the N. W. the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by means of apertures on the tops of them, resembling the funnels of small chimnies. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest part of the current of that air (that nearest the surface, of course) is excluded; and a cooler part, because more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this also vast clouds of dust are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part of the Delta. The prince of this province is a Mahometan, tributary to the king of Candahar. He resides at Hydrabad, although Tatta is the capital. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and were reckoned, in captain Hamilton's time, to outnumber the Mahometans ten to one, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan govern-

## SIO

nors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship; and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal-ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactories of cotton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small hardy horses. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shinguh.

SINGO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the coast of the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 40. 13. N.

SINGOR, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, and on the coast of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the gulf of Patana. Lon. 101. 25. E. lat. 6. 40. N.

SINIGAGLIA, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a castle, and two harbours; seated on the seacoast, in an unwholesome air, and on the river Nigola, 17 miles from Pesaro, and 34 E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

SINOPE, a decayed seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, surrounded by walls, with double ramparts; but the castle is very much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. It is the birthplace of Diogenes the cynic philosopher, and is seated on an isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 55. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Cragow, belonging to the elector palatine. It is seated in a morass, 12 miles S. E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

SION, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Vallais. It is situated near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, that rise immediately from the plain. The highest, called Tourbillon, supports the old ruinous and deserted episcopal palace. On the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons.

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not permitted to erect any places of worship; and this vast numbers of them into S. The inland parts of Sintpetre, sal-ammoniac, borax, lazuli, and raw silk. They manufacture of cotton and silk; and they make fine candles with ivory, and finely lacquer also export great quantities, clarified and wrapt up in the hides of cattle. The troops of ivory, on both their sides, and when they die, they bury them. They have large excellent mutton, and small deer. Their wild game are deer, foxes, and foxes, which they call dogs, leopards, and a small fish called a shahguth.

SIO, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the coast of the gulf of Patana. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 40.

SIO, a town of Asia, in the kingdom, and on the coast of Macedonia at the mouth of a small river of Patana. Lon. 101. 6. 40. N.

SILIA, a handsome and strong city, in the marquisate of Ancona, with two harbours; fertile, and an unwholesome air, on the river Nicola, 17 miles from the city of Urbino. Lon. 13. 43. 45. N.

SILIA, a decayed seaport of Turkey, in Naxos, surrounded by walls, and ramparts; but the castle is neglected. The inhabitants, who will not admit any Jews, are obliged to live in the city. It is the birthplace of Diogenes, the philosopher, and is seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Patana. Lon. 33. 55. E. lat. 41.

SILIA, a town of Germany, in the province of Suabia, and in Cracow, was the seat of the elector palatine. It is in a morass, 12 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49.

SILIA, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Vallais. It is situated near the foot of three insulated mountains that rise immediately from the city. The highest, called Tourbillon, is the old ruinous and deserted episcopal seat. On the second, denominated the remains of the old cathedral, are a few houses belonging to the canons.

canons. On Mayoria, the third rock, stands the present episcopal palace, an edifice of stone, built in 1547; the apartments furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, who inhabited this part of the country in the time of Julius Caesar; and some Roman inscriptions still remain to attest its antiquity. Its bishop is a prince of the empire. It is 50 miles E. of Geneva. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 46. 6. N. See VALLAIS.

SION, a famous mountain of Asia, in Judea. It joins to the S. side of Jerusalem.

SION, a town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Sangado, seated near a large river. Lon. 126. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

SIOUT, a town of Africa, one of the largest and most populous in Egypt. It has several mosques, and is the see of a Coptic bishop. Here are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It is surrounded by delightful gardens, and fine palm trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those that go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the river Nile, and 185 S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 24. E. lat. 27. 2. N.

SIPHNO, a town of the island of Naxos, in the Archipelago, with a Greek archbishop's see.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, on the river Watra, 62 miles N. E. of Breslaw, and 105 N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

\* SIRHIND, a very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. M. Condamine says, that the art of weaving silk was brought back to Constantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind (or Serinde, according to him): for, although the art was brought into Europe, under the Roman emperors, it had again been lost during the confusions that attended the subversion of the western empire. It is worthy of remark also, that Procopius takes notice, that in the time of Justinian (the 6th century) silk was brought from Serinda, a country in India. Sirhind is 195 miles N. W. of Delhi. Lon. 75. 15. E. lat. 29. 55. N.

\* SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Lon. 154. 20. E. lat. 4. 41. S.

\* SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS' ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. It is about six miles long from E. to W. The natives appeared to live in a wretched manner. Lon. 151. 4. W. lat. 17. 18. S.

SIRIK, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle, 14 miles S. E. of Luxemburg. It is defended by a castle, seated on a neighbouring hill, and has belonged to France, ever since the year 1643. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

\* SIRINAGUR, a large rugged country of Asia, between Hindoostan Proper and Thibet. It is bounded on the N. and N. E. by the Thibetian mountains, on the S. E. by Nepal, on the S. by Rohilla, on the S. W. by Delhi, and on the N. W. by Lahore. Sirinagur is the capital.

\* SIRINAGUR, the capital of a country of the same name, in Asia. It is 160 miles N. of Delhi. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 30. 59. N.

\* SISIUS ISLAND, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, about 18 miles in circuit, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lon. 162. 30. E. lat. 10. 51. S.

SIRMICH, an ancient and celebrated town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Bosworth, near the Save, 42 miles S. E. of Essek, and 27 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 19. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

\* SIRON, or SERONG, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa. Lon. 73. 4. E. lat. 24. 4. N.

SISSAC, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, capital of the small territory of Siggow.

SISSIG, a small town of Croatia, with a monastery. It is subject to the house of Austria, and is seated on the river Save, 28 miles from Zagabria, and 42 E. of Carlsbad. Lon. 16. 17. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is very thin of people, and seated on a small peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S. of Mesembria, and 97 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 9. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

SISTERON, a town and late episcopal see of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence; seated on the right bank of the Durance, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which is a citadel. This citadel was the prison of Casimir V. king of Poland; a prince who experienced many remarkable vicissitudes of life. Sisteron is 45 miles

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## SKI

miles N. E. of Aix, and 35 S. W. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 44. 11. N.

**SISTON**, a village in Gloucestershire, seven miles from Bristol, situated in a pleasant vale, on a rivulet which rises here, and runs into the Avon. Tin ore has been found here. Here is a manufactory of brass, and another of salt-petre.

**SITIA**, a town of Greece, on the N. coast of the Isle of Candia, seated near a bay of the same name, 53 miles from Candia. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

**SITTARD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Juliers, seated near the river Maese, 10 miles S. of Ruremond, on the confines of Limburg. It belongs to the elector palatine. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

**SITTINGBURN**, a town of Kent, in the road to Canterbury. It was incorporated in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and has several good inns, at one of which (the Red Lion) Henry V. and his retinue, on his return from France, were treated by a gentleman of the name of Norwood, at the expence of 9s. 9d. only; wine being then 2d. a quart, and every thing else in proportion. It is 11 miles S. E. of Rochester, and 40 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

**SIVRAI**, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the river Sèvre, 25 miles from Poitiers, and 10 E. of Paris. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 46. 16. N.

**SIZUN**, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany, eight miles from the main land. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

**SKAR**, an ancient town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, where there are the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the river Lida, in a morass, five miles from the lake Wenner, and 17 N. E. of Falcping. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

**SKEEN**, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys. It is remarkable for its mines of iron and copper, and is seated near the Categate Sea, 10 miles W. of Tonsberg, and 40 W. of Fredericstad.

**SKENECTADAY**, a town of N. America, in the state of New York, seated on the Mohawks river, 16 miles N. W. of Albany.

\* **SKIDDAW**, a mountain of Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in the kingdom, being above a thousand yards perpendicular height from the surface of

## SLA

the lake of Derwentwater. Here eagles and other birds of prey resort. This mountain is not difficult of access, and is covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. At the top, the atmosphere is so rarefied as to prevent vegetation. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone. See KESWICK.

**SKIPTON**, a handsome town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the river Aire, 41 miles S. by E. of Richmond, and 231 N. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

\* **SKYE**, an island in Scotland, one of the largest of the Western islands. It is 50 miles in length, and in some places above 20 broad. The S. E. end of this island is separated from Invernesshire (to which it belongs) by a very narrow channel called the Inner Sound; in the most narrow part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to swim across. This side of the island swells gradually from the shore in a verdant slope, adorned here and there with trees, over which are seen the naked hills of Strath; and above these rises the rugged top of Cullin or Cuchullin. "On the S. W." says Mr. Pennant, "are seen a series of rude mountains, discoloured black and red, as by the rage of fire; and on the E. a long extent of hills, towering in all the forms of Alpine wildness." There is, notwithstanding, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent pasturage. There are numbers of deer and different kinds of game in this island, which abounds with limestone, marble, &c. The basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave, at the E. end of the island, afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed pretender, and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thousands of black cattle are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of kelp manufactured here. Portree is the only place in this island worthy of being mentioned.

**SLAGUEN**, a small town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Wipper, 10 miles from Rugenwald.

**SLANEY**, a town of Bohemia, formerly a handsome city; but since Prague is grown so large, it is much decayed; however, the castle is still in being. It is 18 miles N. W. of Prague. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

\* **SLATE**, a district of the island of Skye, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It is on the S. E. side of the island, and is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

SLAWKAW

## S L A

Derwentwater. Here eagles and birds of prey resort. This is not difficult of access, and is a grassy, which gradually grows to a forest. At the top, the atmosphere is so rarefied as to prevent vegetation, the whole top is covered with a flaty stone. See KESWICK.

SLA, a handsome town in the W. of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, seated near the river Aire, by E. of Richmond, and 231 of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. N.

SLA, an island in Scotland, one of the Western islands. It is of great length, and in some places broad. The S. E. end of this island is separated from Invernessshire (to the S. E.) by a very narrow channel, the Inner Sound; in the most of which, named the Kyle, is a small lake. This side of the island gradually from the verdant slope, adorned here and there with trees, over which are seen the ruins of Strath; and above these are the ruins of Cullin or Cuchulainn. The S. W. says Mr. Pennant, is a series of rude mountains, dark and red, as by the rage of fire. On the E. a long extent of hills, in all the forms of Alpine wildness, here is, notwithstanding, a great extent of level ground, with excellent

There are numbers of deer and kinds of game in this island, and it is surrounded with limestone, marble, and basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its curiosities. A cave, at the E. end of the island, afforded an asylum, in 1746, to a disappointed pretender, and his guide, for two nights. Many of black cattle are annually exported. Some small horses are bred, and a quantity of kelp manufactured. The only place in this island worthy of being mentioned.

SLA, a small town of Germany, in Prussia, seated on the river Wipper, from Rugenwald.

SLA, a town of Bohemia, formerly a fine city; but since Prague is so large, it is much decayed; the castle is still in being. It is 18 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 18. 50. 16. N.

SLA, a district of the island of one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It is the S. E. side of the island, and is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

SLAWKAW

## S L O

SLAWKAW, or AUSTRERLITZ, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name; 10 miles E. of Brinn. Lon. 16. 57. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

SLEAFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It is a large well-built place, well inhabited, and had formerly a castle, the ruins of which are yet to be seen. It is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 53. 1. N.

SLESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregular town of great length. The houses are of brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, resemble, in neatness and manner of building, those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Close to Sleswick, is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal residence, at present inhabited by the stadtholder or governor. From this castle, the ducal line, formed by Adolphus, son of Frederick I. king of Denmark, was designated Holstein Gottorp, which still subsists in the person of the present great duke of Russia. Sleswick is situated at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Slew, 60 miles N. W. of Lubec, and 125 S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 39. N.

SLESWICK, or NORTH JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein, or the king of Denmark's German dominions, by the river Eyder. It is about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; and is a pleasant, fertile, and populous country. The capital is of the same name.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles in length, and as much in breadth; bounded on the E. by Leitrim; on the W. by Mayo; on the N. and N. W. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the S. and S. W. by Roscommon and Mayo. It contains 41 parishes, and sends four members to parliament.

SLIGO, a borough of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and the only market town in it. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 26 miles E. of Killala, and 100 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 26. W. lat. 54. 13. N.

SLIMBRIDGE, a village of Gloucestershire, in a parish 20 miles in compass. Here are about 1000 acres of land gained from the Severn. It is 11 miles from Gloucester.

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania, in the

## S M O

palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle. It is seated on the river Sezra, 40 miles S. W. of Novogrodeck, and 60 S. E. of Grodno. Lon. 23. 57. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

SLOOTEN, or SLOTEN, a populous trading town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on a lake called Slootermer, three miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 N. W. of Steenwick. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

SLUCZK, a large and populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the same name; famous for three battles gained here, by Constantine duke of Ostrog, over the Tartars, in the reign of Sigismund I. It is seated on the river Sluczka, 70 miles S. E. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 17. 44. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Peterburgh, seated on the S. side of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles E. of Peterburgh. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

SLUYS, a town of Dutch Flanders, opposite the island of Cadfand, with a good harbour, 10 miles N. of Bruges. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

SMALKALD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the county of Henneberg. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and is famous for the confederacy entered into, in 1530, by the German protestants, against the emperor, commonly called the League of Smalkald. The design of it was to defend their religion and liberties. It is seated on the river Werra, 25 miles S. W. of Erfurt, and 50 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

SMARDEN, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays. It is 10 miles S. E. of Maidstone, and 56 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lon. 161. 54. E. lat. 9. 44. S.

SMOLAND, a province of Gothland, in Sweden. In this province are immense forests of pine and fir. The approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among pastures and rocks. An acre of land has been frequently observed to be laid out with alternate slips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between, and around, sown with grass. In many parts, the trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the soil. This province is 112 miles long, and 62 broad. Calmar is the capital.

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**SMOLENSKO**, a city of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is perhaps one of the most extraordinary cities in the world, is situated on the banks of the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick: the lower part of them is built of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference is four miles and three quarters. They are surmounted by towers three stories high, placed at the angles, between which are others of a smaller size. In the plain, the walls are surrounded by a deep ditch, a covered way, &c. On all the heights are redoubts of earth in the style of modern fortifications. The houses are mostly of wood, and little better than cottages: they are only of one story, except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided through its whole length by one straight paved street: the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground, their Gothic architecture and grotesque towers, the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight, the gardens, meadows, and corn-fields within the wall, all together form one of the most singular, picturesque, and varied prospects that can be beheld. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. It is 197 miles N. E. of Novogrodek, and 130 N. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 22. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

**SMOLENSKO**, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and finally ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow in 1666. It now forms one of the 41 Russian governments.

\* **SMOW**, a noted cavern, on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, between Cape Wrath and Loeh Erribol. It runs so far under ground, that its extremity, it is said, could never be explored.

**SMYRNA**, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world,

and the magazine of their merchandize. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by the caravans, six from Cogni, seven from Cataya, and six from Satalia. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of silk in a year, beside drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats' hair, cotton, yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. All the trade passes through the hands of the Jews, and they seem to have better capacities for trade than other merchants. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W. by S. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

**SNACKERBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in Brunswick-Lunenbourg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Vecht. It is a large trading place, subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

**SNAITH**, a small town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the river Aire, 22 miles S. of York, and 174 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 53. 39. N.

**SNEEK**, a handsome, populous, and strong town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, eight miles S. of Franeker. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

**SNETHAM**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 miles N. by E. of Lynn Regis, and 111 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 32. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

**SNIATIN**, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Poketia, seated on the river Pruth, eight miles E. of Coloni, and 45 S. E. of Halitz. Lon. 26. 7. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

**SNOWDON**, a famous mountain of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales. Its name signifies literally, the Hill of Snow, from snow and down. Eryri, the Welsh name, is derived from Mynydd Eryrod, the Hill of Eagles. This is the most noted eminence

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azine of their merchandize. They have 10 mosques, the Greeks 10, the Jews eight synagogues, and one church, and the Latins 10. There are three bishops, the other Latin, and the third Greek. The streets are more open, and the houses better built, than of the continent. The Franks is the finest in Smyrna, all along the harbour. It is a journey from Constantinople to Aleppo by the caravan from Cogni, seven from Caffa from Satalia. The caravans often bring 200 bales of silk in side drugs and cloths. The commodities brought here, are thread, goats' hair, cotton, yarn, cotton, various kinds of drugs, and all carpets. All the trade passes in the hands of the Jews, and they have better capacities for trade than merchants. The English and others have protestant chapels, as are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, and an old citadel. It is the bottom of a large bay, 183 by S. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 38. 18. N.

ERBURG, a town of Germany, in the Lower Saxony, and in Brunsvick, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Vecht. It is a large trading town, subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 53. 10. N.

H, a small town in the W. rid. of Yorkthire, with a market on it. It is seated near the river Aire, S. of York, and 174 N. by W. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 53. 39. N. It is a handsome, populous, and ancient town of the United Provinces, seated on a lake of the same name, marshy land, eight miles S. of London. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 53. 2. N. HAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a small bay, 12 miles N. by E. of Lynn and 111 N. by E. of London. Lon. 2. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

IN, a trading town of Little Poland, of Poketia, seated on the Elbe, eight miles E. of Coloni, and 111 N. by E. of Hantz. Lon. 26. 7. E. lat. 53. 48. N.

DON, a famous mountain of Carnarvon, in N. Wales. Its name signifies, the Hill of Snow, from the white snow. Eryri, the Welsh name, from Mynydd Eryrod, the Hill of Snow. This is the most noted eminence

nence in the whole region of the Welsh hills, and may, with propriety, be styled the British Alps. The top, by way of eminence, is termed y Wyddfa; that is, the conspicuous. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. Mr. Pennant says, "that the height of this mountain, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to its highest peak, is 3,468 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks, and Ida by the Cretans." Mr. Pennant found pieces of lava on this mountain, and, on the summit, groups of columnar stones, of vast size, lying in all directions. From the summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of England, Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales, the Irish and British seas, and lakes innumerable. Such a beautiful display of nature at once astonishes and charms the beholder.

SOANA, or SUANE, an ancient town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles S. E. of Sienna. The badness of the air has caused it to be almost deserted, and it is now no more than a village. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

SOANE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises on the southern confines of Allahabad, issuing from the same lake, which is the source of the Nerbudda; and flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1500 miles. It falls into the Ganges above Patna. This river, conjointly with the Nerbudda and the Ganges, makes, as it were, an island of the southern part of Hindoostan.

SUBERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the left bank of the river Nave, a little below Martenstein.

SUCHACZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on a rivulet, 20 miles from the Vistula.

SOCHEU, a town of Asia, in China, and the first military city in the province of Chenfi. It is defended by a fort; and there is a temple dedicated to a blind man, said to have been one of the greatest politicians in China. Lon. 111. 20. E. lat. 33. 48. N.

SOCIETY ISLES, a cluster of isles so named by captain Cook in 1769. They are situated between the latitudes of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between the longitudes of 150. 57. and 152. W. They are eight in number; namely, Otaheite, Huahine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Mau-rua, Toobouai, and Tabooyamano, or

Saunders' Land. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are so nearly the same as at Otaheite, that little need be added here on that subject. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have something of plot and consistency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already discerned among them. The people of Huahine are in general stouter and fairer than those of Otaheite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulietea, on the contrary, are smaller and blacker, and much less orderly. Captain Cook put on shore a Cape ewe at Bolabola, where a ram had been left by the Spaniards; and also an English boar and sow, with two goats, at Ulietea. If the valuable animals, which have been transported thither from Europe, should be suffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal these islands in variety and abundance of refreshments for future navigators.

SOCK, a village in Somersetshire, three miles from Yeovil, where is a large pool, at which pigeons often drink; but cattle will not touch its water, even in a time of the greatest drought. It has a brackish and loathsome taste, and looks, when put into a glass, like cider when it is first clarified.

SOCONUSCO, a province of N. America, in New Spain; bounded on the N. by Chiapa; on the E. by Guatimala; on the S. by the South Sea; and on the W. by the Guaxaca. It is about 88 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is sheltered from the N. winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceedingly hot, and the soil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards settled here.

SOCOTORA, an island of Asia, lying between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism, and pretty civil to strangers, who call there in their passage to the E. Indies. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and they have a king who depends on Arabia.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia; seated on the river Seret, 32 miles S. W. of Jassy, and 112 R. 4 S. W.

## S O F

S. W. of Karmineck. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

**SODBURY, CHIPPING**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a large market on Thursday for corn and cheese. It is seated in a bottom, near the Downs, and particularly noted for its fine cheese. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

**SODOM**, formerly a town of Asia, famous in the Holy Scriptures for being set on fire by lightning, on account of the wickedness of the inhabitants. It stood in what is now called the Dead Sea; where, according to some, the ruins of that city are still to be seen; but this all sensible travellers, particularly Maundrel, absolutely deny. It is likewise false, that the birds which fly over drop down dead, and that there are fruits upon the banks, which are fair and tempting on the outside, but within full of ashes.

**SODOR**, a little village in Icolmkill, one of the Western isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man; for which reason the bishop is still called the bishop of Sodor and Man.

**SOEST**, a large, handsome, and rich town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and county of Marck. It was formerly a free and imperial town; but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and has suffered greatly by fires. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papists. It is 12 miles S. W. of Lipstadt, and 30 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 11. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

**SOFALA, or CEPALA**, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Mosambique, near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the N. by Monomotapa; on the E. by the Mosambique Sea; on the S. by the kingdom of Sabia; and on the W. by that of Manica. It contains mines of gold and iron, and a great number of elephants. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese, who built a fort at the principal town, which is of the same name, and of great importance for their trade to the E. Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 20. 20. S.

**SOFFA, or SOPHIA**, a large town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, in an unwholesome air, 135 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 150 from Constantinople. Lon. 23. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

## S O I

**SOPROY**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, which makes part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E. of Fez. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

**SOGNO**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo; bounded on the N. by the river Zaire; on the S. by the Ambrisi, which separates it from Bemba; on the W. by the ocean; and on the E. by Pango and Sundi. It is a dry sandy country, and yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese. The capital is Banza Sogno, a very small place; but the Capuchines have a church here. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 5. 50. S.

**SOHAM**, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham Meer, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles S. E. of Ely, and 70 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

**SOIGNIES**, a town of Austrian Hainault, in the county of Mons, seated near a small forest, on the river Senne, eight miles N. E. of Mons, and 17 W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 14. E. lat. 53. 29. N.

**SOISSONS**, an ancient, large, and considerable city of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Soissonnois. It was the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see. The environs are charming, but the streets are narrow, and the houses ill-built. Here St. Lewis, Philip the Bold, and Lewis XIV. were crowned. The fine cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom; and the bishop, when the archbishop of Rheims was absent, had a right to crown the king. The castle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. Among the late abbies here, that of St. Medard is remarkable: Lewis le Debonnaire was confined in it by his children. Soissons is seated in a very pleasant and fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 24. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

**SOISSONNOIS**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Laonnois; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by La Brie; and on the W. by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures; and with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne.

S O I.

# SOI

a town of Africa, in the Fez, noted for a very handsome. It is seated on a hill, at the mountain of the same name, is part of Mount Atlas, and 10 rivers, 12 miles E. of Fez. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

a province of Africa, in the Congo; bounded on the N. Zaire; on the S. by the Am- separates it from Bemba; on the ocean; and on the E. by Sundi. It is a dry sandy and yields a great deal of salt. Its inhabitants are said to be Christians, by the Portuguese. The capital Sogno, a very small place; its machines have a church here. 5. E. lat. 5. 50. S.

a town of Cambridgeshire, set on Saturday. It is seated of the same name, near Soham ch takes up 1000 acres of land. miles S. E. of Ely, and 70 N. London. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 52.

ES, a town of Austrian Hain- stone county of Mons, seated near a est, on the river Senne; eight E. of Mons, and 17 W. of Bruf- 4. 14. E. lat. 53. 29. N.

NS, an ancient, large, and con- city of France, in the depart- Aisne and late province of Soit- It was the capital of a king- the same name, under the first the French monarchs. It con- 12,000 inhabitants, and is a ee. The environs are charm- the streets are narrow, and the -built. Here St. Lewis, Philip and Lewis XIV. were crown- e fine cathedral has one of the nsiderable chapters in the king- and the bishop, when the arch- Rheims was absent, had a right n the king. The castle, though is not that in which the kings of race resided. Among the late ere, that of St. Medard is remark- Lewis le Debonnaire was confined his children. Soissons is seated in a pleasant and fertile valley, on the isne, 30 miles W. by N. of and 60 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. at. 49. 23. N.

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**SOLDANIA BAY**, a bay on the S. W. coast of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 4. E. lat. 33. 10. S.

**SOLEBAY**. See **SOUTHWOLD**.

**SOLEURE**, an ancient and extremely neat town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of the same name. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and is pleasantly seated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Among the most remarkable objects of curiosity in this town, is the new church of St. Urs, which was begun in 1762, and finished in 1772. It is a noble edifice of a whitish gray stone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which admits a polish, and is a species of rude marble. The lower part of the building is of the Corinthian, the upper of the Composite order. The facade, which consists of a portico, surmounted by an elegant tower, presents itself finely at the extremity of the principal street. It cost at least 80,000l. a considerable sum for such a small republic, whose revenues scarcely exceed 12,000l. a year. Soleure is surrounded by regular stone fortifications, and is 20 miles N. N. E. of Bern, 27 S. S. W. of Basle, and 45 W. of Zurich. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 15. N.

**SOLEURE**, a canton of Swisserland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in the year 1481. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, and contains about 50,000 inhabitants. It is 35 miles in length from N. to S. and 35 in breadth from E. to W. The soil, for the most part, is exceedingly fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. The trade, both of the town and canton, is of little value, although they are very commodiously situated for an extensive commerce. It is divided into eleven bailiwicks, the inhabitants of which are all Roman Catholics, except those of the bailiwick of Buckenberg, who profess the reformed religion. The sovereign power resides in the great council, which, comprising the senate or little council of thirty-six, consists of 102 members, chosen by the senate in equal proportions, from the eleven tribes or companies, into which the ancient burghers are distributed; and, owing to the distinction between the ancient and the new burghers (the former consisting of only 85 families) the government is a complete aristocracy.

\* **SOLFATARA**, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, near Tivoli, formerly

# SOL

called Lacus Albulus. In this lake are certain substances which have the name of floating islands. They are nothing but bunches of bullrushes, springing from a soil, formed by dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of those islands are 12 or 15 yards long; the soil is strong enough to bear five or six people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake, as if they were in a boat. This lake empties itself, by a whitish muddy stream, into the Teverone, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a sulphurous smell, arising from it as it flows. The ground near this rivulet, as also around the borders of the lake, resounds, as if it were hollow, when a horse gallops over it. The water of this lake has the singular quality of covering every substance which it touches, with a hard white stony matter. On throwing a bundle of small sticks or shrubs into it, they will, in a few days, be covered with a white crust; but, what is still more extraordinary, this encrusting quality is not so strong in the lake itself as in the canal, or little rivulet, that runs from it; and the farther the water has flowed from the lake, till it is quite lost in the Teverone, the stronger is this quality. These small round encrustations, which cover the sand and pebbles, resembling sugar-plums, are called *Covetti di Tivoli*, Confections of Tivoli. Fish are found in the Teverone, both above and below Tivoli, till it receives this lake; after which, during the rest of its course to the Tiber, there are none. The waters of this lake had anciently a high medical reputation, but are no longer in esteem.

**SOLFATERRA**, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, surrounded with other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre; and there is a cavity above a mile in length and breadth, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a considerable revenue to the king, on account of the large quantity of sulphur and alum obtained from it. All the neighbouring fields are full of sulphur, and if you dig ever so little a way in the ground, the soil will smoke. Near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems always to be boiling.

**SOLIHULL**, a town in Warwickshire, which had a market formerly. It is 24 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 107 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 53. 24. N.

**SOLINGEN**,

**SOLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Berg, 15 miles S. E. of Dusseldorf, and subject to the elector palatine. It is seated near the river Wipper. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

\* **SOLKAMSK**, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It is famous for its salt-pits and good horses; and is seated on the river Ussolka, which falls into the Kama. Lon. 57. 26. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

**SOLMS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and landgrate of Hesse-Cassel. It has a strong castle, belongs to a branch of the house of Nassau, and is seated on a hill, 10 miles S. E. of Herborn. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

**SOLOR**, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, to the S. of the island of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123. 55. E. lat. 9. 0. S.

**SOLTWELD**, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Jetze. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

\* **SOLWAY FRITH**, a large arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England and Kirkcudbrightshire in Scotland.

\* **SOLWAY MOSS**, a large black morass, in Cumberland, near the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in the year 1771, being swollen by rains, burst through the shell of turf which covered it, and spread an inky half-fluid deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land in the neighbouring valley, which it entirely filled up.

**SOMBRERE**, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles N. of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers. The priests are dressed much in the same manner as we paint the devil, by which they keep the inhabitants in awe.

**SOMBRERO**, an uninhabited island of the W. Indies. It is in the form of a hat; whence it had its name, sombrero, in Spanish, signifying a hat. It is 80 miles N. W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 63. 53. W. lat. 18. 50. N.

**SOMERSETSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the N. W. by the Bristol Channel; on the N. by Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon; on the E. by Wiltshire; on the S. E. by Dorsetshire; and on the S. W. by Devonshire. Its extent from E. to W. is 65 miles, and from N. to S. 45. It is situated in the diocese of Bristol, and of Bath and Wells; contains 42 hundreds, 3 cities, 31 market-towns, and 385 parishes; and

sends 18 members to parliament. The air, in the lower grounds, is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil is various. The N. E. quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract, called the Mendip Hills. Toward the centre of the county, where its principal rivers unite, are fertile and marshy moors of great extent. On the W. side is the ridge of the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the N. W. corner lies the black sterile region of Exmoor. The S. part, toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in its S. W. quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brent, and Avon. The Mendip Hills afford abundance of coal, lead, calamine, copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre. Cheddar is celebrated for its cheese. Cattle, nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in the fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the Somersetshire. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woollen manufactures. Bristol is the capital of this county with respect to size, population, and commerce; but Bath is the great mart for health and pleasure.

**SOMERTON**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name. It is at present pretty large, and the market considerable for corn, provisions, sheep, and cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

\* **SOMME**, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Aisne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English Channel. Amiens is the capital.

**SOMMIERES**, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufactory of thick serges, which bear its name. It is seated on the river Vidourle, 10 miles W. of Nismes. Lon. 4. 11. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

**SONCINO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Cremonese. It is naturally strong, and seated on the river Oglio, 20 miles N. W. of Cremona. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

**SONDRIO**, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Valteline. It resembles a deserted town, having little trade

members to parliament. The lower grounds, is universally generally wholesome. The soil the N. E. quarter is in general possesses a lofty mineral the Mendip Hills. Toward the county, where its prunite, are fern and marshy extent. On the W. side is the Quantock Hills, with and open heaths; and in corner lies the black steril moor. The S. part, toward is high, but well cultivated; but the county, especially in quarter, vales of the greatest interspersed. The principal Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brent, The Mendip Hills afford coal, lead, calamine, copper, bole, and red ochre. Cheddar for its cheese. Cattle, in size to the Lincolnshire, the fine meadows about the Parret. The best geese beds come from the Somerset. Sider is a common product of, and it has a considerable woollen manufactures. Bristol al of this county with respect ulation, and commerce; but e great mart for health and

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NO, a town of Italy, in the duchy and in the Cremonese. It is strong, and seated on the river miles N. W. of Cremona. Lon. lat. 45. 24. N.

110, a town in the country of the capital of the Valteline. It re- a deserted town, having little trade

trade, and no animation. It is built partly in a plain on the sides of a rock, in a very romantic situation, at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent, which frequently overflows its banks. On the 20th of July, 1620, here was a dreadful massacre of the protestants, which began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the Valteline, and lasted three days. Sondrio is 24 miles N. E. of Como. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 46. 11. N.

\* SONERGON, or SUNNERGAUM, a village of Hindoostan Proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal, before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufactory of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on one of the branches of the Burrampooter, 13 miles S. E. of Dacca.

SONKUAS, a people that inhabit the S. part of Africa, to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. The country is said to be mountainous, and that they live upon hunting and roots; and the women are said to be as skilful in the chase as the men. Their huts are made with the branches of trees interwoven, and covered with rushes.

SONNEBURG. See SUNNEBURG.

\* SOOLOO, an island of the Eastern Ocean, situated S. W. of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and is supposed to contain about 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king or sultan, and the natives are Malays, and consequently Mahometans. The populousness of this little spot is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart. The English E. India Company have a resident on this island. Lon. 121. 25. E. lat. 5. 58. N.

SOPHIA. See SOPHA.

SORDANIA, a town of Persia, in Aderbeizan, seated in a valley, 25 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lon. 47. 25. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

SOPRON, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on a small river, 30 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

SORA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a handsome castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garguano, 65 miles N. W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

SORA, a small, but strong town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a handsome college for the nobility. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 55. 26. N.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and in Lusatia,

seated near the river Bober, 25 miles S. of Crossen, and 20 N. E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 15. 48. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numan- tia, near the source of the river Douero. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

SOROCK, a town of Poland, seated on the river Dniester, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1602.

SORRENTO, a seaport town of the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see. It is seated in a peninsula, on the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Naples. It is the birthplace of Torquato Tasso. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

SOSELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, seated on the river Beve- ra, 15 miles N. E. of Nice. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

SOVANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, 25 miles W. of Or- vietto. Lon. 11. 48. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

SOVANO, a cape of Italy, in the king- dom of Naples, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Eufemia.

SOUBISE, a town of France, in the de- partment of Lower Charente and late ter- ritory of Saintonge, seated on an eminence, on the river Charente, 23 miles S. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 45. 57. N.

SOULLAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late territory of Quercy, seated on the river Borese, 32 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 21. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

SOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the ocean into the Baltic. It is about four miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant-ships that pass into the Baltic.

SOUR, or SUR, a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, where stood the famous city of Tyre, but there is now nothing remaining of it but ruins. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

SOURCE, or SURE, a river of the Ne- therlands, which runs from E. to W. through Luxemburg, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

SOUSE, or SUZA, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, and a good harbour. The governor of the province resides here, and it is a place of some trade. It is seated on a rock near the sea, 65 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 35. 52. N.

SOUTERRAINE, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late pro- vince

vince of Marche, 24 miles N. of Limoges.

**SOUTHAM**, a town of Warwickshire, with a considerable market on Monday, for cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Coventry, and 8; N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

**SOUTHAM**, a village in Gloucestershire, in Clave parish, rendered remarkable for the antique house belonging to this tithing. It is a low building, in the style of the age of Henry IV. The hall floor is of painted brick, brought from Hale's Abbey, on which there are many curious devices. They are in high preservation, and are valuable remains of that structure.

**SOUTHAMPTON**, a large and handsome town of Hampshire, delightfully situated on a fine inlet of the sea, called Trillick Bay, or Southampton Water. This inlet is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden; and the two principal rivers that flow into it (the Itchen and the Test or Tese) admit small craft some way up the country. The town is situated between these two rivers. It was formerly a port of great commerce, and still possesses a trade in French and Port wines; having a particular connection, moreover, with Guernsey and Jersey. Its markets are on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It contains five churches, one of which is now rebuilding, and a hospital called God's House. It is surrounded by walls and several watchtowers; and had a strong castle, now in ruins, to defend the harbour. It is a corporation and county of itself, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing; and it was on this beach that the Danish king Canute gave that striking reproof to his flattering courtiers, when the disobedient tide washed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where Mr. Taylor has a very curious manufactory of ship-blocks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles S. of Winchester, and 75 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

**SOUTHAMPTON**, the county of. See HAMPSHIRE.

**SOUTHBEND NEW**, a village of Essex, in the parish of Prittlewell. Being the nearest place to the metropolis for the purpose of sea-bathing, it is now much resorted to, and is rising into consequence; handsome accommodations for the company having been erected. It is 44 miles E. of London.

**SOUTHMOULTON**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is

seated on the little river Moule, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. It is a corporation, and contains manufactories of white serges and felts. It is 11 miles E. of Barnstaple, and 179 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

**SOUTHPETHERTON**, a town of Somersetshire, with a good market on Tuesday, for corn and provisions. It is seated on the river Parret, 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 131 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 48. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

**SOUTHWARK**, a borough of Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the city of London, who have an officer here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the **BOROUGH**, by way of distinction, and is a large and populous place, participating considerably in the commerce of London. It sends two members to parliament. It contains six parishes, a new Roman Catholic chapel, many places of worship for the dissenters of various denominations; several charitable foundations, particularly, St. Thomas' Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital. Beside the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and the county bridewell, a new county gaol, with a sessions-house adjoining, is building. The court-house at St. Margaret's Hill has been recently rebuilt. See LONDON.

**SOUTHWELLD**, a village, of Essex, to which the town of Brentwood is a hamlet. It is situated on an eminence that commands an extensive prospect, 16 miles E. N. E. of London.

**SOUTHWELL**, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church. It is 10 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 130 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 51. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

**SOUTHWOLD**, a seaport of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a pleasant cliff, near a fine bay, and has a harbour to the S. with the river Blythe, and a drawbridge on the west. It is a corporation, and has a handsome church with a high steeple. Here a much-esteemed salt is made, and it has an exportation of corn. It is strongly situated, being almost surrounded by water, especially at every high tide. It is commonly called **SOWLE** or **SOZE**, and its bay is named **SOLEBAY**. In this bay the great seafight between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 104 S. E.

the little river Moule, over a stone bridge of three arches, and contains manufactures of serge and felts. It is 11 miles N. of Barnstable, and 179 W. by Lon. Lon. 3. 43. W. lat. 51.

RETHERTON, a town of Somerset, with a good market on Tuesday and provisions. It is seated over Parret, 20 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 51.

WARK, a borough of Surrey, may be considered as part of the city, being seated on the opposite bank of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the city of London, who have here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the BOROUGH, by distinction, and is a large and populous place, participating considerably in the commerce of London. It sends two members to parliament. It contains six churches, a new Roman Catholic chapel, places of worship for the dissenting denominations; several charitable institutions, particularly, St. Thomas' Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital. Beside the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and the county gaol, a new county gaol, with a separate adjunction, is building. The house at St. Margaret's Hill has recently rebuilt. See LONDON.

WELSH, a village, of Essex, in the town of Brentwood is a hamlet, situated on an eminence that commands an extensive prospect, 16 miles S. E. of London.

WELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church. It is 10 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 130 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

WOLD, a seaport of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a pleasant cliff, near a fine bay, and has a harbour to the S. with the river Orwell, and a drawbridge on the west. It is a corporation, and has a handsome church with a high steeple. Here a much-needed salt is made, and it has an exportation of corn. It is strongly situated, almost surrounded by water, especially every high tide. It is commonly called SOLE, and its bay is SOLEBAY.

SOLEBAY. In this bay was the seafight between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter and James duke of York, in the victory was undecided. Southwark is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 104 S. E.

S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyons, seated on the rivulet Quefne, 50 miles S. E. of Bourges, and 167 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

SOUTRA HILL, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N. part of Berwickshire in Scotland. In former times, it was a noted seamount. In this dreary part of the country, there is scarce a tree or a bush; and few houses or villages worthy of mention. Some successful excursions, however, have been made to improve the southern side of this mountain, near the village of Chanterkirk.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Liege. It contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters. The inhabitants are very civil to strangers, and ready to do them all manner of good offices, but must be paid for their labour. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains. That called the Old Spa consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The inhabitants send out swarms of children, when strangers arrive, to get what they can by begging. The houses of the New Spa are all wood, old-fashioned, dark and small, and yet it is affirmed they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins, and the parish church, are both seated upon eminences. The inn called the Court of London is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronsiero, Saviniere, Watpouz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

SPAIN, a considerable kingdom of Europe; bounded on the N. by the bay of Biscay; on the N. E. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from France; on the E. and S. E. by the Mediterranean; on the S. by the straits of Gibraltar; on the S. W. by the Atlantic; and on the W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is about 700 miles long and 500 broad. It contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre; some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air of Spain is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot, in the

southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are very beneficial to the inhabitants by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the southernmost parts; though those in the N. and N. E. are in the winter very cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is fine wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt-petre, hemp, barrillas (a species of potash) and even sugar-canes. It produces the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy, oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives, &c. Their wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. Their wild bulls have so much ferocity, that their bull-fights were the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit. Their domestic animals are horses that are remarkably swift, mules, black cattle, sheep, &c. The wool of the latter is superior to any in Europe. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstones, turquois stones, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur, alum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently, moreover, it was celebrated for gold and silver mines; but since the discovery of America at least, no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tago, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, and Ebro. Spain, formerly the most populous kingdom in Europe, is now but thinly inhabited; to which various causes have contributed, as the impolitic expulsion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vast numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. The persons of the Spaniards in general, are tall; their complexions swarthy; their countenances expressive. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances; in their persons they are small and slender. Jealousy is no longer the characteristic of a Spanish husband. The married ladies have here their cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their cicisbeos. The established religion of Spain is popery; and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors; but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the humane intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. There are eight archbishoprics, 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. Spain, once the most free, is now

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now one of the most despotic kingdoms in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges; but, though not absolutely abolished, they have no part in the government. They are assembled indeed, occasionally (as at the accession of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power, or any other consequence than what results from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO.

SPALATRO, or SPALATTO, a rich, populous, and strong town of the republic of Venice, capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. Here are the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, of which the late Mr. Robert Adam published, in 1764, a splendid account, enriched with 71 folio plates. In 1734, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is strong by situation, being built on a peninsula, which is joined to Terra Firma by a neck of land half a mile over. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 35 miles S. E. of Sebenico, and 102 N. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnshire, in the district of Holland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the mouth of the Welland, and from its neatness, and the canals in the streets, resembles a Dutch town. The river here is so full of shoals, that barges can get up in spring tides only. Much hemp and flax is grown in its neighbourhood, and fold in its market. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Peterborough, and 100 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 52. 45. N. See HOLLAND.

SPANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle marche of Brandenburg. It is naturally strong, being surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals, beside a spin-house for loose women. The inhabitants are maintained by navigation, trade, and manufactures. It is seated on the river Havel, eight miles N. W. of Berlin, and 17 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

SPANISH-TOWN. See JAGO, ST.

SPARSHOLT, a village in Berkshire, five miles from Wantage. Its church is in the form of a cross, and in it are some very old and pompous monuments, one of which is of a knight templar, and another of oak, and, though very old, the wood is quite perfect. The font, which is also very old, is large, round, and made of porphyry. On the floor are several

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grave-stones with brass figures, but their inscriptions are not legible. The door-cases are with Saxon circular arches.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the extremity of Farther Calabria. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

\* SPEAN. See LOCHY, LOCH.

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Umbria. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, three miles N. W. of Foligno, and 13 N. of Spoleto. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

SPEY, a great and rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a lake in the centre of Invernesshire, divides Murrayshire from Banffshire for more than 20 miles, and enters the German Ocean at the village of Speymouth.

SPEZZIA, SPETIA, or SPECIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour, seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 47 miles S. E. of Genoa, and 65 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 37. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

SPICE ISLANDS, islands of Asia, in the E. Indies, which are all in the hands of the Dutch. The principal are Banda, the Moluccas, and Ceylon; which see.

SPIGELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 22 miles S. W. of Hildelheim. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, with a castle, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated between Acqua and Savona, 40 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

SPILENBURGO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli, 37 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 47 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E. of Lincoln, and 132 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was entirely burnt by the French in 1689; and, in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Wetzlar. It

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with brass figures, but their  
are not legible. The door-  
Saxon circular arches.

CAPE, a promontory of  
the coast of Barbary, at the  
the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon.  
35. 50. N.

ENTO, CAPE, a promontory  
the kingdom of Naples, at the  
Farther Calabria. Lon. 16.  
7. 50. N.

See LOCHV, LOCH.  
a town of Italy, in the terri-  
Church, and in Umbria.  
the ruins of a theatre, and other  
antiquity. It is seated on a  
miles N. W. of Foligno, and 13  
to. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42.

great and rapid river of Scot-  
issues from a lake in the cen-  
nesshire, divides Murrayshire  
shire for more than 20 miles,  
the German Ocean at the vil-  
l-mouth.

SPETIA, or SPECIA, a town  
the territory of Genoa, with a  
ur, seated at the foot of a hill,  
on of a gulf of the same name,  
E. of Genoa, and 65 N. W.  
c. Lon. 9. 37. E. lat. 44.

ISLANDS, islands of Asia, in  
ies, which are all in the hands  
teh. The principal are Banda,  
cas, and Ceylon; which see.

SPURG, a town of Germany, in  
f Westphalia, capital of a coun-  
same name, 18 miles in length,  
breadth. It is 22 miles S. W.  
ceini. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 51.

SP, a town of Italy, in the duchy  
errat, with a castle, subject to the  
ardinia. It is seated between  
ard and Savona, 40 miles S. E. of  
Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

SPURGO, a town of Italy, in  
ry of Venice, and in Friuli, 37  
W. of Aquileia, and 47 N. by  
nice. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 46.

SPY, a town in Lincolnshire, with  
on Monday. It is seated on the  
hill, 30 miles E. of Lincoln, and  
E. of London. Lon. 0. 7. E.  
2. N.

SP, a free and imperial town of  
the palatinate of the Rhine,  
a bishopric of the same name. It  
ly burnt by the French in 1689;  
1993, the imperial chamber, which  
is city, was removed to Wetzlar.  
It

## S P O

It was taken by the French in 1792; but  
they were obliged to evacuate it the next  
year. It is seated on the Rhine, seven  
miles N. of Philipsburg. Lon. 8. 32. E.  
lat. 49. 19. N.

SPIRE, a bishopric of Germany, in the  
circle of the Upper Rhine, 50 miles in  
length, and 30 in breadth, where broad-  
est. It is divided into two parts by the  
Rhine, and is a fertile country. Spire is  
the capital.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in  
the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a  
river of the same name, eight miles N. of  
Landau. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

SPIRITU-SANCTO, a seaport of S.  
America, in Brazil, capital of a government  
of the same name, with a castle. Lon. 41.  
0. E. lat. 20. 10. S.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Up-  
per Carinthia, with a handsome castle;  
seated on the river Lifer, near the Drave,  
30 miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13. 37.  
E. lat. 46. 53. N.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between  
Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where  
the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITTLE IN THE STREET, a village  
in Lincolnshire, 10 miles N. of Lincoln.  
It was part of the Roman causeway, lead-  
ing from London, by Lincoln, to the Hum-  
ber, which the common people call the  
High-street, it being thrown up to a  
great height, and in some places seven  
yards broad. Here are two springs, one  
called Julian's Well, and the other Cast-  
leton Well. Great numbers of Roman  
coins have been dug up in this village,  
whence it is conjectured, that some Roman  
town stood by the highway.

SPITZBERGEN, the most northern  
country of Europe, being to the N. of  
Norway, between Greenland to the W.  
and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast  
is beset with craggy mountains, and in the  
winter it is continual night for four months.  
The animals are large white bears and  
white foxes. There are no settled inha-  
bitants, and it is known only to those who  
go on the coast to fish for whales. See  
GREENLAND.

\* SPLUGEN, a town of Switzerland, in  
the country of the Grisons. It is seated  
on the rise of a hill, at the bottom of a  
rugged chain of Alps, and is the principal  
place of the valley of Rheinwald.

SPOLETO, or SPOLETO, an ancient,  
handsome, and populous town of Italy, in  
the territory of the Church, capital of a  
duchy of the same name, with a bishop's  
see and a strong castle. It was formerly a  
large place, but in 1703 suffered greatly  
by an earthquake, and is now thin of peo-

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ple. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre,  
a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It  
is seated partly on the side of a hill, and  
partly in a plain, in a country noted for  
good wine, near the river Tifino, 30  
miles E. of Orvieto, and 55 N. of Rome.

SPOLETO, or SPOLETO, a duchy of  
Italy; bounded on the N. by the marqui-  
sate of Ancona, and duchy of Urbino; on  
the E. by Naples; on the S. by Sabina,  
and the patrimony of Saint Peter; and on  
the W. by Orvieto and Perugino. It is  
about 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth,  
was formerly a part of Umbria, and now  
belongs to the pope.

STREE, a river of Germany, which  
rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and  
passing through Lusatia, into the marqui-  
sate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and  
falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw.

\* SPRINGFIELD, a village of Essex,  
seated on a fine eminence, one mile N. E.  
of Chelmsford.

\* SPRINGFIELD, a town of N. Ame-  
rica, in the state of Massachusetts and coun-  
ty of Hampshire. It was begun, in 1636,  
by William Pynchon, esq. whose descend-  
ants are living here. He named it from  
his native place in England, mentioned in  
the preceding article. It is seated on the  
E. side of Connecticut River, 96 miles W.  
of Boston.

SPROTTAW, a town of Germany, in  
Silesia, and in the duchy of Glogaw,  
with walls flanked by towers, and a strong  
castle. It is seated at the confluence of  
the rivers Bober and Sprotta, 20 miles S.  
W. of Glogaw, and eight S. E. of Sagan.  
Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

SQUILACI, a town of the kingdom of  
Naples, with a bishop's see. It was for-  
merly famous, but is now a small place,  
though charmingly seated on the river  
Favelone, three miles from the gulf of  
the same name, and 30 S. of St. Severina.  
Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

STABLO, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Westphalia and bishopric of  
Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine ab-  
bey, whose abbot is a prince of the em-  
pire. The inhabitants of the town have  
a manufactory of leather, which they send  
to foreign parts. It is seated on the river  
Recht, nine miles S. of Limburg. Lon.  
6. 5. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

STADE, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Lower Saxony, formerly an han-  
seatic town. It has a considerable fort-  
ress, and a famous college; but Hamburg  
has deprived it of a great part of its trade.  
It has belonged to the elector of Hanover,  
together with the duchy, since 1720; and  
is seated on the river Swingel, near its  
confluence

# STA

confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg, and 45 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 17. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

**STADSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the confines of the county of Waldeck, seated on the river Dimel. It was taken, in 1645, by the Swedes, who demolished the fortifications.

**STAFARDA**, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated on the river Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a battle, which the marquis de Catinat gained over the duke of Savoy, in 1696. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

\* **STAFFA**, a famous island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W. of Mull. It is a mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole S. W. end of this island is supported by ranges of natural pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, and standing in natural colonnades. Some of these columns are above 60 feet thick, and are formed almost into the shape of those used in architecture. Here is also a cavern, called Fin-na-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high. Hardly any thing can be conceived more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broken off in order to form it. The cavern is lighted from without, so that its farthest extremity may be seen. Indeed, this island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, much superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giants' Causeway in Ireland.

**STAFFORD**, the county town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Sow, which washes its S. and W. parts, and over which is a stone bridge; has two parish churches, a free-school, a fine square market-place, in which is a handsome shirehall, and under it the market-house. The streets are large, and many of the houses handsomely built. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 41 miles N. W. of Lichfield, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

**STAFFORDSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Shropshire, on the N. W. by Cheshire, on the N. E. and E. by Derbyshire, on the S. E. by Warwickshire, and on the S. by Worcestershire. It extends in length about 55 miles; its extreme breadth not more than 24. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; is divided into five hundreds; contains one city, 17 market-towns, and

130 parishes; and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churner, Stour, Penk, and Manyfold. The air is pleasant, mild, and wholesome, and the soil in the S. part good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground: it abounds in coalpits and iron-mines. The middle is level and plain; the N. hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they are pent for fuel. There are also good stone-quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. Staffordshire is famous for its potteries, and for its noble canal navigation. Stafford is the county town. See **CANAL**, **THE GRAND TRUNK**.

**STAGIRA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Aristotle, from whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lybanna, and is 16 miles from Contessa. Lon. 22. 48. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

**STAGNO**, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, with a small harbour, and a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles N. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

**STAIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Danube, over which is a bridge, where they take toll, 65 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

**STAINES**, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Thames, over which is an elegant new stone bridge, of three elliptic arches. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is what is called London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Staines is 17 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

**STALBRIDGE**, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is remarkable for a manufactory of stockings. Here is an ancient cross, 22 feet high, on a base of eight feet. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Dorchester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

**STALIMENE**. See **LEMNOS**.

**STAMFORD**, a borough in Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the river Welland, which is made navigable hence. It is a large and ancient place, has six parish churches, and had formerly a college, whose students removed to Brazen Nose College, in Oxford. Its trade is chiefly in malt. It is 26 miles N. of Huntingdon, and

and sends 10 members to the principal rivers are the *ow*, *Churner*, *Stour*, *Penk*.

The air is pleasant, mild, and the soil in the S part though not without heaths, is a large tract of ground: coalpits and iron-mines. The level and plain; the N. n. being full of heaths and here they use peat for fuel. Good stone-quarries, plenty of limestone. Saffordshire is potteries, and for its noble n. Stafford is the county. CANAL, THE GRAND

a town of Turkey in Eudonia, seated on the gulf of is remarkable for being the Aristotle, from whence he is said to have sailed. It is now called Lybasta, 16 miles from Comessa. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

a town of Dalmatia, in the agusa, with a small harbour, is seated on a peninsula, of Venice, 30 miles N. W. of London. 17. 50. E. lat. 43. 12. N. a town of Germany, in the Stria, seated on the river Danube, which is a bridge, where they are 10 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 48. 11. N.

a town of Middlesex, with a Friday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is an elegant bridge, of three elliptic arches. The distance above the bridge, at which is what is called London Bridge, which is the ancient boundary of the city of London, and bears the date of 17 miles W. by S. of London. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

DORSET, a town in Dorsetshire, seated on Tuesday. It is remarkable for its manufactory of stockings. Here is a cross, 22 feet high, on a base of stone. It is 10 miles N. by E. of London and 111 W. by S. of London. 2. 18. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

See LEMNOS. STANTON, a borough in Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Monday and Tuesday. It is seated on the river Welland, and is made navigable hence. It is an ancient place, has six parishes, and had formerly a college, the monks removed to Brazen Nose Oxford. Its trade is chiefly in cloth. It is 26 miles N. of Huntingdon, and

and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

STAMPALIO, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W. of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Asia; 15 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

STANCHIO, formerly called Cos, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia, 12 miles N. E. of Stampalio, and 40 N. W. of Rhodes; 25 in breadth, and 19 in length. The soil is fertile, but the air unwholesome. The capital, which is of the same name, is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a large bay, and near a good harbour.

STANDON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is eight miles N. of Hertford, and 27 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

STANMORE, a dreary district of Westmorland, in the eastern angle of that county. Here is a fragment of Rerocroft, set up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter kingdom.

STANHOPE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday. It is 10 miles W. of Durham, and 264 N. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 54. 48. N.

STANLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is 12 miles S. of Gloucester, and 104 W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

STANMORE, GREAT, a village of Middlesex, in which are some elegant seats. Here is a fine hill, from the top of which the inhabitants had been long accustomed to fetch their water; but, in 1791, a well was dug, and water was found, at the depth of 150 feet. On this hill is Stanmore Common, which is so very elevated, that the ground floor of one of the houses is said to be on a level with the battlements of Harrow Church, and some high trees here are a landmark from the German Ocean. Stanmore is 10 miles N. W. of London.

\* STANMORE, LITTLE. See WHITECHURCH.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It is 16 miles E. of Lincoln, and 129 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

STANTZ, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Unterwalden. It is seated in a beautiful plain, at the foot of the Stanzberg, and near the lake of Lucerne, 29 miles S. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

STARCARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and duchy of

Pomerania, with an academy. It has good woollen manufactures, such as serges, cloths, shalloons, tammies, druggets, &c. It had formerly a castle, of which the ruins are to be seen, and is seated on the river Ihne, 18 miles S. E. of Stetin, and 37 N. W. of Landsberg. Lon. 15. 8. E. lat. 53. 31. N.

STARATA RUSSA, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod. It is seated on the river Polith, not far from the lake Ilmen, 40 miles S. of Novogorod. Lon. 33. 2. E. lat. 57. 40. N.

START POINT, a promontory of Devonshire, in the English Channel, 14 miles S. by W. of Dartmouth. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 50. 9. N.

\* STATEN ISLAND, an island of N. America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the state of New York. It is about 18 miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains upward of 3000 inhabitants. On the S. side is a considerable tract of level good land; but, in general, this island is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note; and it is a poor inconsiderable place. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French. It is nine miles S. W. of the city of New York.

STATEN LAND, a barren craggy island lying on the S. E. side of the islands which form the straits of Magellan, in about 55° S. lat. Between this island and Tierra del Fuego are the straits of Le Maire.

STAVANGER, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the sea-coast, in a peninsula, near the fortress of Dovewick, 75 miles S. of Bergen. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 58. 46. N.

STAVEREN, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a harbour. It was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles W. of Slooten, and 15 N. E. of Enchuyzen. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

\* STAUBBACH, a celebrated cataract of Switzerland, near the village of Lauterbrunnen, and in the canton of Bern. It rushes down a precipice 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. Hence it derives its name; the word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The roaring noise it makes is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the

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the rapidity of the fall. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

STEENBERG, a small but strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Volkrak, by a canal, whose entrance is defended by a fort, seven miles N. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

STEENKIRK, a village of Austrian Hainault, where the allies, commanded by king William, attacked the fortified camp of the French, in 1692, and were defeated. It is 14 miles N. of Mons, and 16 W. of Brussels.

STEINWICK, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the river Aa, 20 miles S. E. of Slooten, and 32 N. of Deventer. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

STEGEBURG, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, seated on the coast of the Baltic, with a small commodious harbour, 25 miles S. of Nikoping, and 82 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

STEIN, a small independent town of Switzerland, under the protection of the canton of Zurich; seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance, 25 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 W. of Constance. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

STEINBACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, seated in a country that produces good wine.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated on a hill, near the river Maine, with a good castle, nine miles from Francfort. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

STEKE, a town of Denmark, on the north coast of the isle of Mona, with a strong castle. It is almost surrounded by a lake.

STENAY, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Maefe, or Meuse, 24 miles N. by W. of Verdun. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

STENDAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and marquisate of Brandenburg, seated on the river Ucht, 30 miles N. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

STENFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and county of Bentheim, with an academy, seated on the river Vecht, 16 miles N. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

\* STENNIS, a village of Scotland, in the island of Orkney. At this place, between Kirkwall and Stromness, is a curious bridge, or causeway, across a narrow

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neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this causeway, some stones of astonishing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected; and there are many other huge masses of stone in the neighbourhood, very similar to the celebrated ancient monument, called Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

\* STEPNEY, a village E. of London, and almost contiguous to it. Its parish was of such extent, and so much increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary, at Bow; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. George, Ratcliff Highway; Christ-church, Spital-fields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; and yet it remains one of the largest parishes in the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old Town, Mile-End New Town, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and marquisate of Brandenburg. It is a large, open place, but carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is seated 20 miles N. E. of Francfort upon Oder. Lon. 15. 11. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

STERTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eyfuch, 12 miles from Brixen.

STETIN, or STETTIN, a seaport town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of Hither Pomerania, with a castle. It had long a famous school, which the wars of Germany never disturbed, is now a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade. It is seated on the river Oder, 72 miles N. of Francfort, and 70 N. by E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 38. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

STETIN, or STETTIN, a duchy of Pomerania. It is 125 miles in length, and borders upon Mecklenburg, and partly upon Brandenburg. The breadth is from 17 to 25 miles, and it is divided by the river Oder into two parts. It is subject to the king of Prussia.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, which had a market, now disused. It is 12 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 59. N.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the river Maefe, over which there is an important passage at this place. It is 20 miles N. E. of Maestricht, and five from Ruremonde. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

\* STEWART'S ISLANDS, a cluster of five islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named

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ed, between two lakes. At this causeway, some stones of magnitude, and 25 feet high, erected; and there are many masses of stone in the neighbourhood, very similar to the celebrated monument, called Stonehenge, on plain.

STEY, a village E. of London, contiguous to it. Its parish extent, and so much increased, as to produce the parishes of St. Bow; St. Mary, Whitechapel; Limehouse; St. George, Highway; Christ-church, Spital; St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; remains one of the largest of the bills of mortality, and contains of Mile-End Old Town, New Town, Ratcliff, and Pop-

BERG, a town of Germany, in of Upper Saxony and marquis Brandenburg. It is a large, open carries on a great commerce in d is seated 20 miles N. E. of upon Oder. Lon. 15. 11. E. 5. N.

ZINGEN, a town of Germany, rol, seated at the foot of a mountain, the river Eyfisch, 12 miles from

N, or STETTIN, a seaport town ny, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of Hither Pomerania, with It had long a famous school, the wars of Germany never dil is now a flourishing place, and a considerable trade. It is seated on the river Oder, 72 miles N. of t, and 70 N. by E. of Berlin. 39. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

IN, or STETTIN, a duchy of Po. It is 125 miles in length, and upon Mecklenburg, and partly andenburg. The breadth is from 5 miles, and it is divided by the der into two parts. It is subject ing of Prussia.

ENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, ad a market, now disused. It is 12 N. W. of Hertford, and 31 N. by London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51.

ENSWAERT, a fortress of Dutch land, seated on the river Maese, which there is an important passage place. It is 20 miles N. E. of cht, and five from Ruremonde. 48. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

EWART'S ISLANDS, a cluster of nds in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named

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named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163. 18. E. lat. 8. 26. S.

STEYNING, a borough of Suffex, with a market on Wednesday, 15 miles W. of Lewes, and 51 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

STEYR, or STEYRE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Austria, and in the quarter of Traun. It is well-built, carries on a great trade in iron, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Steyr and Enns, 20 miles S. E. of Linz, and eight S. of Enns. Lon. 14. 23. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

STILIGIANO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, famous for its baths, and seated near the river Salandrella.

STIRIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N. by the archduchy of Austria; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Carniola; and on the W. by Carinthia, and the archbishopric of Salzburg. It is 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. Though it is a mountainous country, there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the soil is so good, that the inhabitants were never in want of corn. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The women differ greatly from the Austrians, and are very plain and downright. They have all swellings on their throats, called bronchocetes. The men are also very simple, and are very zealous worshippers of the Virgin Mary. They delight to sit at home, in the chimney-corner, never troubling their heads about foreign affairs. The chief town is Graz.

STIRLING, a large town of Scotland, the capital of Stirlingshire. It is seated on the S. side of the frith of Forth, on a hill, which rising from the E. terminates abruptly in a steep rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, which was often the residence of the kings of Scotland, and in which James VI. spent the whole of his minority, under the tuition of the celebrated Buchanan. The outside of the palace is curiously encircled with various grotesque figures. From the castle is a fine view of the windings of the Forth, which are so numerous, that the distance from Stirling to Alloa is above 20 miles by water, although only four by land. This castle, in the last rebellion, was successfully defended by general Blakeney. The church of Stirling is a magnificent Gothic structure, which serves for two separate places of worship. In this town and its neighbourhood are manufactories of

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carpets, shalcoons, and other woollen stuffs: that of tartans, formerly very flourishing, is now on the decline. Stirling is so commodiously seated, that it commands the pass between the N. and S. part of Scotland. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 59. W. lat. 56. 6. N.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and N. E. by Perthshire; on the E. by the frith of Forth; on the S. E. by Linlithgowshire; on the S. by Dumfriesshire; and on the W. by that county and Loch Lomond. It is about 30 miles in length, and in its greatest breadth not more than 13. Stirling is the capital.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles N. of Duffeldorp, and subject to the elector palatine. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege; seated on the river Maese, 12 miles N. of Maastricht. Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

STOCKAK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and landgrate of Nellenburg, seated on a river of the same name, five miles from the lake of Constance, and 12 N. from the town of that name. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough of Hampshire, whose market is on Thursday. It is nine miles N. W. of Winchester, and 67 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It is very long and irregular, and occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands, scattered in the Maeler, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contrasted and enchanting views are formed by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic: the water is of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. The arsenal contains many curiosities. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of stone, or of brick stuccoed white. Stockholm is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen.

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Copenhagen, 1000 N. E. of Paris, and 900 N. E. of London. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 59. 10. N.

**STOCKPORT**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom for the manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge that leads into Lancashire. It is six miles S. of Manchester, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 31. N.

**STOCKTON**, a handsome flourishing town, in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large manufactory of sail-cloth, and is noted for its good ale, and sending lead, corn, and butter to London. It is seated on the river Tees, at some distance from its mouth, 18 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and 244 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 54. 38. N.

**STOCKWELL**, a village of Surry, in the parish of Lambeth. Here is a neat chapel of ease, to which archbishop Secker contributed 500l. It is two miles S. W. of London.

**STOCKZOW**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Teschen, seated on the river Vistula, 12 miles S. E. of Teschen, and 37 S. E. of Tropau. Lon. 18. 32. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

**STOKE**, a village in Dorsetshire, N. W. of Wareham, commonly called **EAST STOKE**. At Highwood, near this village, in 1750, on opening a tumulus, two feet from the surface, three urns were taken up full of decayed bones.

**STOKE**, a village in Norfolk, S. E. of Downham, with a ferry on the Stoe, which is navigable to it from the Ouse.

**STOKE**, a village in Suffolk, near Nayland. It has a church, upon a hill, whose tower is 150 feet high, and is a landmark to ships that pass the mouth of the Orwell, at 13 miles distance.

**STOKE**, or **STOKE POGES**, a village of Buckinghamshire, 21 miles W. of London. Here Edward lord Loughborough founded an hospital, which was lately rebuilt by John Penn, esq. The churchyard was the scene of Mr. Gray's celebrated Elegy.

**STOKECOMER**, a town of Somersetshire, whose market is now disused. It is 26 miles W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

**STOKE DAMARL**, a parish of Devonshire, about two miles N. W. of Plymouth. It lies along the harbour of Hamouze, and contains the large and populous town of **PLYMOUTH DOCK**, so called from the royal docks, to which it owes its popu-

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lousness and importance. It has a chapel of ease to the parish church, which is about a quarter of a mile from the town.

**STOKESLEY**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated among several small streams, 36 miles N. of York, and 239 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 54. 29. N.

**STOLBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and territory of Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name. It has a handsome castle, where the count resides, and is seated in a valley, between two mountains, 10 miles N. of Nordhausen, and 58 N. W. of Leipzig. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

**STOLHOFFEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and marquisate of Baden; seated on a morass, near the Rhine, eight miles S. W. of Baden, and 12 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

**STOLPEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Farther Pomerania; subject to the king of Prussia, and seated in a pleasant valley, on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. E. of Colberg, and 66 N. W. of Dantzic. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 54. 32. N.

**STONE**, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Trent, 22 miles N. W. of Lichfield, and 140 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 4. N.

**STONEBYLES**, a remarkable cataraft of Lanerksire, in Scotland. See **CLYDE**.

**STONEHAM, NORTH AND SOUTH**, two villages in Hants, seated on the river Itchen, three miles N. E. of Southampton. In the church of the former is an elegant monument, erected in 1783, to the memory of the late admiral lord Hawke.

**STONEHENGE**, a remarkable heap of stones, lying upon Salisbury Plain, six miles N. of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed upon one another, and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids; and the rather, because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled a great many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

**STONEHAVEN**, or **STONEHIVE**, a fishing town of Kincardineshire, in Scotland, with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. Near it are the ruins of the famous castle of Dunnotar, formerly the residence

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importance. It has a chapel of  
with church, which is about a  
mile from the town.

EV, a town in the N. riding  
with a market on Saturday.  
among several small streams,  
of York, and 139 N. by W.  
Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 54. 29. N.

G, a town of Germany, in  
Upper Saxony and territory  
a, capital of a county of the  
It has a handsome castle,  
count resides, and is seated in  
ween two mountains, 10 miles  
ausen, and 38 N. W. of Leip-  
11. 8. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

PFEN, a town of Germany,  
e of Suabia and marquisate of  
ated on a morass, near the  
ht miles S. W. of Baden, and  
ht miles S. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 10. E.  
N.

N, a town of Germany, in the  
Upper Saxony, and in Farther  
subject to the king of Prus-  
ated in a pleasant valley, on a  
e same name, 20 miles N. E. of  
and 66 N. W. of Dantzic.  
15. E. lat. 54. 32. N.

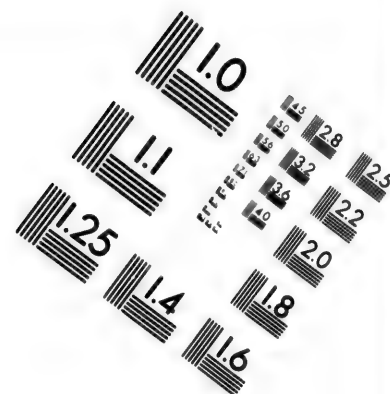
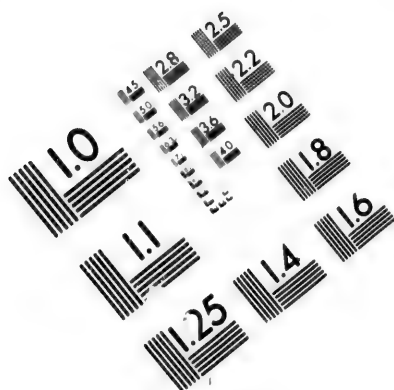
, a town of Staffordshire, with  
on Tuesday, seated on the river  
miles N. W. of Lichfield, and  
V. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W.  
N.

NEBYLES, a remarkable cataract  
shire, in Scotland. See CLYDE.  
NEHAM, NORTH AND SOUTH,  
ges in Hants, seated on the river  
three miles N. E. of Southampton.  
church of the former is an elegant  
at, erected in 1783, to the me-  
the late admiral lord Hawke.

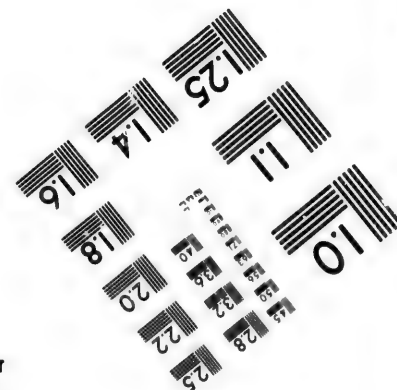
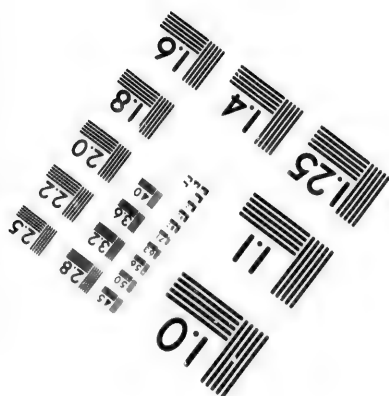
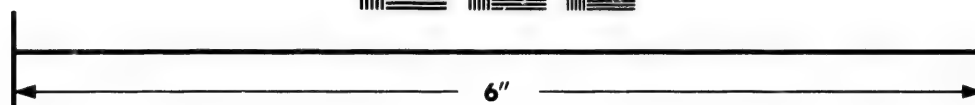
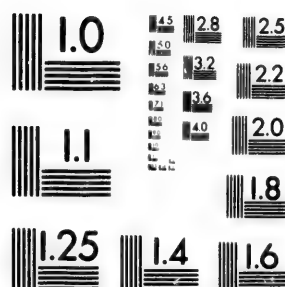
ENGENCE, a remarkable heap of  
lying upon Salisbury Plain, six  
of Salisbury. It consists of  
very large stones, placed upon one  
and is supposed to have been a  
of the ancient Druids; and the  
because it is in a circular form,  
ms to have been much more regu-  
it appears to be at present. It  
uzzled a great many diligent inqui-  
account for the laying of those  
stones one upon another; for they  
heavy, that it is thought no me-  
now known is sufficient to have  
those that lie across, to that height.

NEHAVEN, or STONETIVE, a  
town of Kincardineshire, in Scot-  
with a good harbour secured by a  
pier. Near it are the ruins of the  
castle of Dunnottar, formerly the  
residence





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residence of the hereditary earl marshal of Scotland: it stands on a lofty perpendicular rock almost surrounded by the sea. Not far hence, is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Cleugh, which is remarkable for the resort of the birds called kittiwakes, the young of which are much sought after in the hatching season, and are esteemed a great delicacy. In this town is a manufactory of canvases, and some trade in dried fish and oil. This oil is obtained chiefly from the dogfish, great quantities of which are caught on this coast. Stenchaven is 14 miles S. by W. by Aberdeen.

**STORMARIA**, a principality of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N. by Holstein Proper; on the E. by Wagria, and the duchy of Lauenburg; and on the S. and W. by the duchies of Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the river Elbe. It is 12 miles in length, and eight in breadth. Glückstadt is the capital.

**STORNAWAY**, a flourishing town of Scotland, in the isle of Lewis, one of the western islands. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the E. side of the N. division of the island.

**STORTFORD**, or **BISHOP'S STORTFORD**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the side of a hill, and is a large and well-frequented town. On the E. side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount. The river Stort has been made navigable from this town to the river Lea, by which great quantities of corn and malt are sent to London. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

\* **STOUR**, a river which rises beyond the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, on the edge of Wilts, and, after washing Sturminster and Blandford, flows to the Hampshire border, and enters the sea at Christchurch.

\* **STOUR**, a small river of Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Canterbury, and enters the sea below Sandwich.

\* **STOUR**, a river which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, waters Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree; and, being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the noble harbour of Harwich.

\* **STOUR**, a river of Staffordshire, which runs through the S. angle of that county in its course to the Severn in Worcestershire.

**STOURBRIDGE**, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Stour, over which is a

bridge, whence it has its name. It is a pretty good town, and is noted for its glass and iron works. It has a good free-school, in which there is a library, and is 22 miles N. of Worcester, and 124 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

**STOURBRIDGE**, or **STURBICH**, the name of a field near Cambridge, noted for its famous fair, kept annually on the 7th of September, which continues a fortnight. There are a great many tradesmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheese, &c. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the university of Cambridge.

**STOW**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Some call it Stow on the Would; and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It is 11 miles S. of Campden, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

**STOWEY**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday; 22 miles W. of Wells, and 145 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 9. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

**STOW-MARKET**, a large, handsome town of Suffolk, so called, to distinguish it from towns of the same name, in other parts of this county. It has a market on Thursday, and is seated between the branches of the rivers Gipping and Orwell. It has a large church: the tower and spire are 120 feet high. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufactory of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 75 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

**STRADELLA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It is a passage of great importance, defended by a castle, and seated on the river Versa, near the Po, 19 miles S. E. of Pavia, and 47 N. W. of Parma. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

**STRALLEN**, a town of the Netherlands, in the upper quarter of Guelderland, whose fortifications were demolished by the French in 1672. It is five miles S. W. of Guldres, and five N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

**STRALSUND**, a strong and rich seaport of Germany, in Hither Pomerania. In 1678, it was forced to surrender to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1000 houses had been burnt to ashes, in one night's time. Charles XII. in 1714, came hither after his return from Turkey. But Sweden not being able to hold out against five great powers, it was forced to submit in 1715. In 1749, it was restored to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It

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is almost surrounded by the sea, and the like Francen, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 15 miles N. W. of Gripfswald, and 40 N. E. of Gultrow. Lon. 13. 28. E. lat. 54. 17. N.

STRANGFORD, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the W. of the narrow entrance of Lough Strangford into the sea, seven miles E. of Down. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 54. 31. N.

\* STRANGFORD, LOUGH, a deep inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E. coast of Ireland. It is 17 miles long, and four or five broad. It goes W. as far as Downpatrick, and N. as far as Comber and Newtown. It abounds with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and off the bar, about August, is a periodical herring fishery. The bar, or entrance into this lough, is about three miles below Strangford. It contains 54 islands, great and small, that have names, and many others that are nameless. The burning of kelp very profitably employs a great number of hands in these islands. Four of them are called Swan Islands, from the number of swans that frequent them.

STRANRAWER, a large and populous borough of Wigtonshire, in Scotland, situated on Loch Ryan. It had once a considerable herring fishery; but the shoals which used to crowd into Loch Ryan, have now quite deserted it. It has a manufactory of linen, and is eight miles W. of Glenluce. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, handsome, populous, and commercial city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It is situated a quarter of a league from the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city; two of which are of stone, and four of wood. The inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 46,000. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1681. The citadel, and the fortifications, which this prince constructed, have been augmented to such a degree, that Strasburg may now be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryfwick in 1697. The town is entered by six gates. The streets, in general, are narrow; but the great street, and two others, are very regular and handsome. Before the revolution of

# STR

1789, Strasburg was an archiepiscopal see; but is now a bishopric, suffragan to Befançon. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps. The townhouse, the episcopal palace, two hospitals, the theatre, and the arsenal, are also worthy of attention. Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches, the mausoleum of marshal Saxe. Strasburg is 55 miles N. of Basil, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

STRASBURG, a town of Western Prussia, in Culm. It is a strong place, has a good castle, and is seated on the river Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn. It was often taken and retaken in the war between the Swedes and Poles. Lon. 18. 23. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

\* STRATFORD, a considerable village of Essex, separated from Bow in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England. It is in the parish of West Ham, four miles E. N. E. of London.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a town of Bucks, with a market on Monday, 45 miles N. W. of London.

STRATFORD ON AVON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Avon, over which is a handsome stone bridge, with 13 great and 6 small arches. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, 12 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses. It is memorable as the birthplace of Shakspeare, who was buried here in 1616. It is eight miles S. W. of Warwick, and 94 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

\* STRATFORD, ST. MARY'S, a considerable village of Suffolk, which has a share in the woollen manufacture. It is 12 miles S. W. of Ipswich, and 57 N. E. of London.

STRATFORD, STONY, an ancient town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Ouse, and on the Roman highway, called Watling-street. It has two parish-churches, and is 20 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 52 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

\* STRATHAVON, a town of Lanerksire, in Scotland, to the S. of Hamilton. It is surrounded by a little fertile tract, from which it takes its name.

\* STRATH,

Strasbourg was an archiepiscopal see, is now a bishopric, suffragan to the archbishop of Metz. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, of the week, the hours, &c. An remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 167 ft. high, and is ascended by 635 steps. The townhouse, the episcopal palace, the hospitals, the theatre, and the arsenal are also worthy of attention. Here is a park of artillery, and, in one of the churches, the mausoleum of the Duke of Saxe. Strasbourg is 55 miles N. of Paris, and 155 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 48. 35. N.

STRABURG, a town of Western Prussia, in Culm. It is a strong place, has a castle, and is seated on the river Rhine, 23 miles from Thorn. It was taken and retaken in the war between the Swedes and Poles. Lon. 18. 53. 5. N.

STRATFORD, a considerable village in Warwickshire, separated from Bow in Middlesex by the river Lea, over which is a bridge said to be the most ancient stone bridge in England. It is in the parish of St. Andrew, four miles E. N. E. of London.

STRATFORD, PENNY, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, 45 miles W. of London.

STRATFORD ON AVON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Avon, and has a handsome stone bridge, with 3 great and 6 small arches. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, high sheriff, 12 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses. It is memorable as the birthplace of Shakespeare, who was buried in 1616. It is eight miles S. W. of London, and 94 N. W. of London, Lon. 44. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

STRATFORD, ST. MARY'S, a considerable village of Suffolk, which has a woollen manufacture. It is 15 miles S. W. of Ipswich, and 57 N. E. of London.

STRATFORD, STONY, an ancient town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Ouse, and the Roman highway, called Watling-street. It has two parish-churches, and is 20 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 10 W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

STRATHAVON, a town of Lanarkshire, in Scotland, to the S. of Hamilton, surrounded by a little fertile tract, which it takes its name.

\* STRATH,

\* STRATHEARN, a fine vale of Perthshire in Scotland, extending many miles to the W. It is screened on the N. by the Grampian mountains, and on the S. by the Ochils. It contains a great number of villas, and the river Earn winds beautifully through it for above 20 miles.

\* STRATHMORE, an extensive valley of Kincardineshire, and one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, extending S. W. almost as far as Ben Lomond in Stirlingshire, and sheltered to the N. W. by the Grampian mountains.

\* STRATHMORE, a river of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

STRATHNAVER, a district of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland, which comprises the whole N. E. part of that country. It takes its name from the river Naver.

\* STRATHSPEY, an extensive valley of Murrayshire, in Scotland, famous for giving name to a very striking and popular species of Scotch music. Tullochgorum, Rothiemerchus, and several other places celebrated in song, are met with in this fertile tract.

\* STRATHY, a river of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

STRATTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between two rivulets, which here unite, and fall into the sea at a small distance. It is 18 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 22 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

STRAUBING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, and its streets are broad, containing handsome churches and fine convents. It was taken, in 1743, by the Austrians who demolished the fortifications the next year; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles S. E. of Ratibon, and 65 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

\* STREATHAM, a village of Surrey, five miles S. of London. A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish, in 1660; it is sent in quantities to some of the hospitals in London.

STRENG, or STRENGUES, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, with a bishop's see, and a handsome college. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

\* STROMA, a small island, on the coast of Caithnessshire, in Scotland, once used, as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In the caverns of this island, entire uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead sixty years, or more, were formerly to be found.

STROMBOLO, the most northern of the Lipari Islands. It is a volcano, which constantly discharges much fire and smoke. It rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. On the east side, it has three or four little craters ranged near each other, not at the summit, but on the declivity, nearly at two-thirds of its height. But as the surface of the volcano is very rugged, and intersected with hollow ways, it may be naturally concluded, that at the time of some great eruption, the summit and a part of this side fell in, as must have happened also to Vesuvius; consequently, the common chimney is at this day on the declivity, although always in the centre of the whole base. It is inhabited, notwithstanding its fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. "I was assured," says M. de Luc, "by an Englishman, who, like me, had the curiosity to visit these isles, that the fine weather having invited him and his company to land at Strombolo, they ascended a volcano, whose craters at that time threw out nothing; but that while they were attentively viewing them, unapprehensive of any danger, they were suddenly saluted by such a furious discharge, as to be obliged to retreat with precipitation, and not without one of the company being wounded by a piece of scoria." Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Strombolo seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing. Etna and Vesuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Strombolo is ever at work, and, for ages past, has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of these seas. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

\* STROMNESS, a town of Scotland, on the W. side of the island of Orkney. It has an excellent and well-frequented harbour. It is about nine miles W. of Kirkwall.

STRONBERG, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, and capital of a small district. It is 22 miles S. E. of Munster, and 20 N. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

STRONGOLI, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a very high rock, surrounded by

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others, three miles from the sea, and seven N. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

\* **STRONSAY**, an island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situated N. E. of that called Mainland.

**STROUD**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a small stream, the properties of which are said to be peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet. For this reason its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and the rivulet being itself inconsiderable, a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See **THAMES**. Stroud is 11 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 102 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

\* **STROUD**, a village of Kent, which joins the N. end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway. Its church was anciently a chapel of ease to Frindsbury. It is 29 miles S. E. of London.

**STUDLEY**, a village near Colne, in Wiltshire. It is supposed to have risen out of the ruins of a Roman colony in its neighbourhood, where Roman coins are often found.

**STUEN**, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its hot baths, and for the mines of copper and silver found in a neighbouring mountain.

**STULINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to the duke of Furstenburg, with a castle. It is 35 miles W. of Constance. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

**STULWEISENBURG**, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekekerfdegar. It had the title of regalis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists, and has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688.

It is seated on the river Raab, 20 miles S. W. of Buda, and 152 N. by W. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

**STURMINSTER**, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Stour, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle near it, which was the seat of the W. Saxon kings. It is 10 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 141 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

\* **STUTTGART**, a handsome and populous town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, but

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stands so low, that it is impossible to make it a strong place. There is an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, and handsome gardens. The streets are narrow in the town, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and wide straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the duke's palace, an orphan-house, and a famous college. It is seated in a plain, among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E. of Baden, and 52 N. E. of Strasbourg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

**SUABIA**, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and that of the Lower Rhine; on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Alsace; on the S. by Swisserland; and on the E. by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoen-Zollern, Oettingen, and Mindelheim; the bishoprics of Augsbourg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys, and free towns.

**SUANE**, or **SOANA**. See **SOANA**.

**SUANES**, **SUANI**, or **SUANETI**, a poor and simple people of Asia, who inhabit one of the four divisions of the kingdom of Imeritia. They subsist by raising cattle, and by a little agriculture. Major Rennell supposes them to be the descendants of a people of the same name and country, who are mentioned by Strabo. They were, in his time, a formidable and numerous nation, governed by a king, with a national council of 300 persons. They are said to have collected a considerable quantity of gold, by means of fleeces, which they sunk in their torrents; a practice, from which Strabo derives the fable of the Golden Fleece. It is reported, that this mode of collecting gold still subsisted when the Turks were in possession of Mingrelia, and that the produce of a river, called the Zgenis-skald, was farmed to certain Jews at Constantinople.

**SUAQUEM**, a town of Turkey in Africa, capital of a beglerbeglic. It is seated on the Red Sea, having a well-frequented harbour, in a small island, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 19. 56. N.

**SUBIACO**, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a castle. It is seated on the river Teverone, 33 miles E. of Rome.

**SUDBURY**, a borough of Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Stour, and is governed by a mayor, 27 aldermen, and 24 common council. It is a large town, containing three ancient churches, and was one of the

first

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low, that it is impossible to make long place. There is an ancient with a rich cabinet of curiosities, and some gardens. The streets are in the town, and the houses are of wood; but there are fine and wide straight streets, in one suburb. Here are the duke's palace, orphan-house, and a famous college. It is seated in a plain, among hills, near the river Neckar, 36 N. of Baden, and 42 N. E. of Strasbourg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

SWABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded N. by the circle of Franconia, E. by the Lower Rhine; on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine, and on the S. by Switzerland; and E. by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtemberg, margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoen-Zollern, Oettingen, and Ulheim; the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys, and free towns.

SWANE, or SOANA. See SOANA.

SWANES, SUANI, or SUANETI, a poor people of Asia, who inhabit the four divisions of the kingdom of Georgia. They subsist by raising and by a little agriculture. Major Ill supposes them to be the descendants of a people of the same name and language, who are mentioned by Strabo. They were, in his time, a formidable and warlike nation, governed by a king, and a national council of 300 persons. They are said to have collected a considerable quantity of gold, by means of fleeces, which they sunk in their torrents; a practice, from which Strabo derives the name of the Golden Fleece. It is reported that this mode of collecting gold still obtains when the Turks were in possession of Mingrelia, and that the produce of this trade, called the Zgenis-kald, was sold to certain Jews at Constantinople. SUAKUM, a town of Turkey in Africa, capital of a beglerbeglik. It is seated on the Red Sea, having a well-frequented harbour, in a small island, and was once a flourishing place; but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 19. 56. N.

SUBARRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Rome, with a castle. It is seated on the river Teverone, 33 miles E. of Rome.

SUDBURY, a borough of Suffolk, with market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Stour, and is governed by a mayor, 27 aldermen, and 24 common council. It is a large town, containing many ancient churches; and was one of the first

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seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III. to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. It became, in consequence, very populous and opulent. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels, having left behind it the burden of a numerous poor. However, many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here, particularly says, bunting for navy colours, and burial crapes. The river was made navigable from this place to Manningtree many years ago. It is 14 miles S. E. of St. Edmundsbury, and 56 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

SUDERCOPIING, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, 10 miles S. of Nordkioping, and 90 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 56. E. lat. 58. 19. N.

SUDERMANIA, or SUDERMANLAND, a province of Sweden, which gives the title of duke to the present regent of that kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by Upland and Westermania; on the E. by the peninsula of Tarin; on the S. by the Baltic; and on the W. by Nerica. It is about 62 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, and is the most populous part in Sweden. It abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals; and Nikoping is the capital.

\* SUDOREE, one of the Ferro Islands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathom deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the sides. The danger, at most times, especially in storms, is very great: ships are irresistibly drawn in; the rudder loses its power; and the waves beat as high as the masts, so that an escape is almost miraculous; yet, at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants will venture in boats, for the sake of fishing.

SUEZ, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at the N. end of the W. gulf of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez, with a castle and a harbour. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean, by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It is very much crowded with people, when the Turkish galleys arrive there. However, at other times, it is almost deserted; and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burden. It is 65 miles E. of Cairo. Lon. 32. 45. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

SUFFOLK, an English county, bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the N. by Norfolk; on the S. by Essex; and on the E. by the German Ocean. It extends 58 miles from E. to W. and 28 from N.

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to S. It lies in the diocese of Norwich; is divided into 22 hundreds, containing 28 market-towns, and 575 parishes; and sends 16 members to parliament. The air is very clear and healthy, even near the seacoast; the beach being generally sandy and shelly, which either absorbs or repels the sea-water, and keeps it from stagnating. The soil is of various qualities, but the country in general level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp, with numerous flocks of sheep. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, which are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, have for many years been made use of for improving light land, and have liberally rewarded the agricultural labours in those parts. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is in the inland part of the county, has a rich deep clay and marl, that yields good pasture-grounds, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part which lies on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire, affords also excellent pasture; and about Bury St. Edmund's, and to the N. and N. W. it is fruitful in corn, except toward Newmarket. The feeding of cattle and sheep on turnips is said to have been an improvement first set on foot in this county. Its principal produce is butter and cheese; but as the latter is only supplementary to the former, it has gained, almost proverbially, the character of the worst in England. Grain of all sorts, beans, and hemp, are grown in this county, and a few hops not far from Sudbury. They have an excellent breed of draught horses; the farmers are opulent and skilful; and, on the whole, this county, with respect to agriculture, is one of the most thriving in England. The principal rivers are the Stour, which divides it from Essex; the Waveney, and Little Ouse, which form its northern limits; the Larke, which, with another small stream, is its boundary on the N. W. the Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's.

SUGELMESSA, or SIGELMESSA, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid; bounded on the W. by the province of Dara; on the E. by the Retel; on the S. by the kingdom of Taflet; and on the N. by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length, and the capital is of the same name. It abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits; and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 29. 40. N.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department

partment of Loiret and late province of Orléanois, seated on the river Loire, 20 miles S. E. of Orléans. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

SULMONA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, remarkable for being the birth-place of Ovid. It is seated on the river Sora, 26 miles S. W. of Chieti. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

SULTANIA, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi. Here is a very magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of Sultan Chodabend. It is 225 miles N. W. of Isfahan, and 50 N. W. of Casbin. Lon. 51. 53. E. lat. 36. 16. N.

SULTSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria. It is a handsome place, has a fine castle, and belongs to the duke of Neuburg-Sultsbach. It is 10 miles N. W. of Amberg, and 32 N. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

SULTZBURG, a town of Germany, in Brisgaw, belonging to the marquise of Baden-Dourlach, where there is a handsome palace. It is seated in a territory, fertile in good wine, eight miles S. W. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

SUMATRA, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands, and constituting, on that side, the boundary of the Eastern Archipelago. Its general direction is nearly N. W. and S. E. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 5. 33. N. and the other in 5. 56. S. lat. Acheen Head, at the N. extremity of the island, is in lon. 95. 34. E. It lies exposed, on the S. W. side, to the Indian Ocean; the N. point stretches into the bay of Bengal; to the N. E. it is divided from the peninsula of Malacca, by the straits of that name; to the E. by the straits of Banca, from the island of that name; to the S. E. by the commencement of what are called the Chinese Seas; and on the S. by the straits of Sunda, which separate it from the island of Java. It is about 900 miles in length, but from 100 to 150 only in breadth. No account had been given of this island, by any Englishman, till the year 1778, when Mr. Charles Miller (son of the late botanical gardener) published an account of the manners of a particular district, in the 68th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. These were the Battas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Cassia country. They differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and customs. They eat the prisoners whom they take in war, and hang up their skulls as trophies in their houses. He observes, however, that human flesh is eaten by them *in terrorem*,

and not as common food; though they prefer it to all others, and speak with peculiar raptures of the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands. They expressed much surprise that the white people did not kill, much less eat, their prisoners. From this country, the greatest part of the cassia that is sent to Europe is procured. It abounds also with the vampire trees, which constitute the common timber in use; and in these trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form. It is remarkable, that in this state it is sold to the Chinese, at the price of 250l. or 300l. per cwt. but these dexterous artists contrive to furnish the Europeans with it, at about a quarter of that price. In 1783, Mr. Mariden, who had been secretary to the president and council of Fort Marlborough, published a History of Sumatra, with very copious particulars of the island. He represents it as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts being double and treble: their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, throughout Sumatra, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many large and beautiful lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from being so intense as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the torrid zone; and it is more temperate than many regions without the tropics; the thermometer, at the most sultry hour, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Mariden divides the inhabitants into Malays, Achense, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; and he takes the latter as his standard of description, with respect to the persons, manners, and customs of the inhabitants. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well-shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles; and, upon the whole, they are gracefully formed. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black. The men are beardless; great pains being taken to render them so, when boys, by rubbing

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rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour. They are, in general, lighter than the Malays, or half-breed, of the rest of India; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness. If beauty consisted in this one quality, some of them would surpass our brunettes in Europe. The major part of the females are ugly, many of them even to disgust; yet among them are some whose appearance is strikingly beautiful, whatever composition of person, features, and complexion, that sentiment may be the result of. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are observed to have the swelled neck, or goiter; but they attempt no remedy for it, as these wens are consistent with the highest health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans, consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occasion. But little apparent courtship precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each sex being carefully kept under, and the girls being seldom trusted from under the wing of their mothers. With us courtship includes the idea of humble entreaty on the man's side, and favour and condescension on the part of the woman who bestows person and property for love. The Sumatran, on the contrary, when he fixes his choice, and pays all that he is worth for the object of it, may naturally consider the obligation on his side; but still they are not without gallantry; they preserve a degree of delicacy and respect toward the sex which might justify their retorting on many of the polished nations of antiquity, the epithet of barbarians. The opportunities which the young people have of seeing and conversing with each other, are at the public festivals. On these occasions, the persons who are unmarried, meet together, and dance and sing in company. It may be supposed that the young ladies cannot be long without their particular admirers. The men, when determined in their regards, generally employ an old woman as their agent, by whom they make known their sentiments, and send presents to the female of their choice. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being settled, a feast takes place. At these festivals, a goat, a buffalo, or several, according to the rank of the parties,

are killed to entertain, not only the relations and invited guests, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country who choose to repair to them. The greater the concourse, the more is the credit of the host, who is generally, on these occasions, the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can compute the purchase of, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in some measure, to their poverty. The dictates of frugality are more powerful with them than the irregular calls of appetite, and make them decline an indulgence from which their law does not restrain them. Mothers carry their children, not on the arm, as our nurses do, but straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth which ties in a knot on the opposite shoulder. This practice is much safer than the other method, less tiresome to the nurse, and the child has the advantage of sitting in a less constrained posture. The children are nursed but little; are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves. When cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are fond of cock-fighting. Their cock-pit, if the expression may be used, is a spot on the level ground, or a stage erected and covered in. It is inclosed with a railing which keeps off the spectators: none but the handlers and heelers being admitted within side. A man who has a high opinion of, and regard for, his cock, will not fight him under a certain number of dollars, which he places in order on the floor: his poorer adversary is perhaps unable to deposit one half; the standers by make up the sum, and receive their dividends in proportion, if successful. A father on his deathbed has been known to desire his son to take the first opportunity of reaching a cock for a sum equal to his whole property, under a blind conviction of its being invulnerable. Cocks of the same colour are never matched: but a grey against a pile, a yellow against a red, and the like. Great pains are taken in rearing and feeding. The cocks are frequently handled and accustomed to spar in public, in order to prevent any shyness. Contrary to our laws, the owner is allowed to take up, and handle his cock during the battle; to clear his eye of a feather, or his mouth of blood. When a cock is killed,

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killed, or runs, the other must have sufficient spirit and vigour left, to peck at him three times on his being held up to him for that purpose, or it becomes a drawn battle; and sometimes an experienced cocker will place the head of his vanquished bird in such an uncouth situation, as to terrify the other, and render him unable to give this proof of victory. The cocks are never trimmed, but matched in full feather. The artificial spur, used in Sumatra, resembles in shape the blade of a scimitar, and proves a more destructive weapon than the European spur: it has no socket, but is tied to the leg, and in the position of it, the nicety of the match is regulated. As, in horse-racing, weight is proportioned to inches; so in cocking, a bird of superior weight and size is brought to an equality with his adversary, by fixing the steel spur so many scales of the leg above the natural spur, and thus obliging him to fight with a degree of disadvantage. It rarely happens that both cocks survive the combat. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys, and even their domestic occupations, most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods, is almost incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them. Yet from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. Their traps, of which they can make variety, are very ingeniously contrived. Sometimes they are in the nature of strong cages, with falling doors; into which the beast is enticed by a goat or dog inclosed as a bait; sometimes they manage that a large timber shall fall, in a groove, across his back; sometimes he is noosed about the loins with strong rattans; sometimes he is led to ascend a plank, nearly balanced, which turning when he is past the centre, lets him fall upon sharp stakes prepared below. Instances have occurred of a tiger being caught by one of the former modes, which had many marks in his body of the partial success of this last expedient. The size and strength of the species which prevails on this island is prodigious. They are said to break with a stroke of their fore paw, the leg of a horse or a buffalo; and the largest prey they kill is without difficulty dragged by them into the woods. Thus they usually perform on the second

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night, being supposed, on the first, to gratify themselves with sucking the blood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their destruction; and to the methods already enumerated, beside shooting them, may be added that of placing a vessel of water, strongly impregnated with arsenic, near the carcass, which is fastened to a tree to prevent its being carried off. The tiger having satiated himself with the flesh, is prompted to assuage his thirst, with the tempting liquor at hand, and perishes in the indulgence. Their chief subsistence is, most probably, the unfortunate monkeys with which the woods abound. They are described as alluring them to their fate, by a fascinating power, similar to what has been supposed of the snake; and, says Mr. Mariden, "I am not incredulous enough to treat the idea with contempt, having myself observed that when an alligator or crocodile, in a river, comes under an overhanging bough of a tree, the monkeys, in a state of alarm and distraction, crowd to the extremity, and chattering and trembling, approach nearer and nearer to the amphibious monster that waits to devour them as they drop, which their fright and number render almost unavoidable." These alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom, and which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it, cannot deter them from. A superstitious idea of their sanctity, also, preserves them from molestation, although, with a hook of sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its thanks and feet like those of the deer. The bezoar-stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold: it is of a dark brown colour, smooth on the outside, and the coat being taken off, it appears still darker, with strings running underneath the coat: it will swim on the top of the water. If it be infused in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter: the virtues usually attributed to this stone are cleansing the stomach, creating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have flocks of prodigious size, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety

being supposed, on the first, to gratify themselves with sucking the blood. Time is by this delay afforded to the lizards, flying lizards, and camellions. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country: they have sugarcanes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of herbs unknown to Europe; and here are found most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E. Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, Brazil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island, as well as cassia and camphire mentioned above. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloes, teak, manchineel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sulphur, arsenic, and saltpetre, are also produced at Sumatra. Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and they have likewise edible birds-nests. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the S. W. coast. The original natives of Sumatra are Pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the Eastern Islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Mussulman. See ACHEEN.

SUMBI, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about 11° S. lat. The inhabitants who live upon the coast are strong, large, and superstitious; but the inland parts are little known.

SUMERIN, an open town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube. It is 16 miles S. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 23. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

SUNART, a district of Argyshire, in the peninsula at the N. W. end of that county. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive.

SUNART, LOCH, an inlet of the sea, in Argyshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

SUNBURY, a village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames, and containing

some handsome villas. It is 17 miles W. S. W. of London.

\* SUNBURY, a seaport of N. America, in the state of Georgia, with a safe and convenient harbour. Several small islands intervening, partly obstruct a direct view of the ocean; and, interlocking with each other, render the passage to sea winding, but not difficult. It is a very pleasant healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the sickly months. It is 34 miles S. of Savannah.

\* SUNNING, a village in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, two miles N. E. of Reading. It was once an episcopal see, and had nine bishops in succession, the last of whom, Hermannus, removed the see to Salisbury.

\* SUNNING HILL, a village of Berkshire, in Windsor Forest, to the right of the great road from Egham and Bagshot. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

SUNDA ISLANDS, islands in the Indian Ocean, near the straits of Sunda. The chief of these are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra; which see.

\* SUNDERBUNDS, or THE WOODS, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the foubah of Bengal, which borders on the sea. It is composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. "It is so completely enveloped in woods, and infested with tigers," says major Rennell, "that if any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is reported) they have hitherto miscarried." Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat building. The breadth of the lower part of this Delta is upward of 180 miles, to which if we add that of the two branches of the river that bound it, we shall have about 200 miles for the distance to which the Ganges expands its branches, at its junction with the sea.

SUNDBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen, with a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sundburg-Sound, 12 miles E. of Flensburg. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 51. N.

SUNDERDOO, or MELUNDY, a fortified island and seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the Concan coast, reduced

by the British in 1792.

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by commodore James, in 1756. It is about 10 miles N. E. by N. of Vingoria Rocks.

**SUNDERLAND**, a seaport of the bishopric of Durham. It is a large and thriving town, which, for the exportation of coal, is next in consequence, on that side of the kingdom, to Newcastle. Its port, at the mouth of the river Were, though improved from its former state, will not admit very large ships; but vessels hence can get out to sea much more readily than from the Tyne. The coal is brought down the Were from numerous pits near its banks. Here are several glasshouses; and there is an exportation of grindstones and other articles. It is 13 miles N. E. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 14. W. lat. 54. 56. N.

**SUNDI**, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 17. 55. E. lat. 4. 50. S.

**SUNNEBURG**, a flourishing town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, and territory of Sternburg, with a very superb castle. It is seated on the river Darta, 40 miles E. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 54. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

\* **SUPERIOR**, a lake of N. America, so called from its magnitude, it being the largest on the continent. It may be justly termed the Caspian of America, and is supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. According to the French charts it is 1500 miles in circumference. There are many islands in this lake: two of them are very large, especially Isle Royale, which is not less than 100 miles long, and, in many places, 40 broad. The Indians suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirit. Upward of 30 rivers enter this lake, some of which are of considerable size. It abounds with trout and sturgeon; the former weighing from 12 to 50 pounds. Storms affect this lake as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It discharges its waters from the S. E. corner, through the straits of St. Marie, into lake Huron.

**SUPINO**, an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, with a castle. It is seated at the source of the river Tamara, at the foot of the Appennine mountains, 17 miles N. by W. of Benevento.

**SURAT**, a seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is said to have 200,000

## SUR

inhabitants. Its trade is now very considerable; and in this city are as many different religions as in Amsterdam; there are Mahometans of several sects, and many sorts of Gentoos. Mr. Niebuhr says, that the Mahometans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries, nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. "These Hindoos," he continues, "are a set of industrious sober people, and of a most surprising honesty. The Hindoo women assist their husbands in earning their bread, and keep themselves so clean, that the European women, who come to India, are obliged to follow their example, or run the risk of losing their husbands' affections. When a child is born, a Bramin is to declare, by astrological rules, whether the child is come into the world in a lucky hour or not. This done, he hangs a thin string over the shoulder of a boy, who wears this distinctive mark of his nation all his lifetime. If a banian, or common Hindoo, intends to give his child in marriage, which is done when the child is about six or eight years old, a Bramin is likewise to fix the times when the father is to ask for the bride, and when the wedding is to be celebrated. In the mean while, the children remain in the houses of their parents till they arrive at the age of maturity. The Bramins order and announce also the holy days. Every banian is obliged, every morning, after washing and bathing himself, to have a kind of seal impressed on his forehead, by a Bramin; though this is the office of inferior Bramins only. I saw, one morning, a great number of them sit on the river side, under the castle, where a number of girls and women resorted to bathe, and to say their morning prayers. Every one of them gave the clean clothes, which they intended to wear for that day, to one of these priests, and then went into the river. They afterward exchange their wet clothes for the dry ones, publicly on shore, but with such a dexterity, that the most curious observer could see nothing inconsistent with decency. The Bramin, afterward, dipped his thumb into some red colour, and impressed it on the forehead of the women, who reciprocally marked the priest again, though slightly, lest his face should be daubed all over, by the great number of markers. Lastly, the person that is signed, and in this manner consecrated for the day, keeps the colour-box in one hand, says a short prayer, gives the Bramin one or two handfuls of rice,

ants. Its trade is now very considerable; and in this city are as many different religions as in Amsterdam: there are Mahometans of several sects, many sorts of Gentooes. Mr. Niebulu says that the Mahometans at Surat are as far, so strict as they are in Arabia, other Turkish countries, nor are the customs of tribes among the Hindoos reside here strictly observed. "There are," he continues, "a set of industrious sober people, and of a most surprising honesty. The Hindoo women assist their husbands in earning their bread, keep themselves so clean, that the European women, who come to India, are led to follow their example, or run the risk of losing their husbands' affections. When a child is born, a Bramin declares, by astrological rules, whether the child is come into the world in a lucky or not. This done, he hangs a thing over the shoulder of a boy, who has this distinctive mark of his nation for his lifetime. If a banian, or common Hindoo, intends to give his child in marriage, which is done when the child is at six or eight years old, a Bramin is sent to fix the times when the father is to ask for the bride, and when the wedding is to be celebrated. In the meantime, the children remain in the houses of their parents till they arrive at the age of maturity. The Bramins order and observe also the holy-days. Every banian is obliged, every morning, after washing and bathing himself, to have a kind of mark impressed on his forehead, by a Bramin; though this is the office of inferior Bramins only. I saw, one morning, a great number of them sit on the river bank under the castle, where a number of men and women resorted to bathe, and to perform their morning prayers. Every one of them gave the clean clothes, which they intended to wear for that day, to one of these priests, and then went into the river. They afterward exchange their dirty clothes for the dry ones, publicly on the bank, but with such a dexterity, that the curious observer could see nothing inconsistent with decency. The Bramin, afterward, dipped his thumb into some red colour, and impressed it on the forehead of the women, who reciprocally kissed the priest again, though slightly, so that his face should be daubed all over, by a great number of markers. Lastly, the person that is signed, and in this manner consecrated for the day, keeps the sacred box in one hand, says a short prayer, and the Bramin one or two handfuls of rice,

rice, and then, with her wet clothes on the other hand, returns home."—Beside the Mahometans and Gentooes, there are Jews, and Christians of various denominations, at Surat. The surrounding country is fertile, except toward the sea, which is sandy and barren. Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was held at Surat; and they had a factory established there. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer toward the merchants, induced the E. India Company, in 1719, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situated on the confines of Guzerat, about 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 43. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

**SURINAM**, a country of S. America, in Guiana. It extends about 75 miles along the river of Surinam, and abounds in fruits, fish, game, and singular animals of different kinds. They have sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dying. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. The capital of the same name, is the chief town of the Dutch colonies in S. America.

**SURINGIA**, a large trading town of Asia, in Japan, and in the island of Nippon; capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139. 5. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

**SURREY**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Middlesex and a point of Buckinghamshire; on the E. by Kent; on the S. by Sussex; and on the W. by Hampshire and Berks. Its greatest length is about 37 miles, and its breadth 27. It lies in the diocese of Winchester; is divided into 13 hundreds, containing 11 market-towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a healthy pleasant county, on which account many of the nobility and gentry have seats

here; and the value of estates in it has advanced, of late years, beyond any other part of England. The soil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border: for the edge of the county on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly on the N. and W. toward the Thames; but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places are long ridges of hills, with warrens of rabbits and parks for deer. However, we meet here and there with some delightful spots interspersed in the middle of Surry, and it is not to be doubted that a great deal of the waste ground might, by proper management, be greatly improved. This county produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fullers-earth; and near Dorking grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleasant wine is made, little inferior to French Claret. Beside the products in common with the neighbouring counties, Surry is noted for the finest hops near Farnham, asparagus at Battersea, and a large breed of fowls at Dorking. The principal rivers beside the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the E.) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandse. The Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

**SURZEE**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated near the lake of Sempach, five miles S. of Lucern.

**SUS**, a province of Africa, belonging to Morocco; bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Mount Atlas; on the E. by Gafusa; and on the S. by the sands of Numidia and Sus. It is a flat country, most of which abounds in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. In the mountainous part the inhabitants are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs. Taradant is the capital.

**SUSA**, an ancient and strong town of Piedmont, capital of the marquisate of Susa, with a fort. There is also a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Augustus Cæsar. It is seated on the river Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is called the Key of Italy, because it is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, but restored to the duke of Savoy in 1707. It is 30 miles N. W. of Turin, and 2. N. E. of Briançon. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

**SUSDAI**,

# S U S

**SUSDAL**, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is built of wood, as are most towns in these parts, and seated on the river Khafma, 50 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 42. 25. E. lat. 56. 26. N.

\* **SUSQUEHANNAH**, a river of N. America, which has its source in lake Ontario. It crosses three times the line which divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania, and empties itself into the head of the bay of Chesapeake.

**SUSSEX**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Surry, on the N. E. and E. by Kent, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Hampshire. It is about 70 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, where broadest. It lies in the diocese of Chichester; is divided into six rapes, and subdivided into 65 hundreds, containing one city, 16 market-towns, and 142 parishes; and sends 28 members to parliament. The air of this county is very various: along the seashore it is thought aguish; but it has a much greater effect on strangers than on the natives, who are generally very healthy. In the Weald, which is a rich deep soil, it is apt to be foggy, yet not unwholesome; but upon the Downs the air is extremely sweet and healthy. The soil is likewise various: that of the Downs, and thence to the sea, is very fertile, both in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep whose wool is remarkably fine. The middle of the county abounds with meadows and rich arable ground, and the N. side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron-works when they were in a flourishing state. This plentiful county, therefore, supplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glass, fish, and fowl. It is particularly famous for its wheatears, a small delicious bird, of the size of a lark, not much inferior to an ortolan, which is taken on the S. E. Downs in the following manner: a turf is cut up, about a foot long and half a foot broad: in the cavity is placed a snare of horse hair, and the turf turned with the grass downward to cover the greatest part of the hole. These birds are naturally so timorous, that the shadow of a cloud, or any thing that moves on the ground, makes them fly into these little pits for shelter, where they are taken. With respect to manufactures, Sussex is not distinguished for any but that of gunpowder, at Bartel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the

# S W A

Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital.

**SUSTER**, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed, town of Persia, capital of Sufistan. It is seated on the river Caron, 105 miles S. W. of Ispahan. Lon. 51. 29. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

**SUSTEREN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Juliers, two miles from the river Maese, and 12 S. of Ruremond. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

**SUTHERLANDSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the North Sea; on the E. by Caithnesshire and the German Ocean; on the S. by the frith of Dornoch and Rosshire; and on the W. by the Channel, called the Minch. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is about 50 miles, and from N. to S. somewhat more. Some parts of this county still called forests, were anciently covered with wood, but are now trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains abounding with wild roes. In these parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but to the S. E. along the frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. Dornoch is the county town.

**SUTRI**, a town in the territory of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Puzzuolo, 22 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

**SUTTON**, a village in Cambridgeshire S. W. of Ely, and 14 miles from Cambridge. In 1694, here were ploughed up several small old coins, three silver plates three twisted rings, and a plain one. There was a Saxon inscription on the plates, but not legible.

**SUTTON-COLEFIELD**, a small town of Warwickshire, with a market on Monday. It is 24 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 111 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 52. 39. N.

\* **SUZANNE**, ST. a small town in France, in the department and late province of Maine. It has a considerable paper manufactory, and is 24 miles N. of Mans.

**SWAFFHAM**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, and is one of the best towns in the county. It is 34 miles N. N. E. of Newmarket, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

**SWALE**, a river of Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, and running S. E. passes by Richmond and Thirsk, and falls into the Ouse.

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## S W E

Hindooftan, in the province of Cambaya. It has a harbour where ships receive and deliver their merchandise for the merchants of Surat, being 12 miles N. W. of that place. Lon. 72. 15. E. lat. 21. 18. N.

\* SWANSCOMB, a village of Kent, two miles W. by S. of Gravetend. Here are the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish; and it is said to be the place where the Kentishmen, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, surprised William the Conqueror, and throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient customs and franchises granted to them, to which he immediately consented. But the fact is doubted, though it is certain, that many peculiar customs still remain in Kent; one of the most remarkable of which is that of gavelkind, or the equal distribution of landed property among all the sons of a family.

SWANSEY, the most considerable commercial town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales. It has a good port at the mouth of the river Tavy, and plenty of coal in its neighbourhood. Of these it sends great quantities to Ireland and the southern coast of England; and it has a considerable trade to Bristol. Here are great works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. It has two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a portreeve, a chief, 12 aldermen, two chamberlains, and 60 common-council-men. It has an old castle, and two churches. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Cowbridge, and 205 W. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom in the N. part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Danish Lapland, and the ocean; on the S. by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate; being about 800 miles in length, from N. to S. and 350 in breadth, from E. to W. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains Ostrogothia or E. Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or W. Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Oeland, Wermland, Bohus, Dalia, Scania or Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen. Norland includes Geitrike or Gestrikeland, Helplingland, Medelpadia, Hiernland, Her-

## S W E

jedalia, Ongermania, and W. Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Akla, Hiernland, Umeo, Pithep, Lulea, Torneo, and Kemi. Finland contains Finland Proper, E. Bothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. On the side of Russia, the longest day is 18 hours 30 minutes; but farther toward the N. and at the Pole, there is but one day and one night throughout the year. In the province in which Stockholm is seated, the spring and autumn is scarcely to be perceived; for the winter continues nine months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter, the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being serene all that time. Notwithstanding this, the Swedes live to a great age. Those places that are fit for cultivation have scarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reason, they till the ground with a single ox, and one servant may readily manage the plough. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and their gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes, have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. Their domestic animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, and sheep. In winter, fodder is so scarce, that the inhabitants are obliged to unthatch their houses to feed their cattle. The wild beasts are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In winter, the foxes and squirrels become grey, and the hares as white as snow. There are also elks and reindeer. They have several sorts of fowls, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. They have rich silver, copper, and iron mines. They export boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, and mastex, and import salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuff, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are much more polished than what they were; and have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thrash the corn, and row the boats on the sea.

The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. Before the accession of Gustavus I. it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to be chosen by the deputies from the states of those three kingdoms assembled at Calmar. By this regulation, however, Sweden became, in fact, a mere tributary kingdom to the sovereigns of Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the grateful Swedes conferred the sovereignty, at the same time declaring the crown hereditary in his male issue. He was entrusted with great prerogatives; and these were augmented, in the sequel, by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being extended, at the same time, to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the regal powers were greatly circumscribed, and the nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority, as gave great umbrage to the three other orders of the clergy, citizens, and peasants. This proved a favourable opportunity for Charles XI. to obtain from the states a formal cession of absolute sovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his son Charles XII. Upon the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon Ulrica Eleanora, his youngest sister; stipulating, at the same time, great limits to the prerogative. Ulrica resigned the crown to her consort Frederic I. From this period, the Swedish monarch was the most limited one in Europe; being, in fact, the mere tool of whichever of the two great factions that divided the kingdom happened to be triumphant. But, in 1772, the late king of Sweden effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. This prince was assassinated on the 16th of March 1792; living long enough, however, to appoint his brother, the duke of Sudermania, regent of the kingdom, during the minority of his son Gustavus Adolphus. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they will not tolerate any other in the kingdom. They have one archbishop, and seven bishops, beside six superintendents. The capital is Stockholm.

SWERNICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the river Drino, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, 70 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 32. E. lat. 44. 42. N.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the

top of a hill, near a rich vale, and the houses are well built with stone. It is 23 miles N. of Salisbury, and 83 W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

\* SWINNA, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situated to the N. E. of that called Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which were instantly swallowed up. See ORCADES.

SWISSERLAND, or SWITZERLAND, a large and populous country of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Tirol; on the W. by France; on the N. by the Black Forest, and a part of Suabia; and on the S. by Savoy, the Milanese, Bergamasco, and Bresciano. It is 225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, most of which are covered with snow. There is a great number of lakes and rivers, and some very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the necessities of life. Swisserland is divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schwetz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are Catholics. The Protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. The mountains of Swisserland are commonly called the Alps. See ALPS. There are four passages over them to go into Italy from Swisserland; the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, and crosses Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aosta, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpleberg and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Arve, the Reufs, and the Inn. The principal riches of Swisserland consist of excellent pastures in which they breed and fatten their cattle. As they leave out their cattle night and day on the mountains, one would think they would be devoured by the wild beasts, and yet it is quite otherwise; for when the bees perceive a bear, or a wolf, at a distance, they form themselves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats, and chamois, they feed in flocks on the mountains, and in the woods, and they place centinels on all

hill, near a rich vale, and the well built with stone. It is 28 of Salisbury, and 83 W. of London. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

**UNNA**, a little island of Scotland, the Orkneys, situated to the N. of the Mainland. Here are shipwrecks, that have been known to be in boats and light vessels, were instantly swallowed up. See **ES**.

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all sides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a signal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the savage beasts dare not come. The inhabitants are all strong robust men, for which reason they are generally chosen by several nations for the military service; and even the pope has his Swiss guards. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. See the cantons under their respective names, and **GLACIERS**; and for the origin of the name of Switzerland see **SCHWEITZ**.

\* **SYDENHAM**, a village of Kent, situated on the declivity of a fine hill, eight miles S. by E. of London. It is noted for its medicinal wells.

\* **SYDNEY BAY**, a bay on the S. side of Norfolk Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are 12 miles asunder. On this bay is formed a settlement of convicts, dependent, at present, on that in New S. Wales. Lon. 168. 12. E. lat. 29. 4. S.

\* **SYDNEY COVE**, the town or settlement of convicts, begun to be erected at Port Jackson, on the coast of New S. Wales, in February 1788. The ground about it was then covered by a thick forest; but, in March 1790, some good buildings had been erected. The governor, lieutenant-governor, judge-advocate, and greatest part of the civil and military officers, were comfortably lodged. The governor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant-governor's house is of brick, as are also those belonging to the judge and the commissary. The rest of the houses are built with logs and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered by shingles, or thatched. The hospital is a good temporary building. The soldiers were in barracks, and the officers had comfortable huts, with gardens adjoining to them. These, however, afforded but little; there not being more than two feet of soil over a bed of rock, and this soil little better than a black sand. Lon. 151. 28. E. lat. 33. 50. S.

**SYRACUSE**, an ancient, strong, and famous city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine large harbour, defended by a fortified castle. This city was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a seafight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten,

and obliged to leave Sicily; but they became masters of it again in 1735. It is very advantageously seated near the sea, 72 miles S. by W. of Messina, and 110 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 37. 5. N.

**SYRIA**, or **SURISTAN**, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by Diarbek and Natolia; on the E. by Diarbek and the deserts of Arabia; which also, together with Judea, bound it on the S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean. It abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated; for there are the finest plains and pastures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camels, and salt. Damascus, by the Turks called Scham, is the capital.

**SYRIAN**, a large town of Asia, in Pegu, seated near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. Lon. 96. 40. E. lat. 16. 50. N.

**SZUCCA**, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula. Lon. 19. 11. E. lat. 53. 14. N.

## T.

\* **TAAFE**, a very rapid river of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, which enters the sea at Cardiff. Upon this river, not far from Carphilly, is a stone bridge, called Pont y Pryddal, of a single arch, supposed one of the widest in the world, being 140 feet in the span, and 34 high, planned and executed by the untalented genius of a common mason in this county.

**TAAFA**, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile. It is the residence of a governor, and there are a great many curious remains of antiquity. It makes a handsome appearance to those that sail along the river, and is 200 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat. 26. 56. N.

**TAEACHASAN**, a town of Asia, in Natolia, in the county of Bozoc, among the mountains, seated on the river Adena, near its source, about 50 miles above the town of Adena.

**TABAGA**, an island of America, in the South Sea, on the bay of Panama. It is about four miles in length, and three in breadth, and is a mountainous place abounding with fruit-trees. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 80. 16. W. lat. 7. 50. S.

T 2 TABARCA,

## T A F

**TABARCA**, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who fish for coral here. It is 50 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

**TABASCO**, an island of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Tabasco. It is formed by a river of the same name, and by that of St. Peter and St. Paul, being about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is near the bay of Campeachy, 10 miles from the sea, and 160 S. W. of Campeachy.

**TABASCO**, a province or government of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the N. by the bay of Campeachy; on the E. by Yucatan; on the S. by the province of Chiapa; and on the W. by that of Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is very fertile in cocoa-nuts, in which its chief riches consist. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

**TABLE-MOUNTAIN**, a mountain of Africa, the most western promontory in that part of the world. It is near the Cape of Good Hope. The bay at the foot of it is called the Table-Bay.

**TABOR**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, where the Hussites were fortified, and Zisca their chief. It is 45 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

**TABRISTAN**, a province of Persia, lying on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E. and Ghilan on the W.

**TADCASTER**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is noted for the great plenty of limestone dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is nine miles S. W. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

**TADMOR**. See **PALMYRA**.

**TAFALA**, or **TAFALLA**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle; seated on the river Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 13 miles S. of Pampluna. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

**TAFILET**, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco; bounded on the N. by the kingdoms of Fez and Tremelen; on the E. by the Beriberics; on the S. by the desert of Barbary; and on the W. by the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, and Sus. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces a little wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The in-

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habitants live upon camels' flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. They have also ostriches and dromedaries, which last will travel 100 miles in a day. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberics, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet is the capital, which is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river 340 miles S. of Fez, and 275 S. E. of Morocco. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 28. 2. N.

**TAGAST**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 50 miles from the sea, and 37 S. of Tademant. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 29. 23. N.

**TAGASTA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers and province of Constantina. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now reduced to a village. It is famous for being the birthplace of St. Augustine.

**TAGE**, a large town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, on the road from Mecca to the court of the king of Yemen, with a castle, on a mountain that commands the town. Lon. 42. 5. E. lat. 21. 50. N.

**TAGUMADERT**, a town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and in the kingdom of Tafilet; seated on the river Dras, with a strong castle on a mountain. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 27. 10. N.

**TAHOOROWA**, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the S. W. part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren.

**TAIF**, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, in the territory of Hegiaz, which abounds in fruits. It is seated to the S. of Mount Gazuan.

**TAJO**, anciently called **TAGUS**, a river of Spain, which has its source in New Castile, on the confines of the province of Arragon. It runs through Old Castile, passes by Toledo, whence it proceeds to Alcantara in Estramadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santarem, where it forms a small bay, which serves for the harbour of Lisbon, and 10 miles still lower it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden sands.

**TAJOH**, a town of China, in the province of Kyanghi, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers. Lon. 114. 41. E. lat. 27. 38. N.

**TAIN**, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Rosshire, seated on the frith of Dornoch, 12 miles N. of Cromarty. It is remarkable for a large square tower, adorned with five spires, and for a collegiate

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live upon camels' flesh and dates, forced horses to sell to foreigners. It also ostriches and dromedaries, it will travel 100 miles in a day. Its live in tents, and the Berberes, ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tailet is the capital, which is a place, with a castle, and seated on 340 miles S. of Fez, and 275 S. of Morocco. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 28.

TAI, a large town of Africa, in the dominion of Morocco. A great many live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, from the sea, and 37 S. of Tailet. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 29. 23. N.

TAIFA, a town of Africa, in the province of Algiers and province of Constantine.

It was formerly a considerable city, but is now reduced to a village. It is famous for being the birthplace of St. Augustine.

TAI, a large town of Asia, in Arabia, on the road from Mecca to the court of Yemen, with a castle, on a hill that commands the town. Lon. 12. 21. E. lat. 21. 50. N.

TAMADERT, a town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and in the province of Tailet; seated on the river with a strong castle on a mountain. Lon. 43. W. lat. 27. 10. N.

TAMOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the S. W. of Mowee, from which it is distant 10 leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. TAI, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, territory of Hegiaz, which abounds in trees. It is seated to the S. of Mount Sinai.

TAGUS, a river in Spain, which has its source in New Castile, on the confines of the province of Leon. It runs through Old Castile, by Toledo, whence it proceeds to Seville in Estremadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santarem, where is a small bay, which serves for the port of Lisbon, and 10 miles still lower into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden fish.

TAI, a town of China, in the province of Kyangsi, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers. Lon. 114. 41. E. lat. 27. 38. N.

TAIN, a borough and seaport of Scotland in Rosshire, seated on the frith of Forth, 12 miles N. of Cromarty. It is remarkable for a large square tower, and with five spires, and for a collegiate church.

## T A M

TAI, a collegiate church, founded in 1481, and still pretty entire.

TAINTON, a village in Gloucestershire, four miles S. E. of Newent, and five W. of Gloucester. In 1700, there was an ore found here, from which the refiners extracted gold, but not enough to answer the expence of separation.

TAIPING, a town of China, in the province of Quangsi, in the part that belongs to the king of Tonquin. Lon. 107. 15. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

TAIPING, a town of China, in the province of Nanking, seated on the river Kiang. Lon. 117. 31. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

TAILLEBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the river Charente, 30 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 45. 46. N.

TAITCHIN, a town of China, with a harbour, 260 miles S. E. of Nanking. Lon. 121. 16. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

TAITONG, a strong city of China, in the province of Chanhi.

TALAMONE, a seaport of Tuscany, 15 miles N. of Orbitello. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort; seated on the river Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 58 miles S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 1. W. lat. 39. 41. N.

TALAVIERA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the river Guadiana, 14 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 38. 34. N.

TALLARD, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Durance, 47 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

TALMONT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late territory of Saintonge, seated on a peninsula of the Gironde, 20 miles S. E. of Saintes, and 260 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 45. 32. N.

TAMALAMECA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha; seated on the river Magdalena. Lon. 71. 45. W. lat. 9. 6. N.

\* TAMAN. See PHANAGORIA.

TAMAR, a river of England, which runs from N. to S. divides Cornwall from Devonshire, and, below Saltash, enters Plymouth Sound.

TAMARA ISLANDS, islands in Africa, on the coast of Guinea, near Sierra Leone, where there are all sorts of refreshments for ships, as well as gold and elephants' teeth.

## T A N

TAMARA, a seaport of Asia, on the N. coast of the island of Socotra, lying near the mouth of the Red Sea. Lon. 52. 25. E. lat. 11. 30. N.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a rivulet of the same name. Here is a famous free-school and a small hospital. It is 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

TAME, an inconsiderable rivulet of Oxfordshire, which flows into the Thames above Wallingford, and has been commonly, but erroneously, supposed to give name to the Thames. See THAMES.

TAMINGA, a town of China, in the province of Peking; seated in a pleasant country abounding in rivers and lakes. Lon. 114. 35. E. lat. 36. 56. N.

TAMMISBROOK, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, built by king Pepin, the father of Charlemagne. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is near the river Unstruth.

TAMWORTH, a borough of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Tame, eight miles S. E. of Lichfield, and 114 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

TANASSERIM, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles S. W. of Siam. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 11. 50. N.

\* TANNOF, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronez. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Zna, which falls into the Mokcha.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, where the Zerara falls into it, 60 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 39. 26. N.

TANCROWALL, a town of Africa, in Negroland, seated on the river Gambia, where the English have a fort. It is divided into two parts, one of which is inhabited by Portuguese, and the other by Mundingoes. The former consists of large square houses, and the latter of round huts about 20 feet diameter, and eight high; the walls of good binding clay, and the roof like a bee-hive, made either with straw or palmetto leaves. It is about 30 miles E. of James Fort.

TANDA, or TANRAH, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, of which Soubah it was the capital in the last century. There is little remaining of this place but the rampart; and the period when it was deserted is not certainly known. It is seated on the east side of the river Ganges.

## T A N

120 miles N. W. of Dacca. Lon. 87. 56. E. lat. 23. 35. N.

TANDAYE, an island of Asia, one of the most easterly of the Philippines. It is separated from Manilla by a narrow strait; and is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. On the N. coast is a volcano, which throws out fire and flames. Lon. 124. 56. E. lat. 12. 36. N.

\* TANGATABOO, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean; the residence of the sovereign and the chiefs.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and old marche of Brandenburg. It is not a large place, but populous, and some of the electors have kept their court in an old castle here. It is seated on the river Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe, 24 miles N. W. of Brandenburg, at 28 N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 13. 30. 2. lat. 52. 46. N.

TANGIER, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese, in 1471, and given as a dowry to the princess Catharine of Portugal, who married Charles II. king of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. It is finely seated 130 miles N. of Fez. Lon. 5. 50. W. lat. 35. 49. N.

TANJORE, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is an appendage of the Carnatic, but subject to its own rajah, who pays an annual subsidy of 160,000l. to the English E. India Company.

TANJORE, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel. It is seated on the river Cauvery, 205 miles S. by W. of Madras. Lon. 79. 12. E. lat. 10. 46. N.

\* TANKIA, or TINKIA-LING, a town and fortress of Asia, in Thibet, situated at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 miles W. by S. of Lassa.

TANNA, a considerable island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, and one of the New Hebrides. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable. Their arms are bows and arrows, flings, spears, and clubs. There is a volcano in the island, and the soil is very fertile. Lon. 169. 46. 7. lat. 19. 30. S.

\* TANORE, a seaport of the Peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75. 50. E. lat. 10. 55. N.

\* TANTALLAN, a ruinous castle of Haddingtonshire, in Scotland, two miles E. of North Berwick. It is seated on a

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high rock, overlooking the sea, which washes it on three sides. It was destroyed by the Covenanters in 1639.

TAOO, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is about 10 leagues in circuit, and of a height sufficient to be seen 12 leagues. It has good anchorage on the N. W. side; and, though the water is scarce and brackish near the shore, several springs are found inland, and a small stream of good water, which reaches the sea when the springs are copious. The S. E. side rises with great inequalities immediately from the sea; so that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie all on the N. W. side; and being adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the isle, they form a beautiful landscape.

TAORMINA, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, seated on a rock, 88 miles S. of Messina.

\* TAPLOE, a village of Buckinghamshire, seated on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands, picturesque appearance, and handsome villas. It is about one mile from Maidenhead, and 25 W. by N. of London.

TAPTY, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which rises at Mattoy, 84 miles to the N. W. of Nagpou, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles below Surat.

\* TAR, or PAMLICO, a river of N. America, in N. Carolina, which flowing by Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico Sound, 40 miles S. E. of the latter town.

TARANTO, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples. It is a strong and populous place, with an archbishop's see, is seated on a peninsula, and is defended by a strong castle. The harbour is choked up, which has hurt it very much. This town has given name to the spiders called tarantulas, whose bite is not to be cured but by dancing. It is 50 miles S. E. of Bari, 55 N. W. of Otranto, and 140 E. by S. of Naples. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

TARAGALLA, a town of Africa, one of the principal in the kingdom of Tafilet, seated on the river Dras, with a fortified castle, 275 miles S. W. of Tafilet. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 27. 40. N.

TARARE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyons, seated on the river Tordive, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

TARAS-

# T A R

ck, overlooking the sea, which it on three sides. It was destroyed by the Covenanters in 1639.

o, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is 10 leagues in circuit, and of a height not to be seen 12 leagues. It has anchorage on the N. W. side; and, as the water is scarce and brackish on the shore, several springs are found, and a small stream of good water, reaches the sea when the springs are in flood. The S. E. side rises with inequalities immediately from the sea to that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie on the N. W. side; and being adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to the part of the isle, they form a beautiful landscape.

MORMINA, a seaport of Sicily, in the Gulf of Demona, seated on a rock, 88 miles S. of Messina.

TAPLOE, a village of Buckinghamshire, seated on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic islands, picturesque appearance, and some villas. It is about one mile S. of Maidenhead, and 25 W. by N. of London.

TAPT, a river of the Deccan of Hindustan, which rises at Maltoy, 84 miles S. of the N. W. of Nagpour, and falls into the Gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles S. of Surat.

TAR, or PAMLICO, a river of North Carolina, in N. Carolina, which flowing through Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico Sound, 40 miles S. E. of the latter town.

TARANTO, a seaport of the kingdom of Naples. It is a strong and populous place, with an archbishop's see, is seated on a peninsula, and is defended by a strong castle. The harbour is choked up, which has hurt it very much. This town has given name to the spiders called tarantulas, whose bite is not to be cured but by dancing. It is 50 miles S. E. of Bari, and 5 N. W. of Otranto, and 140 E. by S. of Naples. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

TARAGALLA, a town of Africa, one of the principal in the kingdom of Tafilet, seated on the river Dras, with a fortified castle, 275 miles S. W. of Tafilet. Lon. 16. 3. W. lat. 27. 40. N.

TARARE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonnais, seated on the river Tordive, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

TARAS

# T A R

TARASCON, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, with a well-built castle, seated on the river Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Its commerce consists in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs that are much worn, one fort being of coarse silk, and the other of the same material and wool. It is 10 miles N. of Arles, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late province of Foix, seated on the river Arriege, seven miles S. E. of Foix.

TARAZONA, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors in 1116, and is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 140 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 127 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 42. 10. N.

TARBES, a populous town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late county of Bigorre. It is a bishop's see, has a magnificent episcopal palace, an ancient castle, and a handsome college; and is seated on the river Adour, 42 miles S. W. of Auch, and 112 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

TARBOROUGH, a flourishing trading town of N. America, in N. Carolina, seated on the river Tar, 90 miles from its mouth, and 40 N. W. of Washington.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy; a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Moutier is the capital.

TARGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the seacoast, with a castle built upon a rock. Near it is a very plentiful fishery, and it is seated in a plain surrounded by mountains and thick forests, full of monkeys. This plain is considered as a desert; but there are good wells and fine pastures. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 35. 20. N.

TARGOROD, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 50 miles S. W. of Jassy. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 46. 49. N.

TARGOVISCO, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Walachia, seated on the river Launiza, 70 miles S. E. of Hermanstadt, and 188 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 25. 26. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

TARIEFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. It is a poor place, with few inhabitants, and is seated on a

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eminence on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles W. S. W. of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 40. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

TARKU, a town of Asia, capital of Daghestan, seated on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 52 miles S. E. of Terki, and 300 N. E. of Tauris. Lon. 47. 5. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

TARN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river, which has its source in the department of Lozere, and having watered Mithoud, Alby, Gaillac, Montauban, and Moissac, falls into the Garonne, near that town. Castres is the capital.

TARO, or BORGO-DI-VAL DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro, seated on the river Taro; 25 miles S. W. of Parma. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

TARODANT, a town of Africa, in Morocco, seated near the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 8. 10. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

TARAGA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the river Cervera, 15 miles from Lerida.

TARRAGONA, an ancient and strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was built by the Phoenicians, and was very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many noble monuments of antiquity here. It is surrounded by walls built by the Moors, and is also defended by regular works. It is neither so large nor so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, and flax. It is 35 miles N. E. of Tortosa, and 220 E. by N. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

TARTARY, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Thiber, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It lies between 55° and 135° E. lon. and between 35° and 55° N. lat. being 3600 miles in length, and 960 in breadth; but in the narrowest part not above 330 broad. It may be considered under two grand divisions; namely, Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection, and a very considerable part

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of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians. These vast countries include all the middle part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and different manners. For various interesting particulars concerning them, see, in their respective places, the articles Abkhas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Imberia, Kalmucs, Kifli, Lefgus, Mingrelia, Monguls, Olfi, Samoyedes, Turcomans, and Ubees.

**TARRAS**, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony. The river Midouze runs through it. That part which is seated on the right side of this river rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated in a plain. It is 12 miles N. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 43. 50. N.

**TASSADON**, a city of Asia, capital of Bootan, a feudatory country of Tibet. It is 260 miles S. by W. of Lassa. Lon. 89. 0. E. lat. 27. 43. N.

**TASSING**, an island of Denmark, between those of Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a strait, and contains a few towns and villages.

**TASSO**, an island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is about 35 miles in circumference; and the capital town is of the same name, with a good harbour, and several castles. It was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble.

**TATTA**, or **SINDE**, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sind. It is seated on a branch of the river Sind or Indus, called the Ritchel River. In the last century, it was very extensive and populous, and was a place of great trade; possessing manufactories of silk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of these now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the Delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within three miles on the N. W. of Tatta, are mines of iron and salt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moulton, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of near 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but, at present, very little of this trade remains, owing to a bad government in Sind, and, probably, to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessors of Moulton and Lahore. Tatta is 741 miles N. W. of Bombay, and

## T A U

125 from the Arabian Sea. Lon. 67. 37. E. lat. 24. 50. N.

**TATTAN**, a town of Africa, situated on the common frontiers of Morocco, Drah, and Zenhaga, and in the route from Morocco and Sus to Tambuctou. It is 170 miles S. S. E. of Morocco.

**TATTERSHALL**, a small town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, and in a fenmy country. It was formerly of note for its castle, and is 20 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 127 N. of London. Lon. 0. 8. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

**TAVASTUS**, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Tavasteland, seated on a river which falls into lake Wana, 62 miles N. E. of Abo.

**TAUCHEL**, a town of Poland, in Pomerella, seated on the river Verd, 30 miles N. W. of Culm, and 55 S. W. of Marienburg. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

**TAVERNA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on the river Coraca, 20 miles E. of Nicaastro, and 70 N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat. 39. 11. N.

**TAVIRA**, or **TAVILA**, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a handsome castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, at the mouth of the river Gilao, between Cape Vincent and the straits of Gibraltar, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz. Lon. 7. 46. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

**TAVISTOCK**, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Tavy, or Tave, and was once a flourishing place, famous for its stately abbey, which is divided into tenements. It is still a large place, and well watered, there being a brook running through every street; and over the river is a stone bridge of five arches. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 206 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 50. 35. N.

**TAUNTON**, a river of N. America, which falls into Narraganset Bay, on the E. side of Rhode Island.

**TAUNTON**, a town of N. America, in the state of Rhode Island, seated on a river of the same name, which is navigable hence, for small vessels, to Narraganset Bay.

**TAUNTON**, a borough of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large and populous town, situated on the river Thone, which is navigable hence, to the Parret, and so to Bridgewater. It has been the principal seat

## TAU

the Arabian Sea. Lon. 67. 37. 50. N.

**TAAH**, a town of Africa, situated common frontiers of Morocco, and Zenhaga, and in the route Morocco and Sus to Tambuctou. 10 miles S. S. E. of Morocco.

**TAERSHALL**, a small town of Lincoln, with a market on Friday. It is on the river Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, and in a fenney.

It was formerly of note for its salt. It is 20 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 10 miles N. of London. Lon. 0. 8. W. 56. N.

**TAUSTUS**, a town of Sweden, in the capital of the province of Tavastland, on a river which falls into the Baltic, 62 miles N. E. of Abo.

**TACHEL**, a town of Poland, in Pomerania, seated on the river Verd, 30 miles W. of Culm, and 55 S. W. of Burg. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

**TAFERNA**, a town of the kingdom of Portugal, seated on the river Coraca, 10 miles N. of Nicastra, and 70 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat. 39. 11. N.

**TAVIRA**, or **TAVILA**, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with some castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, on the mouth of the river Gilao, between Vincent and the straits of Gibraltar, 20 miles W. by N. of Cadiz. Lon. 10. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

**TAVISTOCK**, a borough of Devon, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Tavy, or Tave, and is once a flourishing place, famous for its abbey, which is divided into tenements. It is still a large place, and well walled, there being a brook running through every street; and over the river a stone bridge of five arches. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 206 W. by London. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 50. 4. N.

**TAUNTON**, a river of N. America, which falls into Narraganset Bay, on the side of Rhode Island.

**TAUNTON**, a town of N. America, in the state of Rhode Island, seated on a river of the same name, which is navigable hence, for small vessels, to Narraganset Bay.

**TAUNTON**, a borough of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large and populous town, seated on the river Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret, and so to the English water. It has been the principal seat

## TAY

seat of the manufacture of coarse woollen goods, such as ferges, duroys, druggets, &c. Large quantities of malt liquor are also sent from this town to Bristol for exportation. It had once a castle, now in ruins; and is a handsome, well-built place, with spacious streets, and two parish churches. Taunton was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II. after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town. It is 31 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 140 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

**TAUNTON-DEAN**, or the **VALE OF TAUNTON**, an extensive tract of land in Somersetshire, so famous for its fertility, to use the expression of the inhabitants, with the sun and soil alone, that it needs no manure.

**TAUREAU**, an isle of France, in the department of Finistère and late province of Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this island is a castle, which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 48. 40. N.

\* **TAURICA**, or **TAURIDA**. See **CRIMEA**.

**TAURIS**, a town of Persia, capital of Aderbeizan. It was formerly the capital of Persia, and is now the most considerable next to Isfahan. It carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. There are 300 caravanserais, and 250 mosques. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded by mountains, whence a stream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is 95 miles S. E. of Nakshivan, and 320 N. W. of Isfahan. Lon. 47. 50. E. lat. 38. 18. N.

**TAURUS**, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin at the eastern part of Little Caramania, and extend very far into India. In different places they have different names.

\* **TAW**, a river of Devonshire, which rises in the centre of the county, flows to Barnstaple, and then turns westerly to join the Towridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel.

\* **TAWY**, a river of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the sea at Swansea Bay.

**TAY**, a river of Scotland, the two sources of which are near Tyndrum in Perthshire. Flowing through Loch Tay, it afterward waters Dunkeld and Perth, and joining the river Earn, below the latter town, falls into the frith of Tay. The Roman army, it is said, were so struck with the appearance of this noble river, in

## TEC

their approach to Perth, that they burst into the exclamation of, "*Ecce Tyberim!*"

\* **TAY, FRITH OF**, an arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the counties of Perth and Angus. Toward its mouth, it becomes extremely narrow; and at the Ferry Town, in Fifeshire, called Parton Craigs, it is not above a mile broad.

\* **TAY, LOCH**, a lake of Perthshire in Scotland, through which flows the river of the same name. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September 1784, this lake was seen to ebb and flow several times in a quarter of an hour, when all at once the waters rushed from E. to W. in opposite currents, so as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the distance of almost a hundred yards from its usual boundary. When the opposing waves met, they burst with a clashing noise and much foam; the waters then flowed out at least five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually decreasing for about two hours. A similar motion was observed for several days, but not to the same degree as on the first day. The banks of this lake are finely wooded; and it has a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

**TAYOAN**, a town of Asia, capital of the island of Formosa, in the Chinese Sea, with a harbour on the western side. Lon. 120. 30. E. lat. 23. 25. N.

**TAYVAN**, an ancient, large, and strong town of China, in the province of Chanli. The emperor formerly resided here; and it is agreeably seated among the mountains. Lon. 111. 55. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

**TEBESSA**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles from the sea. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 34. 51. N.

**TEBZA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. It carries on a good trade, and is seated on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

\* **TECHERNIGOF**, a government of Russia, which was formerly a part of the Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the right shore of the Dnieper.

**TECKLENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a hill. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 12 miles S. W. of Osnaburgh, and 25 N. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

**TECLUT**, or **TECHEIT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated

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ed in a fine plain, on the river Sus, and in a country abounding in dates and sugar-canes. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

**TECOANTEPECA**, a considerable seaport of N. America, in the government of Guaxaca, on the coast of the South Sea, with a fortified abbey. It contains several handsome churches and houses. Lon. 95. 15. W. lat. 15. 28. N.

**TEFORT**, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a mountain, and the inhabitants are kind to strangers. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 29. 35. N.

**TEFULST**, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, with an old castle. It is seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 30. 45. N.

**TEDDINGTON**, a village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, from the year 1710, till his death in 1761. He is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expence. Teddington is 12 miles W. S. W. of London.

**TEDELEZ**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, in a province of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle and a plentiful fishery, 50 miles N. E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

**TEDNEST**, a large and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. The inhabitants are said to be very hospitable. It is seated on a river which surrounds it. Lon. 8. 35. W. lat. 30. 30. N.

**TEDST**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a plain abounding in corn, 17 miles from Mount Atlas, and 20 from Taroudant.

**TEES**, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

**TEFEZARA**, an ancient, large, and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremesen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

**TEFFLIS**, or **TIFPLIS**, a town of Asia, in Georgia, one of the seven nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is the capital of that country, the place of residence of its sovereign, prince Hera-

## TEG

clius, and is called by the inhabitants *Tbilis-Che* (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two English miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians; the remainder are principally Georgians, with some Tartars. According to major Rennell, it has 20 Armenian and 15 Greek churches, and three methods. But Mr. Coxe, on the authority of professor Guldenstaedt, states the places of worship to be one Roman Catholic, 13 Greek, and seven Armenian churches. All the houses are of stone, with flat roofs, which serve, according to the custom of the East, as walks for the women. They are neatly built: the rooms are wainscoted, and the floors spread with carpets. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and some are so narrow as scarcely to allow room for a man on horseback: they are consequently very filthy. Here is a foundry, at which are cast a few cannon, mortars, and balls, all of which are very inferior to those of the Turks. The gunpowder made here is very good. The Armenians have likewise established in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Persia: the most flourishing is that of printed linens. Teflis is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles W. of Terki. Lon. 65. 3. E. lat. 41. 59. N.

**TEGAN**, a town of China, and capital of the province of Huquang. In the territory of this place is a sort of worms, which make white wax like that of bees. Lon. 112. 31. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

**TEGAZA**, a town of Africa, capital of a territory of that name, to the E. of the kingdom of Senegal, and the desert of Zaharah. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 21. 40. N.

**TEGERHY**, a small town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan. It collects from its lands but little other produce than dates and Indian corn. It is 80 miles S. W. of Mourzouk.

**TEGEUT**, a town of Africa, in Morocco; divided into three parts, which are a mile distant from each other. It is seated on the river Sus, 25 miles from its mouth. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 29. 45. N.

**TEGLIO**, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a government of the same name, in the Valteline. It is a long straggling place, situate on the top of a mountain, nine miles from Tirano, and 12 from Sondrio. In 1620, all the protestants of this place, and throughout the Valteline, were inhumanly massacred.

\* **TEIGN**,

## TEG

is called by the inhabitants (warm town) from the warm neighbourhood. Though its population does not exceed two English miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, more than half are Armenians; the remainder are principally Georgians, and some Tartars. According to major Cox, it has 20 Armenian and 15 churches, and three methods. Cox, on the authority of pro-videntia, states the places of to be one Roman Catholic, 13 and seven Armenian churches. houses are of stone, with flat roofs, and according to the custom of the country, as walks for the women. They are built: the rooms are wainfoot, the floors spread with carpets. The ceilings exceed seven feet in height, and some are so narrow as to allow room for a man on horseback; they are consequently very filthy. There is a foundry, at which are cast cannon, mortars, and balls, all of which are very inferior to those of the West. The gunpowder made here is of good quality. The Armenians have established in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen; the most flourishing is that of silks. Teflis is seated on the Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 125 W. of Terki. Lon. 65. 3. E. lat. 41. 38. N.

**TEGAN**, a town of China, and capital of the province of Huquang. In the territory of this place is a sort of worms, which make white wax like that of bees. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

**TEGAZA**, a town of Africa, capital of the territory of that name, to the E. of the mouth of Senegal, and the desert of the Sahara. It is remarkable for mountains. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 21. 40. N.

**TEGERHY**, a small town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan. It collects the produce of the lands but little other produce than Indian corn. It is 80 miles S. W. of Mourzouk.

**TEGUR**, a town of Africa, in Morocco, divided into three parts, which are distant from each other. It is situated on the river Sus, 25 miles from its mouth. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 29. 45. N.

**TEGLIO**, a town of the country of the Valais, capital of a government of the same name, in the Valteline. It is a long narrow place, situate on the top of a mountain, nine miles from Tirano, and 12 from Sondrio. In 1620, all the protestants of this place, and throughout the Valteline, were inhumanly massacred.

\* **TEIGN**,

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\* **TEIGN**, a river of Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the centre of the county, and uniting, enter the English Channel at Teignmouth.

**TEIGNMOUTH**, a seaport of Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It has no market, but sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a considerable coasting trade, especially in carrying vast quantities of tobacco-pipe clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, salt, earthen ware, &c. This is the place where the Danes first landed, and where they committed several outrages. It is seated at the mouth of the river Teign, 12 miles S. of Exeter, and 80 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 32. N.

**TEISSA**, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and passing by Waradin, Tockay, and Segedin, falls into the Danube, near Titul.

**TELEMONA**, a town of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the brook Ofia, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

**TELGEIN**, or **TELGA**, a trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania. It is seated on the S. bank of the lake Macler, 12 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

**TELLICHERRY**, a seaport of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory; 30 miles N. of Calicut. Lon. 75. 50. E. lat. 11. 48. N.

**TELTSH**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

**TEMENDEPUS**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E. of Algiers.

**TEMESWAR**, a considerable, important, and very strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It was formerly passed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry season, in 1716, by throwing in several thousand bombs. It is seated in a morass, 60 miles N. E. of Belgrade, and 150 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 21. 20. E. lat. 45. 37. N.

\* **TEMESWAR**, **THE BANNAT OF**, a county of Upper Hungary, the capital of which is Temeswar.

\* **TEMISSA**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzouk, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca,

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usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage. It is 120 miles E. N. E. of Mourzouk.

**TENROCK**, a seaport of the Cuban, in Asia, seated on the S. coast of the sea of Aloph, 20 miles E. of the straits of Caffa.

**TENBURY**, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the river Teme, 15 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 130 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

**TENBY**, a seaport of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. Its castle was demolished in the civil wars, since which this place is fallen to decay. It is 10 miles E. of Pembroke, and 233 W. of London. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

\* **TENCH'S ISLAND**, a well-inhabited island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by lieutenant Ball in 1790. It is about two miles in circumference: it is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives observed in the canoes, that ventured to come somewhat near the ship, were remarkably stout and healthy-looking men; their skin perfectly smooth, and free from any disorder. They were quite naked, and of a copper colour; their hair resembling that of the New Hollanders. Some of their beards reached as low as the navel, and there was an appearance of much art having been used to form them into long ringlets; so that it seemed to be the prevailing fashion on this island to keep the beard well-combed, curled, and oiled. Two or three of the men had something like a head of bone suspended to a string, which was fastened round the neck. The largest of their canoes appeared to be about 28 feet long, and made out of a large tree, with a long outrigger. Lon. 151. 31. E. lat. 1. 39. S.

**TENDA**, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Boga, 52 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

**TENEDOS**, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Naxos, to the S. E. of Lemnos, and 10 miles from the straits of Gallipoli. It is 10 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. On the eastern side of the island is a pretty large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle.

**TENERIFF**, an island of Africa, one of the Canaries, the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and extent. It lies to the W. of the Grand Canary, and is about

# TEN

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about 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, which may be seen 120 miles off, in a clear day. Dr. Heberden has ascertained its height to be 15,396 feet above the level of the sea. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, there happened one that destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Oxen are also much employed here. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, seagulls, partridges, canary-birds, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, owls, and three or four sorts of dragonflies. The air and climate are remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthical complaints. Laguna is the capital. Lon. 16. 18. W. lat. 28. 29. N.

**TENERIFF**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of St. Martha, situated on the river Madalena, 100 miles from St. Martha. Lon. 74. 15. W. lat. 9. 47. N.

**TENEZ**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort; seated on the side of a mountain, four miles from the sea. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

**TENEZA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on the declivity of a part of Mount Atlas.

**TENOCHTU**, a town of China, and in the province of Xantong, with a good harbour, where there is generally a fleet of Chinese ships. Lon. 116. 50. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

**TENNESSEE**. See BROAD TENNESSEE.

**TENNESTADT**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the rivers Seilenlein and Schambach, five miles from Ertort. It belongs to the elector of Saxony.

**TENTERDEN**, a town of Kent, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is noted for being a handsome and lofty building, which, before the Goodwin Sands appeared, was made use of as a beacon to direct seamen. It is 24 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 26 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

**TENZEGZET**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, seated on the top of a rock, at the foot of which runs the river Tefina. It is on the road from Fez to Tremesen.

**TEOLACHA**, an ancient town of Africa, in Bladulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot spring.

**TERAMO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, seated at the confluence of the rivers Vicoia and Torbido, 10 miles N. W. of Anagni, and 21 N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 42. 17. N.

**TERASSO**, an ancient, but now almost ruined town of Turkey in Europe, in Caramania, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly called Tartus, was the capital of Cilicia, and is the birthplace of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

**TERRASSON**, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Veste, over which is a handsome bridge, 10 miles from Sarlat. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

**TERCERY**, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile in wheat, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lon. 27. 1. W. lat. 38. 45. N. See AZORES.

**TERGA**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on the river Oumrab, 25 miles from Azamor.

**TERKI**, a town of Asia, in Circassia, where a prince resides who depends on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, a mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E. of Tefflis. Lon. 47. 50. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

**TERMINI**, a town of Sicily, on the northern coast of that island, in the Val di Demona, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and there is a fine aqueduct, with several handsome buildings. It is seated on the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn and good wine, 220 miles S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

**TERMOLI**, or **TERMINI**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, seated near the sea, 32 miles S. E. of Lanciano, and 70 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

**TERNUYDEN**, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders, to the N. E. of Sluys.

**TERNATE**, an island of the Eastern Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits proper to the climate. There are also a great number of birds of paradise. It is a mountainous

# TER

**TERNA,** an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, seated in a country of date-trees, upon a river that produces a hot spring.

**TERNA,** a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a bishop's see, seated at the mouth of the rivers Viciola and Terni, 10 miles N. W. of Atri, and 21 N. of Viciola. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 42.

**TERNA,** an ancient, but now almost ruined town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Antioch, with an archbishop's see. It is called Tartus, was the capital of the kingdom, and is the birthplace of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

**TERNA,** a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Périgord, seated on the river Vézère, 54 miles S. of a handsome bridge, 10 miles S. of Périgueux. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 45.

**TERNA,** one of the *Azores*, or *Ilhas*. It is very fertile in corn and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lon. 27. 1. W. lat. 38. 45. N.

**TERNA,** an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on the river Tana, 25 miles from Azamor.

**TERNA,** a town of Asia, in Circassia, where the prince resides who depends on the Russians, this being their frontier limit Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, 12 miles from the Caspian Sea, and 12 miles S. of Terlik. Lon. 47. 30. E. lat. 43.

**TERNA,** a town of Sicily, on the coast of that island, in the Val di Noto, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and there is an aqueduct, with several handsome fountains. It is seated on the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory famous for its corn and good wine, 20 miles E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

**TERNA,** or **TERMINI,** a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, seated near the sea, 32 miles S. E. of Naples, and 70 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 41. 59. N.

**TERNA,** a small but strong town in Flanders, to the N. E. of Tournai.

**TERNA,** an island of the Eastern Archipelago, the principal of the Moluccas. It is famous for its cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, almonds, and other fruits proper to the tropics. There are also a great number of parrots. It is a mountainous island.

# TER

ous country, and there is a great number of woods, which furnish much game. But it is of the greatest note for being a spice island, which produces cloves, and is in the possession of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Malaccas, and so very indolent, that they wonder any one should take so much pains to procure a livelihood. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lon. 125. 0. E. lat. 1. 0. N.

**TERNEUSE,** a strong town of Dutch Flanders, between the two branches of the river Scheldt, five miles from Axel, and seven from Sas van Gent. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

**TERNI,** an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place contains about 12,000 inhabitants; but it was much more considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is a mile from this place, which is seated in an island formed by the river Nera, on which account it was anciently called *Interamnus*. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the Historian. It is 15 miles S. by W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

**TERNOVA,** an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Jenera, 97 miles N. E. of Sophia, and 58 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 26. 2. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

**TERRACINA,** an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is greatly decayed on account of its unwholesome air. It was formerly called Anxur, was the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter, who was supposed to have a partiality for this town and the country round it, and whom Virgil, therefore, calls Jupiter Anxurus. It is seated near the sea, on the side of a mountain, 45 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 24. N.

**TERRA DEL FUEGO.** See **TIERRA DEL FUEGO.**

**TERRA FIRMA, NEW CASTILE, or CASTILE DEL ORO,** a country of S. America, bounded on the N. and E. by the Atlantic; on the S. by Amazonia and part of Guiana; and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean; being divided on the W. also, by the isthmus of Darien or Panama, from N. America. Its length, from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic is upward of 1100 miles: its greatest breadth is 750; but, in some places, toward the river Orinoco, not above 180. It extends almost from the equator to 12. 17. N. lat. and from 60. 20. to 80. W. lon. It is divided into the following districts: Terra Firma Proper, or Darien; Carthagena; St. Martha; Rio de la Hacha; Venezuela; New Granada; New Andalusia; Popayan, and Comana. It is subject to Spain.

**TERRA FIRMA PROPER,** another name for the province of Darien, in America. See **DARIEN.**

**TERRA NUOVA,** an ancient town, on the eastern coast of the island of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

**TERRIDON, LOCH,** an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Rosshire, in Scotland, between Gairloch and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

**TERRING,** a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles E. of Chichester, and 53 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

**TERROUEN,** a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, seated on the river Lis, six miles S. of St. Omer.

**TERRUEL,** a considerable town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see; seated in a large, pleasant, fertile plain, watered by streams planted with gardens and fruit-trees, whose blossoms perfume the air; and where they enjoy almost a perpetual spring. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Guadalquivir and Alhambra, 75 miles S. W. of Saragossa, and 113 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 40. 25. N.

**TERVERE,** a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and on the N. E. coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arsenal. It is four miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

**TESCHEN,** a town of Germany, in that part of Upper Silisia which is subject to the house of Austria. It is the capital of a duchy of the same name. It was taken by the Prussians in 1757, but restored to the Austrians by the subsequent peace. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the river Visula. At a little distance from it is an old castle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines. They make pretty good fire-arms, and brew excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here, in 1779, between the emperor Joseph II. and

# TES

and Frederic III. king of Prussia. It is 27 miles S. E. of Troppaw, and 65 S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 17. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

**TESEGDELT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near the source of the river Techubit. It is surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable.

**TESINO**, a large river of Italy, which has its source in the Alps, and on Mount St. Gothard, and runs through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running S. E. through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

**TESSEL**. See **TEXEL**.

\* **TEST**, or **TESE**, a river which rises in the N. W. of Hants, and watering Stockbridge and Rumsey, falls into the bay of Southampton.

**TETBURY**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a pretty good place, with a handsome market-house, and a considerable trade: the market is large for corn, cattle, cheese, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions. It is 25 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 99 W. of London. Lon. 1. 8. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

**TETICACO**, a large lake of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference.

**TETUAN**, an ancient, well-built, and pleasant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. The houses have no windows toward the streets, except little holes to look out at; for the windows are on the inside, toward the courtyard, which is surrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. They are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets very narrow. The dress of both sexes is much alike: but nothing of the women is to be seen in the streets, except their eyes and naked legs, which are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they visit each other from the tops of their houses. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears. They have very fine eyes, and some of them beautiful skins; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist. The shops in the city are very small, being without doors; and the master, when he has opened the shutters, jumps in and sits cross-legged on a counter; the goods being disposed in drawers round about him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, three miles from the sea, and has a castle which commands the town. It is 108 miles N. by

W. of Fez, and 28 S. E. of Tangier. Lon. 5. 26. W. lat. 35. 27. N.

\* **TEVERONE**, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the Sibyl Albunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes headlong over a lofty precipice: the noise of its falls resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades, waters several orchards, and, having gained the plain, flows quietly on till it loses itself in the Tiber. The elegant form of the Sibyl's temple, indicates it having been built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection at Rome. It is seated on a point of the mountain, fronting the grand cascade.

\* **TEVIOT**, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S. W. of Roxburghshire, and passing almost through the centre of that county, meanders beautifully through wide and fertile vallies, and unites with the Tweed, near Kelso.

\* **TEVIOTDALE**. See **ROXBURGHSHIRE**.

**TEURART**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on a mountain near the river Za. It was formerly one of the most important places in Africa.

**TEUZAR**, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It carries on a good trade, and is seated in a country abounding in dates.

**TEWKESBURY**, a borough of Gloucestershire, with two markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It is distinguished for a manufactory of cotton stockings, and here are the ruins of a monastery. It was formerly famous for the mustard ball made here, and sent to other parts; to which Shakspeare alludes in his second part of Henry IV. It is a handsome town, with a magnificent church. At this place, 1471, Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Tewkesbury is seated at the confluence of the Sever and Avon, 10 miles N. of Gloucester and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

**TEXEL**, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, at the mouth of the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour, and strong fort. It is seated in an island

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which is separated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 53. 8. N.

**TEYN**, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 52 miles S. W. of that city. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

**TEZAR**, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. It is well inhabited, and the Jews carry on a considerable trade here. There is a mosque here larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 45 miles E. of Fez. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

**TEZUCO**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, seated on the lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name. It is an inconsiderable place, though the capital of a large government. Here it was that Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. Lon. 100. 20. W. lat. 20. 5. N.

**TEZELA**, a very ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremesen, with a small castle, strong by situation. It is 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 35. 25. N.

**TEZORE**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, eight miles from Metila. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

**THABOR**, a strong town of Germany, in Bohemia, built by Zisca, the famous general of the Hussites, in 1419. It stands on a mountain of the same name, is surrounded by walls, and of difficult access. It is 25 miles N. E. of Budweis, and 46 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

**THAMES**, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles S. W. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of the Thames, which, it has been observed, is formed from a combination of the words Thame and Isis. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. "It plainly appears," says Camden, "that the river was always called Thames or Teme, before it came near the Thames; and in several ancient charters granted to

the abbey of Malmesbury, as well as that of Enitham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of Thames."

He likewise says, that it occurs no where under the name of Isis. All the historians, who mention the incursions of Ethelwold into Wiltshire, in the year 905, or of Canute, in 1016, concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring, that they passed over the Thames at Cricklade in Wiltshire. It is not probable, moreover, that Thames Head, an appellation by which the source has usually been distinguished, should give rise to a river of the name of Isis; which river, after having run half its course, should reassume the name of Thames, the appellation of its parent spring. About a mile below the source of the river, is the first corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be said to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet, in the winter becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in the summer, the

Thames Head is so dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interspersed with stones and weeds. From Somersford the stream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire at Inglesham. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 133 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Enitham, in its course N. E. to Oxford, is the first bridge of stone; a handsome one, of three arches, built by the earl of Abingdon. Passing by the ruins of Godstow nunnery, where the celebrated Fair Rosamond was interred, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves, its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds S. E. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Tame. Continuing its course S. E. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kington, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammer-smith, Putney, Fulham,

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Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Westminster and London; and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Lincolne and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Meulway. The jurisdiction of the lord mayor of London over the Thames, extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the west of Staines, to Yendal or Yenlect, to the east, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the water-bailiff, who is to search for, and punish, all offenders against the laws for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times a year the lord mayor and aldermen hold courts of conservancy for the four counties of Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for pissing through them, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in summer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock; that is, for 51½ miles above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old stream, toward Culham Bridge, useless. But a much more important undertaking has lately been accomplished; namely, the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1730, from the Severn to Wall Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now ascends by Stroud, through the Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near eight miles. The canal is 42 feet in width at top, and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of earl Bathurst's grounds, called Haley Wood, making a distance of two miles

and three furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of above 20 miles. In the course of this vast undertaking, the canal, from the Severn at Froomlade, to Inceham, where it joins the Thames, is a distance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the sum of 200,000l. of which 3000l. is said to have been expended in gunpowder alone, used for the blowing up of the rock. This new canal was completed in 1780, in less than seven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Mersey, has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an act of parliament has passed, to extend another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford. This is to be called The Grand Junction Canal. On the extensive advantages resulting from these navigable communications from the metropolis with the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needless to expatiate. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

\* THAMES, a river of N. America, in the state of Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E. and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This last, about a mile from its junction with the Shetucket at Norwich, has a remarkable and very romantic cataract. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 13 miles to Long Island Sound, which it enters at New London.

THANET, an island of Kent, comprising the eastern angle of that county. It is now separated from the main by a narrow channel of the Stour. It produces much corn, especially barley, and also madder. The S. part of it contains a rich tract of marsh land. The husbandry of this isle, and of E. Kent in general, has long been famous. It contains the seaports of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

THASO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 12 miles in length, and eight

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furlongs) is near 15 feet in depth, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. It descends hence 134 feet, by means of locks, to the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of about 20 miles. In the course of this undertaking, the canal, from its mouth at Froomlade, to Inglesham, joins the Thames, is a distance of about 30 miles. The expense of the canal was the sum of 200,000*l.* of which it is said to have been expended in its construction alone, and the blowing of the locks. This new canal was commenced in 1789, in less than seven years after its commencement. A communication is now made only with the Trent, but with the sea, has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an Act of parliament has passed, to extend the canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford. This canal is called The Grand Junction Canal, and the extensive advantages resulting from these navigable communications to the metropolis with the ports of Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the manufacturing towns in the interior of the kingdom, it is needless to state. The tide flows up the canal as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than is carried by any other river in the world. The water is esteemed extremely pure, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself up fine.

**THAMES**, a river of N. America, in the state of Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shepaug on the E. and the Norwich, or River, on the W. This last, about 10 miles from its junction with the Shepaug at Norwich, has a remarkable and magnificent cataract. From Norwich, the river is navigable 13 miles to Long Point Sound, which it enters at New Britain.

**THET**, an island of Kent, comprising the eastern angle of that county. It is separated from the main by a narrow channel of the Stour. It produces corn, especially barley, and also sheep. The S. part of it contains a tract of marsh land. The husbandry is the same as in the E. Kent in general, and has been famous. It contains the villages of Margate and Ramsgate, and other villages.

**THEO**, an island of the Archipelago, in the coast of Jamboli, a province of the island of Sumatra, at the entrance of the gulf of Sunda. It is 12 miles in length, and

eight

# THE

miles in breadth, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of very fine marble. The chief town is of the same name, and has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24. 32. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

**THAXTED**, a corporate town of Essex, with a market on Friday. It has a stately church, and is seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and 43 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 21. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

**THEBAID**, a large country of Africa, in Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red Sea. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profession.

**THEBES**, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt in Africa, now called Luxor. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are now a great many magnificent remains of the ancient city.

**THEBES**. See **THIVE**.

**THEOBALDS**, a village in Hertfordshire, in the parish of Cheshunt, once famous for the magnificent palace and gardens of the great lord Burleigh, which that nobleman exchanged with king James I. for Hatfield. The small remains of this palace were demolished in 1765. Theobalds is 12 miles N. of London.

**THEODOSIA**. See **CAFFA**.

**THERMIA**, an island of the Archipelago, S. of the island of Zia, and to the N. of Serfante, near the gulf of Engia, 12 miles in length, and five in breadth. The soil is good and well cultivated, and they have a great deal of silk. Partridges are in such plenty, that they may be almost had for nothing. The principal town is of the same name, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24. 59. E. lat. 37. 31. N.

**THESSALY**. See **JANNA**.

**THETFORD**, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Little Ouse. The Lent assizes for the county are kept here. There is still a high mount, which has been walled round, and fenced with a double rampart. It is governed by a mayor and recorder, 10 aldermen, and 20 common council-men. It has three churches, a good free-school, and a townhall. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable

# THI

from Lynn-Regis; and a good deal of wool-combing is carried on here. This was formerly a very large city, had upward of 40 churches, and was a bishop's see; but it was destroyed in the time of the Danes and Saxons, and there are no remains of its ancient monasteries. It is 30 miles S. S. E. of King's-Lynn, and 80 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

**THIBET**, or **GREAT THIBET**, a large country of Asia, considered by some geographers as part of Tartary. It is bounded on the N. W. and N. by the Desert of Kobi, in Tartary; on the E. by China; on the S. by Affam and Burmah; and on the W. and S. W. by Hindoostan Proper and Bootan. It lies between 31° and 102° E. lon. and 25° and 40° N. lat.

This country is one of the highest in Asia, it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary; for most of the capital rivers in those countries rise between 31° and 47° N. lat. and 70° and 97° E. lon. whence they run, in every direction, to the sea, as the Rhine, Rhone, Danube, and Po, do from the Alps in Europe. Its length from E. to W. cannot be less than 1000 miles; its breadth very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper lies toward the sources of the Ganges and Burampooter; the Middle is that in which Lassa, the capital, is situated; and the Lower, that which borders on China.

Little Thibet is situated between Upper Thibet and Cashgur. But major Rennell, who considers the geography of the whole country as very obscure, is uncertain whether Little Thibet is subject to Lassa or not. Considering the exceedingly rough and sterile state of the country of Thibet, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation, it is astonishing, the same judicious writer observes, to find its inhabitants in a high state of civilization; their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. All these advantages they probably owe to their vicinity to the Chinese. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of Pagan Tartars, who rove through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the banks of the river Volga to Korea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vicegerent of the Deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely

regarded

regarded as the Deity himself. They believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. Every year they come from different parts to worship, and make rich offerings at his shrine. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Thibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the tayolhoo lama, who, in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the most numerous, as well as the most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands; and, moreover, they fill up many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. The residence of the grand lama is at Patoli, a vast palace, on a mountain, near the banks of the Burrampooter, about seven miles from Lassa. The fort of Dellamacotta, which commands the principal pass through the ridge of the Bootan mountains, being taken by stern by captain Jones, in 1773, the fame of this exploit made the Thibetians sue for peace; and, in 1774, the English E. India company made a treaty with the lama. The religion of Thibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the India Bramins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect also the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The Sunniasses, or India pilgrims, often visit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of 2 or 300 of them in his pay. Beside his religious influence and authority, the grand lama is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. Thibet is often confounded with Bootan; but the latter is only a feudatory province of the former. See PALTE.

**THIERS**, a trading populous town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. On which ever side it is viewed, the half of the town is never seen; from which

circumstance it is said to derive its name. It is famous for its statuary, hardware, and cutlery; and is seated at the side of a hill, 22 miles E. of Clermont, and 220 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

**THIONVILLE**, a very strong town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorraine. It was taken by the prince of Condé, in 1643, after the battle of Rocroy, and ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees. The Austrians bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 miles N. of Metz, and 193 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

**THIRENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated near the river Danube, with a handsome castle.

**THIRSK**, a borough in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is a small place, formerly noted for its strong castle; and is 20 miles N. W. of York, and 230 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

**THIVE**, or **THEBES**, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is now famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made after the Turkish fashion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and a great many Greek churches. It is seated between two small rivers, 20 miles N. W. of Athens, and 280 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 38. 17. N.

**THOISSEL**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, with a handsome college; seated in a fertile country, near the river Saone and Chalcrone, 10 miles N. of Trevoux, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

**THOMA**, ST. an island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8° E. lon. It was discovered in 1419, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-cane. On the same vine are blossoms, and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country; great numbers of the Portuguese dying, and few living to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with vallies, which are constantly filled with a thick stinking

# THO

ance it is said to derive its name. It is famous for its statuary, hardware, and is seated at the side of a hill, E. of Clermont, and 220 S. by Paris. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 45. 51. N. **THONVILLE**, a very strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, in the province of Lorraine. It was taken by the prince of Condé, in 1643, in the battle of Rocroy, and ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees. The Austrians bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is admirably seated on the river Moselle, which is a bridge defended by a park, 14 miles N. of Metz, and 100 of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 49.

**THORNSTEIN**, a town of Germany, over Austria, seated near the river Danube, with a handsome castle. **THORNTON**, a borough in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. A small place, formerly noted for its castle; and is 20 miles N. W. of York, and 230 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

**THOROS**, or **THOROS**, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is now famous for a sort of white clay, of which bowls and pipes are made after the Turkish manner. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as stone. There are two mosques, and a great many churches. It is seated between two small rivers, 20 miles N. W. of Constantinople, and 280 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 38. 17. N.

**THOUSSET**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, with a handsome college. It is seated in a fertile country, near the Saône and Chalcrone, 10 miles N. of Revoux, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

**THOMAS**, an island of Africa, lying on the equator in 8° E. lon. It was discovered in 1482, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar. On the same vine are blossoms, and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country; great numbers of the Portuguese dying, and living to a great age. It consists of hills, intermixed with vallies, and are constantly filled with a thick

sinking

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sinking fog. However, it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

**THOMAS, ST.** a town of S. America, in Guiana, seated on the river Oroonoko, and subject to Spain. It was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Walter Raleigh, when he went in search of a gold mine. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 7. 6. N.

**THOMAS, ST.** an island of the W. Indies, to the E. of Porto Rico, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. After the capture of St. Eustatia, in 1781, this island became the mart of that part of the West Indies. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 65. 26. W. lat. 18. 22. N.

**THOMOND**, a county of Ireland, also called **CLARE**, which see.

**THOMON**, a handsome town of Savoy, capital of Chablais. It contains a handsome palace, and several convents. The inhabitants were Protestants, till they came under the government of the duke of Savoy in 1598. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 16 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 13 S. W. of Laufanne. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 46. 19. N.

**THORN**, a town of Western Prussia. It was formerly a hanseatic town, and still enjoys great privileges. There happened a great tumult here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, on account of the students of the Jesuits; upon which the Poles sent judges here to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magistrates to be beheaded, and seven of the citizens; after which the Papists seized on the church of St. John. The Protestants have a handsome college here. The Prussians forcibly took possession of this town, Jan. 24, 1793, and soon after annexed it to their dominions. It is seated on the river Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 76 miles S. of Dantzick, and 105 N. W. of Warlaw. Lon. 18. 42. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

**THORNE**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It stands in the marsh land, on the river Don. The fens to the E. and N. E. of this town are generally a turf-moor. The marshes here have been drained, and the ground thereby much sunk, by a cut 10 miles in length.

**THORNBURY**, a corporate town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the Severn, 24 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 121 W. of London. Lon. 2. 31. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

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\* **THORNDON**, or **HORNDON**, **EAST** and **WEST**, two parishes between Brentwood and Horndon-on-the-Hill, in Essex. The churches of West Thorndon and Ingrave being both ruinous, the two parishes were united by act of parliament, and a new church built in 1734, by Lord Petre.

\* **THORNHILL**, a neat little town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn and coarse woollen stuffs. It is situated on an elevated plain, on the E. side of the river Nith, 15 miles N. by W. of Dumfries.

\* **THORPE**, a village, near Egham, in Surry. It is remarkable, that a farmer, named Wapethor, now resides (1794) in this parish, whose ancestors have held the farm, in an uninterrupted descent, from the time of king Alfred, who granted it to Reginald Wapethor. It is 18 miles W. S. W. of London.

**THOUARS**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou. The castle of its ancient dukes, at one end of the town, is seated on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet in height, which, from the whiteness of the stone, might be supposed not more than 10 years old. It is seated on a hill by the river Thoue, 32 miles S. E. of Angers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. W. lat. 46. 59. N.

**THRAPSTON**, a small town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the river Nen, over which is a handsome bridge. It is seven miles N. of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 26. N.

**THREE HILLS ISLAND**, an island of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying to the S. of Malicollo.

**THUIN**, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the river Sambre, eight miles S. W. of Charleroy, and 15 S. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

\* **THULE**. See **FULA**.

**THULE, SOUTHERN**, land discovered by capt. Cook in 1775. It is high and mountainous, and was entirely covered with snow in the beginning of February, which answers to August in the northern hemisphere. It lies in lon. 27. 40. W. and lat. 59. 34. S. which being a higher southern latitude than any land had been found in before, gave occasion for its name.

**THUN**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, where the avoyer resides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar for Bern, 10 miles from it. It is pretty large,

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and seated on a lake of the same name, partly in a small island, and partly on a hill. Lon. 7. 17 E. lat. 46. 38. N.

\* THUN, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, about four leagues long and one broad. To judge by the steepness of the mountains by which it is bounded, it must be very deep. The borders are richly variegated, and present several fine points of view, greatly heightened by many ragged rocks rising boldly from the edge of the water. At its N. W. extremity is the town of Thun.

THUNDER BAY, a bay, nine miles broad, at the N. W. corner of Lake Huron, in N. America; so called from the continual thunder that is heard there.

THURGAU, a bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town, and bishopric of Constance; on the S. by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W. by the canton of Zurich. It is the largest bailiwick in Switzerland, as well as the most pleasant, rich, and fertile; and is extremely populous. The sovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons, who send a bailiff here in turn. Frauenfeld is the capital.

THURINGIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a landgraviate. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Brunswick, and the principality of Anhalt; on the E. by Misnia; on the S. by Franconia; and on the W. by Hesse. It is about 73 miles in length, and as much in breadth; fertile, abounding in corn, fruits, and wood, and watered by several rivers. It belongs to the electors of Saxony and Mentz, and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt is the capital town.

THURSO, a borough of Scotland, in Caithnessshire, seated at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W. side of Dunnet Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufactory of woollen and linen cloth. There is a good salmon fishery at the mouth of the river, and the cod fishery also gives employment to many. Lon. 3. 16. W. lat. 58. 36. N.

TIANO, an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, with a famous convent of nuns. Near it is a mineral spring, said to be excellent for the stone. It is 15 miles N. W. of Capua. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 41. 14. N.

TIBER, a great river in Italy, which rises in the Appennine mountains, and in the Florentino. It passes into the territory of the Church, washes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta-di-Castello, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into

the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

TICKELL, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It has a distinct liberty, called the honour of Tickell, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster. It is five miles S. of Doncaster, and 157 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 53. 17. N.

TIDDENHAM, a village in Gloucestershire, near Chepstow, seven miles S. of Celford, and 25 S. W. of Gloucester. It is a parish 15 miles in compass, bounded on three sides by the Wye and Severn. At the utmost point of the parish, where the Wye and Severn divide, are still to be seen upon the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Tecla, the first female martyr, who suffered A. D. 47.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is so called from a well that is said to ebb and flow. It has a handsome church and a free-school, and is 22 miles N. W. of Derby, and 158 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

TIDOR, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the E. of the island of Gilolo, and to the S. of Ternate. It is 17 miles in circumference, and the air is more wholesome than at Ternate. It produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 126. 0. E. lat. 0. 50. N.

TIEL, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, in Lower Betan. The river Wahl washes it on one side, and on the other it is surrounded by morasses. It is 17 miles W. of Nimeguen, and 18 N. E. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

TIENCHIN, a large and handsome town of China, in the province of Pekin, with a large fortress, and a harbour where they carry on a great trade. It is seated on an arm of the sea called Chang.

TIERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beside the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the north side of it, the isles which lie along the S. and E. coast, form several

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Lancaster. It is five miles S. of  
r, and 157 N. by W. of London.  
11. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

ENHAM, a village in Gloucester-  
ear Chepstow, seven miles S. of  
and 25 S. W. of Gloucester.  
parish 15 miles in compass, bounded  
sides by the Wye and Severn. At  
east point of the parish, where the  
and Severn divide, are hills to be  
on the rocks, at low water, the  
a chapel, which was dedicated to  
n, the first female martyr, who suf-  
D. 47.

ESWELL, a town of Derbyshire,  
market on Wednesday. It is 10  
from a well that is said to ebb and  
It has a handsome church and a  
ool, and is 22 miles N. W. of Der-  
158 N. N. W. of London. Lon.  
W. lat. 53. 15. N.

OR, an island of Asia, in the Indian  
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it is surrounded by morasses. It is  
15 W. of Nimwegen, and 18 N. E.  
is-le-due. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 51.

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lie along the S. and E. coast, forming  
several

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several good bays and harbours. Lon. 165.  
o. E. lat. 16. o. S.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO, several islands  
at the southern extremity of America.  
They take their name from a volcano on  
the largest of them. They are all very  
barren and mountainous; but from what  
Mr. Forster says, in his Voyage to the  
South Sea, the climate does not appear to  
be so rigorous and tempestuous as it is  
represented in Anson's Voyage. Upon  
the lower grounds and islands, that were  
sheltered by the high mountains, Mr. For-  
ster found several sorts of trees and plants,  
and a variety of birds. Among the trees  
was Winter's bark-tree, and a species of  
arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the size  
of small cherries, which were very well  
tasted. In some places there is also plenty  
of celery. Among the birds was a  
species of duck, of the size of a goose,  
which ran along the sea with amazing  
velocity, beating the water with its  
wings and feet. It had a grey plumage,  
with a yellow bill and feet, and a few  
white quill-feathers. At the Falkland  
Islands it is called a loggerhead-duck.

Among the birds are also plenty of geese  
and falcons. The rocks of some of the  
islands are covered with large muscle-  
shells, the fish of which is well flavoured.  
The natives of this country are short in  
their persons, not exceeding five feet six  
inches at most, their heads large, their  
faces broad, their cheek-bones prominent,  
and their noses flat. They have little  
brown eyes, without life; their hair is  
black and lank, hanging about their heads  
in disorder, and besmeared with trainoil.  
On the chin they have a few straggling  
short hairs instead of a beard. The whole  
assemblage of their features forms the most  
leathsome picture of misery to which hu-  
man nature can possibly be reduced. Those  
which Mr. Forster saw had no other  
clothing than a small piece of seal-skin,  
which hung from their shoulders to the  
middle of the back, being fastened round  
the neck with a string: the rest of their  
body was perfectly naked. Their nat-  
ural colour seems to be an olive brown,  
with a kind of gloss, resembling that of  
copper; but many of them disguise them-  
selves with streaks of red paint, and some-  
times, though seldom, with white. Their  
whole character is a strange compound of  
stupidity, indifference, and inactivity.  
They have no other arms than bows and  
arrows, and their instruments for fishing  
are a kind of fish-gigs. They live chiefly  
on seals flesh, and like the fat oily part  
most. There is no appearance of any  
subordination among them, and their mode

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of life approaches nearer to that of brutes,  
than that of any other nation.

TIFFLIS. See TEFPLIS.

TIGRIS, a river of Asia, which has its  
source near that of the Euphrates, in the  
mountain Tchilder, in Turcomania, sepa-  
rates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khu-  
sistan from Irac-Arabia, and uniting with  
the Euphrates at Gorno, falls into the  
gulf of Bassarah, under the name of  
Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by  
Diarbekar, Gezira, Mouzul, Bagdad,  
Gorno, and Bassarah.

TILBURY, EAST, a village in Essex,  
situated near the mouth of the Thames,  
to the E. of Tilbury Fort. It is supposed  
to be the place where the Emperor Clau-  
dius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of  
the Britons. In this parish is a field,  
called Cave Field, in which is an horizon-  
tal passage to one of the spacious caverns  
in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell.  
Of these Camden has given a sketch in  
his Britannia; and he describes them as  
in a chalk cliff, built very artificially of  
stone, to the height of ten fathoms. Dr.  
Derham measured three of the most con-  
siderable of them, and found the depth of  
one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70  
feet, and of the third 80 feet. Their  
origin is too remote for investigation.

TILBURY FORT, in Essex, situated  
in the parish of West Tilbury, opposite  
Gravesend, is a regular fortification, and  
may be termed the key to London. The  
plan was laid by sir Martin Beckman,  
chief engineer to Charles II. It has a  
double moat, the innermost of which is  
180 feet broad; with a good counter-  
scarp, a covered way, ravelins, and terrails.  
Its chief strength on the land side consists  
in its being able to lay the whole level  
under water. On the side next the river  
is a strong curtain, with a noble gate, call-  
ed the Water-gate, in the middle; and  
the ditch is palisaded. Before this cur-  
tain is a platform in the place of a coun-  
terscarp, on which are planted 106 guns,  
from 24 to 46 pounders each, beside smal-  
ler ones planted between them; and the  
battions and curtains are also planted with  
guns. It is 28 miles E. by S. of London.

TILBURY, WEST, a village in Ef-  
sex, situated on the Thames, N. of Til-  
bury Fort. Here the four Roman pro-  
conular ways crossed each other, and, in  
the year 630, this was the see of bishop  
Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the  
East Saxons. It is situated by the marshes,  
which are rented by the farmers and graz-  
ing butchers of London, who generally  
stock them with Lincolnshire and Leices-  
tershire wethers, which are sent hither  
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from Smithfield in September and October, and fed here till Christmas or Candlemas; and this is what the butchers call right marsh mutton. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. When the Spanish armada was in the Channel, in 1588, queen Elizabeth had a camp here, which was where the windmill now stands; and some traces of it are visible.

**TIMANA**, a town of S. America, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a small river, 130 miles from Popayan. Lon. 73. 55. W. lat. 1. 30. N.

**TIMOR**, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, to the S. of the Moluccas, and to the E. of the island of Java; 150 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. It abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey; and the Dutch have a fort here.

**TINA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on the river Tis, 37 miles N. W. of Spalatro. Lon. 17. 9. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

**TINA**, anciently **TINOS**, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W. of Nicaria; 17 miles long, and eight broad. The riches of this island consist in silk, of which they have 16,000 pounds every year; and the silk stockings they make of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress stands on a rock, and the adjacent town contains about 500 houses. There is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. It belongs to the Venetians, who have no regular troops here, but they can raise about 5000 men. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25. 24. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

\* **TINEVELLY**. See **PALAMCOOTA**.

**TINIAN**, an island in the Indian Ocean, one of the Marianas. It is about 12 miles in length, and six in breadth. The soil is every where dry and healthy; and, being somewhat sandy, is the less disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. Hence the meadows, and the bottoms of the woods, are neater and smoother than is usual in these hot climates. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with valleys of an easy descent; and they are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well-spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown

# T I N

or black. There are also a vast number of fowls which are easily caught, and the flesh of both is exceedingly good, beside plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, cabbage-trees, guavaes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and bread-fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to the ship's bread. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more long than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about seven or eight inches long, and is fittest for use when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water-melon, dandelion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvygrass, and sorrel. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30,000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other islands, and particularly Guam. There are many ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semiglobe, with a flat surface upward, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. The climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of musktoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins; but the worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 146. 0. E. lat. 15. 0. N.

**TINMOUTH**, a seaport of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tyne, nine miles E. of Newcastle. It has a castle, seated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the seaside, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to guide the ships by night there are lighthouses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-house. Here ships take in their loading of coal, and other things which are brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 55. 6. N.

**TINZEDA**, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, seated on a river of the same name, fertile in dates, corn, and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6. 13. W. lat. 27. 30. N.

**TINZULIE**, a large and strong town of Africa.

# TIN

There are also a vast number which are easily caught, and the both is exceedingly good, beside of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, cabbage-trees, guavaes, sweet and sour oranges, and bread-fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to ship's bread. It grows on all the branches, is more long than being covered with a rough rind. About seven or eight inches long, and fit for use when full grown but not ripe. There are also vegetables for the scurvy; such as water-melons, creeping purslain, nasturtium, and sorrel. There are now inhabitants, but there were 30,000, were taken away by the Spaniards to the islands, and particularly Guam. There are many ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pillars, each pillar being about 12 feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each is a hemispherical stone, with a flat top upward, and they are composed of stone cemented together. The climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent showers. There are no streams, the water of the wells and springs is very good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of mosquitoes, other kinds of flies; and there are also insects called ticks, which fasten on the limbs and bodies of men, and their heads under their skins; but worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is littleness for a ship at anchor. Lon. 150. E. lat. 15. N.

**TINMOUTH**, a seaport of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tyne, nine miles E. of Newcastle. It has a castle, seated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the seaside, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above 10 feet deep at low water. There are numerous rocks about it, called the Black Rocks; but to guide the ships by night, there are light-houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-house. Here ships are loaded with coal, and other goods which are brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 55. 6. N.

**TINZEDA**, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, seated on a river of the same name, fertile in dates, corn, and barley, abounding in indigo. Lon. 6. 13. W. lat. 7. 30. N.

**TINZULIE**, a large and strong town of Africa.

# TIR

Africa, in Biledulgerid, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 5. 43. W. lat. 28. 15. N.

**TIPERAH**, a kingdom of Asia, in the dominions of the king of Burmah, lying under the tropic of Cancer, to the E. of Hindoostan.

**TIPPERARY**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the N. by King's County; on the E. by Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the S. by Waterford; and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The south parts are exceedingly fertile, and well furnished with good buildings; but the north is inclinable to be barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the highest in Ireland, and called Phelim-dhe-Madina. It contains 147 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. The river Suir runs through all the length of it from N. to S. The most considerable places are Cashel and Carrick.

**TIRANO**, a town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Terzero, and residence of the prince. Although it contains several handsome buildings, yet, on account of the narrowness of the streets, and number of ruinous houses, its general appearance is desolate. The river Adda divides it into two parts, which are joined by a stone bridge of a single arch. There are some remains of the stone walls by which it was formerly surrounded, and which, with an adjoining fortress, were built by Ludovico Sforza, against the incursions of the Grisons, but were dismantled by the latter, when they acquired possession of the Valteline. The staple commerce of this town consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town on the other side of the Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madonna, or Virgin Mary, much visited by the Catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the Protestants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bormio. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

**TIRRE**, a small but rich island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the S. W. of Col, and noted for its marble quarry and a handsome breed of little horses.

**TIRLEMONT**, a village of Austrian Brabant. It was formerly one of the most considerable places in Brabant, but has been ruined by the wars. It is seated on the river Geet, over which are several bridges, 12 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 25 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

**TIRNAU**, a strong, handsome, and considerable town in Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. It is a large well-for-

# TIT

tified place, seated on the river Tirna, five miles W. of Leopoldstadt, and 22 N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

**TIROL**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles in length and 120 in breadth. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. They have rich mines of gold, silver, and copper, and it contains 28 cities and large towns. They never change the fashion of their garments, and are an industrious people, but very obstinate. There is better hunting of the chamois here than in any other country; but this diversion is somewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. This country is divided into four parts; Tirol, properly so called, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and four of the provinces of Suabia, which are united to the Tirol. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Carinthia, and the archbishopric of Salzburg; on the S. by part of the territory of Venice, and Trentino; and on the W. by Switzerland, and the country of the Grisons. Innsbruck is the capital.

**TITAN**, or **CABAROS**, an island of France, in the Mediterranean, the most eastern of the Hebrides.

**TITICATA**, an island of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It lies in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in S. America.

**TITMONING**, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, and on the confines of Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza. It was almost rendered desolate by the plague in 1310, and was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt.

**TITCHFIELD**, a village in Hampshire, six miles E. of Southampton. It had formerly an abbey, on the site of which is Titchfield House, erected by lord Wriothesley, in the reign of Henry VIII. At this house Charles I. was concealed, in his flight from Hampton Court, in 1647. Stowe says, that, when an abbey, this was the place where the marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou was solemnized. Great part of this ancient mansion has been taken down. Titchfield is seated on a small river, which falls into the mouth of Southampton Bay.

**TITUL**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. It is seated on the river Teisse near its confluence with the Danube, 23 miles E. of Peterwaradin, and 20 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 34. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

U u 4

TIVER-

# T L A

**TIVERTON**, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Ex, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It has suffered greatly by fire, having been almost burnt down several times; particularly in June 1713, when 200 of the best houses were destroyed. It is now built in a more elegant taste, and they have a new church erected by subscription. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 16 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 50. 54. N.

**TIUMEN**, a town of Siberia, in the Russian government and province of Tobolsk. It is seated on the river Tura, 125 miles W. of Tobolsk.

**TIVOLI**, a celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is now wretchedly poor: it boasts, however, of greater antiquity than Rome itself, being the ancient Tobur, which, Horace says, was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Fiescati is of the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli stands, are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by the emperor Adrian. Other illustrious Romans had also their villas here; as Julius Caesar, Caius Cælius, Augustus, the poets Catullus and Propertius, Mæcenæ, &c. Horace is thought to have composed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. Near Tivoli is a celebrated cascade, a Sibyl's temple, a magnificent villa belonging to the duke of Modena, called the Villa Estense, and the remarkable lake of S. Ilfara. Tivoli is seated on the river Teverone, 17 miles N. E. of Rome, and 10 N. E. of Fiescati. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 41. 59. N. See SOL-FATARA and TEVERONE.

**TLASCALA**, a considerable town of N. America, in New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, which makes part of the audience of Mexico. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards; but it is not so considerable now as it was formerly. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 1. W. lat. 16. 30. N.

**TLASCALA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the N. by the gulf of Mexico; on the S. by the province of Guaxaca and the South Sea; and on the W. by the government of Mexico. In the western parts of this province is the mountain of Tlascala, 12 miles in circumference. It is well peopled and

# T O C

cultivated, except on the top, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mountains covered with trees, wherein are tigers and monkeys. The principal town is of the same name.

**TOBAGO**, the most southward of the islands in the West Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long from S. W. to N. E. and about nine broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is agreeably diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of produce to any of the islands in these seas. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared a neutral island; but by that of Paris, in 1763, was ceded to the English. It was taken by the French in 1731, and confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1763; but it was taken by the English, April 13, 1793. It is 120 miles S. of Barbadoes. Lon. 59. 0. W. lat. 11. 10. N.

**TOBAGO, LITTLE**, an island near the N. E. extremity of Tobago. It is two miles long, and a mile broad.

**TOBOLSK**, a considerable town of the Russian empire, capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolsk. It is seated on a high hill, of vast extent, at the bottom of which the river Irtysh runs; and is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars and Bochars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. The houses are low and mean. Here the river Tobol joins the Irtysh, and from it the town has its name. The Tartars that live round this town for several miles are all Mahometans, but their musti is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners hither. It is 800 miles E. of Moscow, and 1000 E. of Petersburg. Lon. 68. 18. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

**TOBOLSK**, a government of Russia, which comprehends the western part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

**TOCAT**, a large and handsome town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and for the most part two stories high. It makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each. The streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts. There are so many streams, that each house has a fountain, and yet they were not able to extinguish a fire which

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about 10,000 Turkish families, 4000 Ar-  
menian families, and 400 families of Greeks.  
There are 12 mosques, and a vast number  
of chapels. The Armenians have seven  
churches, and the Greeks only one. Be-  
side the silk of this country, they manu-  
facture eight or ten loads of that of Persia,  
and make it into sewing silk. Their chief  
trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles,  
drinking-cups, lanterns, and candlesticks.  
They also prepare a great deal of yellow  
Turkey-leather. Tocat may be consid-  
ered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for  
their caravans come hither from several  
parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and  
excellent wine; and it is 120 miles W. of  
Erzerum, 283 N. of Aleppo, and 220  
from Constantinople. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat.  
39. 55. N.

TOCAYMA, a town of S. America, in  
Terra Firma, and in Granada. It is fea-  
ted on the river Pati, in a country abound-  
ing in fruit and sugar-canes. There are  
hot baths between two cold springs; and  
near it is a volcano, which emits fire and  
flames. Lon. 73. 50. W. lat. 4. 3. N.

TOCKAY, a very strong town of Upper  
Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with  
a castle. The town itself is inconsiderable;  
but it is greatly noted for its excellent wine.  
There is but one vineyard that produces  
it, inasmuch that it is scarce at Vienna it-  
self. Some distance from it are large salt-  
works. It is seated at the confluence of  
the rivers Bodrog and Teisse, 75 miles N.  
W. of Great Waradin, and 90 N. E. of  
Buda. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

TODI, an ancient town of Italy, in the  
Pope's territory, and in the duchy of  
Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is fea-  
ted on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles  
S. of Perugia, and 50 N. of Rome. Lon.  
12. 32. E. at. 42. 44. N.

TOKENBURG, a county of Switzer-  
land, depending on the abbey of St. Gallen.  
It lies among high mountains, is fertile  
in corn and fruit, and is divided into the  
Upper and Lower.

TOLEDO, an ancient, handsome, and  
trading city of Spain, in New Castile, of  
which it was formerly the capital. It is  
advantageously seated on the river Tajo,  
which surrounds it on two sides; and on  
the land side it has an ancient wall built  
by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100  
towers. It is seated on a mountain, which  
renders the streets uneven, and which are  
narrow; but the houses are fine, and there  
are a great number of superb structures,  
beside 17 public squares, where the mar-  
kets are kept. The finest buildings are  
the royal castle, and the cathedral; which

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left is the richest and most considerable in  
Spain. It is seated in the middle of the  
city, joining to a handsome street, with a  
fine square before it. Several of the gates  
are very large, and of bronze. There is  
also a superb steeple extremely high,  
whence there is a very extensive prospect.  
The Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a  
real treasury, in which are 12 large ca-  
binets set into the wall, full of prodigious  
quantities of gold and silver vessels, and  
other works. There are two mines of  
silver pit, set all over with pearls and pre-  
cious stones, with three collars of massy  
gold, enriched in like manner. There  
are two bracelets and an imperial crown  
of the Virgin Mary, consisting of large  
diamonds and other jewels. The weight  
of the gold in the crown is 15 pounds.  
The vessel which contains the consecrated  
wafer is of silver gilt, as high as a man,  
and so heavy, that it requires 30 men to  
carry it: within it is another of pure gold  
enriched with jewels. Here are 38 reli-  
gious houses, most of which are worthy a  
traveller's notice, with a great number of  
churches belonging to 27 parishes, and  
some hospitals. Without the town are  
the remains of an amphitheatre, and other  
antiquities. It has an archbishop's see, a  
famous university, and several manufac-  
tories of silk and wool. It is pleasantly  
seated, 37 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 3.  
15. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

TOLEN, a town of the Dutch Nether-  
lands, in Zealand, in an island of the same  
name, near Brabant, from which it is sepa-  
rated by a canal, on which this place is  
seated, five miles N. W. of Bergen-op-  
Zoom. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the  
territory of the Pope and marquise of  
Ancona, with a bishop's see. It  
is the place where the relics of St. Nicho-  
las are kept, and is seated on the river  
Chiento, eight miles S. E. of St. Severino,  
and 88 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 11. E.  
lat. 43. 14. N.

TOLESBURG, a seaport of Russia, in  
the government of Riga, seated on the  
gulf of Finland, 60 miles W. of Narva.  
Lon. 26. 4. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

TOLHUY, a town of the United Pro-  
vinces, in Guelderland, seated on the  
Rhine, eight miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon.  
6. 0. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in the  
territory of Venice, and province of Fri-  
uli, 30 miles N. E. of Bellano. Lon. 12.  
50. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

TOLNIA, a town of Lower Hungary,  
capital of a county of the same name,  
seated on the river Danube, in a country  
producing

# T O M

producing excellent wine, eight miles S. W. of Colocza, and 45 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 28. E. lat. 46. 33. N.

**TOLAZA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and capital of Guipuzcoa. It is not large, but is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword-blades in high esteem. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two rivers, Araxis and Oria; over which are two handsome bridges, and near them are several natural cascades. It is 37 miles S. W. of Bayonne, 47 S. E. of Bilbao, and 45 N. W. of Pampluna. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

**TOLU**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma; and in the government of Cartagena; famous for the fine balsam of Tolu, brought to Europe thence, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, 60 miles S. of Cartagena. Lon. 75. 22. W. lat. 9. 30. N.

**TOMAR**, a handsome town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, seated on the river Naboa, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ, 40 miles S. E. of Coimbra, and 65 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 55. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

**TOMBEC**, a town of Austrian Brabant, eight miles S. of Louvain, and 10 E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

**TOMBERLAINE**, a small island, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in France, lying on a small gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined, at low water, to the mainland.

**TOMBUCTOU**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies to the S. E. of the great desert of Zahara, and W. of the empire of Cassina. The houses in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the same in the city of Tombuctou, where there is one stately mosque built with stone, as well as a royal palace. There are a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandize are brought by caravans from Barbary. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. There are many rich merchants; and water is conveyed to the town by canals when the river Niger is overflowed. They have great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king has 300 horsemen, beside a great number of foot,

# T O N

who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. They will not admit any Jews, nor suffer any to deal with them. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise. In the Proceedings of the African Association, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flourishing city, subject to a severe police, and, as such, attracting the merchants of the most distant states of Africa. It is seated near the river Niger, 270 miles S. W. of Mourzook. Lon. 0. 8. W. lat. 19. 59. N.

**TOMELBAMBA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, in the province of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards pretend, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S. of Quito. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 2. 16. S.

**TOMSK**, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk and province of Tomsk. It contains above 2000 houses. On the highest part of the town stands a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the government chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town lying on the great road through all the E. and N. parts of Siberia. It is seated on the river Tom, 105 miles E. S. E. of Tobolsk. Lon. 84. 59. E. lat. 53. 45. N.

**TONDEREN**, or **TUNDEREN**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the river Widaw, in a fertile country, and on a bay of the German Ocean, 25 miles S. E. of Ripen, and 30 N. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 54. 58. N.

**TONGATABOO**, one of the Friendly Islands, about 20 leagues in circuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the east end, and its greatest length from east to west. The south shore is straight, and consists of coral rocks eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicularly; while the whole north side is environed with shoals and islands, and the shore within them low and sandy. Here is also the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among these islands. It is nearly all of an equal height, not exceeding 60 or 80 feet above the level of the sea. Hence it is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling, disposed in so judicious a manner, as to open an easy communication from one part to another. It has also the advantage of being the seat of government for

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quently take captives, and sell  
the merchants for slaves. They  
admit any Jews, nor suffer any to  
them. Instead of money, they  
of shells and small bits of gold.  
men and women are very fond of  
and spend a great part of the  
that exercise. In the Proceed-  
the African Association, this  
mentioned as a luxurious, opulent,  
nothing city, subject to a severe  
nd, as such, attracting the mer-  
the most distant states of Africa.  
ed near the river Niger, 270 miles  
Mourzook. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat.

**TAMNA**, a town of S. America,  
in the province of Quito, where  
temple of the Sun, whose walls, as  
wards pretend, were covered with  
is 120 miles S. of Quito. Lon.  
V. lat. 2. 16. S.

**TOMSK**, a town of the Russian em-  
Siberia, in the government of  
and province of Tomsk. It con-  
ve 1000 houses. On the highest  
the town stands a wooden castle,  
by 14 pieces of cannon; and in  
cathedral built of wood, the go-  
t chancery, and an arsenal. The  
its carry on a great trade, this  
ing on the great road through all  
and N. parts of Siberia. It is fea-  
re river Tom, 105 miles E. S. E. of  
Lon. 84. 50. E. lat. 55. 45. N.

**TUNDEREN**, or **TUNDEREN**, a town  
mark, in the duchy of Sleswick,  
al of a bailiwick of the same name,  
strong fort. It is seated on the  
idaw, in a fertile country, and on  
the German Ocean, 25 miles S.  
pen, and 30 N. W. of Sleswick.  
40. E. lat. 54. 58. N.

**TATABOO**, one of the Friendly  
about 20 leagues in circuit, some-  
ong, broadest at the east end, and  
it length from east to west. The  
re is straight, and consists of coral  
ut or ten feet high, terminating  
cularly: while the whole north  
nvironed with shoals and islands,  
ore within them low and sandy.  
to be found among these islands.  
ly all of an equal height, not ex-  
o or 80 feet above the level of  
Hence it is wholly laid out in  
s, with roads or lanes for tra-  
sposed in so judicious a manner,  
n an easy communication from  
o another. It has also the ad-  
f being the seat of government  
for

for all the other islands, and the ordinary  
residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon.  
175. 5. W. lat. 21. 3. S.

**TONGERES**, or **TONGEREST**, a town  
of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege.  
It was anciently a very considerable place,  
but taken and dismantled by the French  
in 1673. It is seated on the river Jecker,  
12 miles S. W. of Maastricht, and 15 W.  
of Liege.

**TONGUSTANS**, a people who inhabit  
the eastern part of Siberia, and are sub-  
ject to the Russians. They are all Pagans,  
and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting  
of fables, whose skins are very black.  
They live in huts, composed of wooden  
poles; and when they remove their dwell-  
ings, they take them down, and set them  
up elsewhere. They are covered all over  
with hair and rubbish, and there is a hole  
left at the top to let out the smoke. Their  
fire is made in the middle, and they sit all  
round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very  
strong, and broad-faced, and they all ride  
on horseback, not excepting the girls.  
Both men and women dress alike in a sort  
of frock, with boots of skins on their legs,  
and their common drink is water.

**TONNAY BOUTONNE**, a town of  
France, in the department of Lower  
Charente and late province of Saintonge,  
seated on the river Boutonne. Lon. 0.  
34. W. lat. 45. 56. N.

**TONNAY CHARENTE**, an ancient and  
confid. able town of France, in the de-  
partment of Lower Charente and late  
province of Saintonge, with a castle. It  
is seated on the river Charente, three  
miles from Rochefort, and 253 S. W. of  
Paris. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 45. 46. N.

**TONNEINS**, a small town of France,  
in the department of Lot and Garonne  
and late province of Guienne. It is fea-  
ted on the Garonne, two miles from its  
junction with the Lot, and seven miles E.  
of Marmande.

**TONNERRE**, an ancient town of France,  
in the department of Yonne and late pro-  
vince of Burgundy. It is the birthplace  
of the celebrated Mademoiselle d'Eon,  
censor-royal, doctor of laws, advocate of  
the parliament, captain of dragoons, se-  
cretary of embassy, minister-plenipoten-  
tiary to the court of Great Britain, and  
author of many methodical and judicious  
writings on politics in general, which have  
been collected in 13 volumes 8vo, under  
the title of *Loisirs du Chevalier d'Eon*.  
Tonnerre is famous for its good wines,  
and is seated on the river Armançon,  
27 miles S. of Troyes, and 102 E. of  
Paris. Lon. 4. 4. E. lat. 47. 51. N.

**TONNINGEN**, a town of Denmark,

in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of a  
territory of the same name; seated in a  
peninsula formed by the river Eyder,  
where there is a commodious harbour, 25  
miles S. W. of Sleswick, and 48 N. W.  
of Hamburgh. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 54.  
30. N.

**TONQUIN**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded  
on the N. by China; on the E. by China  
and the bay of Tonquin; on the S. by  
Cochin China; and on the W. by the king-  
dom of Laos. It is about 1200 miles in  
length, and 500 in breadth, and is one of  
the finest and most considerable kingdoms  
of the East, as well on account of the  
number of inhabitants, as the riches it  
contains, and the trade it carries on. The  
country is thick-set with villages, and the  
natives in general are of a middling stature,  
and clean-limbed, with a tawny complex-  
ion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and  
their noses and lips well proportioned.  
Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse;  
and they let it hang down their shoulders.  
They die their teeth black. They are  
generally dexterous, active, and ingenious  
in mechanic arts. They weave a multi-  
tude of fine silks, and make curious lacker-  
works, which are exported to other coun-  
tries. There is such a number of people,  
that many want employment, for they  
seldom go to work but when foreign ships  
arrive. The money and goods brought  
hither by the English and Dutch put  
them in action, for they have not money  
of their own sufficient to employ them-  
selves; and therefore one third at least  
must be advanced beforehand by the  
merchants; and the ships must stay here  
till the goods are finished, which is gene-  
rally five or six months. They are so ad-  
dicted to gaming, that when every thing  
else is lost, they will stake their wives and  
children. The garments of the Tonqui-  
nese are made either of silk or cotton; but  
the poor people and soldiers wear only cot-  
ton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses  
are small and low, and the walls either of  
mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay.  
They have only a ground floor, with two  
or three partitions, and each room has a  
square hole to let in the light. They  
have stools, benches, and chairs; and on  
the side of a table is a little altar, with two  
incense pots thereon, which no house is  
without. The villages consist of 30 or  
40 houses, surrounded by trees, and in  
some places are banks to keep the water  
from overflowing their gardens, where  
they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, mel-  
ons, and salad herbs. In the rainy sea-  
son they cannot pass from one house to  
another, without wading through the wa-  
ter.

ter. They sometimes have boats. In the capital city, called Cacho, are about 20,000 houses, with mud walls, and covered with thatch; a few built with brick, and roofed with palm-leaves. In each yard is a small arched building, like an oven, about six feet high, made of brick, which serves to secure their goods, in case of fire. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is the best in the city. The people in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several; but the poor are stinted for want of money. In hard times the men will sell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themselves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon in the year, that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival; when they rejoice for 10 or 12 days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. Their common drink is tea, but they make themselves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their visitors arrack, folded up in a betel leaf, dashed over with lime made into mortar. They have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is Paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is Chinese, very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great resemblance with the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have several mechanic arts or trades, such as smiths, carpenters, sawyers, joiners, turners, weavers, tailors, potters, painters, moneychangers, papermakers, workers in linnen, and bell-founders. The commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lickered wares, earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and wormseed. The lickered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise one would expect the people to

be very rich; but they are in general very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. The goods imported beside silver, are saltpetre, sulphur, English broad cloth, pepper, spices, and great guns. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy.

Tonsberg, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 miles W. of Fredericksstadt. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 58. 50. N.

Toonouai, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Cook. It is not, in any direction, above five or six miles over. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. This island is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots. Lon. 149. 23. W. lat. 23. 25. S.

Topcliffe, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Swale, upon a considerable ascent, 24 miles N. of York.

Topsham, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Exe, 4 miles S. E. of Exeter, of which it is the port. It is 170 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 50. 39. N.

Tor, a town of Arabia Ferrea, seated on the Red Sea, with a good harbor defended by a castle. There is a handsome Greek convent, in the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, which the pretend are those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Some think that this town is the ancient Elton. Lon. 33. 45. E. lat. 28. 27. N.

Torbay, a fine bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, between the N. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Dury-Point and Bob-Nick. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to preserve them from popery and arbitrary power.

Torbole, a town of Italy, in the bishopric of Trent, 14 miles S. E. of the city of that name. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

Torcello, a small town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air. It is seated in a small island, seven miles of Venice. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

Tordesillas, a fortified town in Spain, in Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and

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be very rich; but they are in general very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. The goods imported beside silver, are salt-petre, sulphur, English broad cloth, pepper, spices, and great guns. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy.

**TONSBERG**, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 miles W. of Frederickstad. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 58. 50. N.

**TOROUAI**, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Cook. It is not, in any direction, above five or six miles over. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. This island is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots. Lon. 149. 23. W. lat. 23. 25. S.

**TORCLIFF**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Swale, upon a considerable ascent, 24 miles N. of York.

**TORSHAM**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Ex, 5 miles S. E. of Exeter, of which it is the port. It is 170 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 50. 39. N.

**TOR**, a town of Arabia Petraea, seated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour, fenced by a castle. There is a handsome Greek convent, in the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, which they pretend are those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Some think that this town is the ancient Ebron. Lon. 33. 45. E. lat. 28. 27. N.

**TORBAY**, a fine bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, a mile to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury-Point and Bob's Nose. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to preserve us from popery and arbitrary power.

**TORBOLE**, a town of Italy, in the bishopric of Trent, 14 miles S. E. of the city of that name. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

**TORCELLO**, a small town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air. It is seated in a small island, seven miles N. of Venice. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

**TORDESILLAS**, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine,

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wine, on the river Douero, over which is a handsome bridge, 24 miles W. of Valladolid, and 75 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

**TORGAW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a handsome castle; the staircase of which is built in such a manner, that a person may ride up in a chaise from the bottom to the top. Here is a very flourishing school; and the inhabitants maintain themselves by brewing excellent beer, which they send to other places by the river Elbe, on which the town is seated. It is 27 miles N. E. of Leipzig, and 35 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 51. 34. N.

**TORIGNA**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a magnificent castle, seated on a rivulet near St. Lo. Lon. 6. 42. W. lat. 49. 0. N.

**TORMES**, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, below Mirandade-Douero.

**TORNA**, or **TORNAW**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is a fortified place, and is seated on the river Sava, upon an eminence, 22 miles W. of Cassovia. Lon. 20. 43. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

**TORNEA**, a town of Sweden, in Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is seated on the northern coast of a gulf of the same name, at the mouth of the river Tornea. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other things, for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. It is 350 miles N. N. E. of Abo, and 420 N. N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 24. 17. E. lat. 65. 51. N.

**TORNEA**, a river which rises in the mountains of Norway, crosses the lake of Tornea, and falls into a gulf of the same name, at the town of Tornea.

**TORNOVA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles N. W. of Lattissa. Lon. 22. 36. E. lat. 39. 52. N.

**TORO**, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N. by E. of Salamanca, and 100 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 2. W. lat. 41. 39. N.

**TORELLA-DE-MONGRIS**, a seaport

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of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the mouth of the river Ter, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is 47 miles S. by E. of Perpignan, and 19 E. of Gironne. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

**TORPERLEY**, a small town in Cheshire, nine miles E. of Chester. It was formerly a borough, and had a market, which is now disused.

**TORREJO**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 40. 10. N.

**TORRES**, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour on the Mediterranean, 45 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 36. 39. N.

**TORRES NOVAS**, a strong and considerable town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls, and seated in a fertile plain, on the river Almonda, 3 miles N. of the Tago, and 55 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 8. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

**TORRES VEDRAS**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a handsome and well fortified castle, seated near the sea, 17 miles from Lisbon, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine.

**TORRIGLIA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 5 miles W. of Monte-Bruno, and 10 N. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

**TORRINGTON**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Towbridge, has a manufactory in fluffs, and is governed by a mayor. There is a stone bridge of four arches over the river, and it is 11 miles S. by W. of Barnstaple, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

**TORSIL**, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S. bank of the lake Macler, 43 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

**TORTOLA**, an island of the West Indies, and the principal of the Virgin Islands. It is about 13 miles long from E. to W. and about seven in its greatest breadth. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort in the bay, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. It produces excellent cotton, very good sugar and rum, and within the last 17 years has undergone great improvements. Their fruits, of which they have no great variety, are but indifferent; some apples excepted, which are very good. The entrance into the harbour is at the E. end of the island. Lon. 63. 0. W. lat. 18. 33. N. See VIRGIN ISLANDS.

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**TORTONA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a good castle, seated on an eminence. It is fortified in the modern manner, and may be looked upon as a considerable frontier place. It was taken by the allies in 1744, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1745. It is seated on the river Scrivia, 28 miles S. E. of Casal, and 27 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

**TORTOSA**, a large town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a small university, and a citadel. It is divided into two parts, the Old Town, and the New, both surrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance into this place is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It is adorned with modern works, and embellished with a great number of churches and religious houses; among which the cathedral church, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is seated in a country, fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries, and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, very fine jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. They have a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 55 miles S. W. of Tarragona, and 180 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

**TORTUGA**, a large uninhabited island of S. America. The E. end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea. At this end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April. There have been 20 fail of shipping here at a time for salt. At the W. end is a small harbour with fresh water; and it is full of low trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortoises come upon the sandy bays to lay their eggs, whence this island has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackish, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled. This island was formerly much frequented by the buccaneers. It lies near the coast of Terra Firma, 46 miles W. of the island of Margareta, and is about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 64. 50. W. lat. 11. 30. N.

**TORTUGA**, an island of the West Indies, near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola, where the French buccaneers used to fortify themselves, being countenanced and supported by the government of France. It is about 80 miles in circum-

ference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 75. 10. W. lat. 20. 10. N.

**TOSA**, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. It is a small place, but extremely strong, seated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the S. W. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which advances into the sea. On the top of the hill, nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 37 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 54. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

**TOSCANELLA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Castro, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 29. N.

**TOTNESS**, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Dart, on the descent of a hill, and had formerly a castle. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and a recorder; and has a manufactory of ferges. It is 27 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 44. W. lat. 50. 24. N.

\* **TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS**, a large village of Middlesex, five miles N. of London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a hillock. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead, by Dean Wood. In this parish are three almshouses. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1602. At the end of Page Green, stands a remarkable circular clump of elms, called The Seven Sisters. In a brickfield on the west side of the road is St. Loy's well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and, in a field opposite the vicarage house, rises a spring, called Bishop's Well, of which the common people report many strange cures. A rivulet, called the Mosel, which rises on Mufwell Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal street of this village.

\* **TOTTERIDGE**, a village of Middlesex, near Chipping Barnet. It was greatly inhabited by the citizens of London, so long ago as the reign of James I. It is 10 miles N. N. W. of London.

**TOUL**, an ancient and considerable town

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and has a very safe harbour, but of access. Lon. 75. 10. W. 10. N.

TOULON, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. It is a small place, but very strong, seated at the bottom of which makes a good harbour, and vessels are sheltered from all winds, the S. W. It is built partly on a steep hill, and partly on a steep hill, which rises into the sea. On the top of the hill, there is a strong citadel, and other fortifications. It is 37 miles from Barcelona. Lon. 2. 54. E. lat. 40. N.

TORRE CANELLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Milan, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. lat. 42. 29. N.

TOTTENHAM, a borough of Devonshire, market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Dart, on the descent of a hill, and formerly a castle. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and a recorder; it has a manufactory of ferges. It is 27 S. W. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 44. W. lat. 50.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a large stone cross of Middlesex, five miles N. of London. It is so called from a cross, which has existed here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, upon a hillock. It was taken down 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in its stead, by Dean Wood. The parish are three almshouses. Of these, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balzar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was conqueror to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was a knight that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1602. At the end of Page Green, is a remarkable circular clump of trees, called The Seven Sisters. In a brick-paved way on the west side of the road is St. Andrew's Well, which is said to be always full. It never runs over; and, in a field opposite the vicarage house, rises a spring, called Bishop's Well, of which the common people report many strange cures. A rivulet, called the Mosel, which rises from Medwell Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal street of this village.

TOTTENHAM, a village of Middlesex, near Chipping Barnet. It was formerly inhabited by the citizens of London, so long ago as the reign of James I. 10 miles N. N. W. of London.

TOWTON, an ancient and considerable town

town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and the cathedral and late episcopal palace are handsome structures. It was an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1551. It is seated on the river Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 10 miles W. of Nancy, and 167 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

TROULOMBA, or TULMABINI, a fortress of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Lahore, seated on the Rauvee, 70 miles E. N. E. of Moulton.

TOULON, a celebrated city and seaport of France, in that part of the late province of Provence, which is now denominated the department of the Var. It is a very ancient place; having been founded, according to the common opinion, by a Roman general. It is the chief town of the department, and, before the great revolution in 1789, was an episcopal see. The inhabitants are not computed at more than 80,000; which is not to be wondered at, when we reflect, that it experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague three times in the fifteenth century, in 1418, 1461, and 1476; once in the sixteenth, in 1537; four times in the seventeenth, in 1621, 1630, 1647, and 1664; and once in this century, in 1720. It is divided into the Old Quarter and the New Quarter. The first, which is very ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (the Tree Street) which is a kind of court or mall, and the townhouse: the gate of this is surrounded by a balcony, which is supported by two termini, the masterpieces of the famous Pujet. The New Quarter, which forms, as it were, a second city, contains, beside the magnificent works constructed in the reign of Lewis XIV. many fine houses (among which, that of the late seminary merits beyond comparison the preference) and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The harbour, respecting these two quarters, is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port or the Merchants Port, and the New Port or the King's Port; but this last appellation has vanished with the late abolition of royalty, and universal destruction of all its symbols, in this distracted country. The Merchants Haven, along which extends a noble quay, on which stands the townhouse, is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The New Haven was constructed by Lewis XIV. as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arsenal, containing all

the places necessary for the construction and fitting out of vessels: the first object that appears is a ropewalk, entirely arched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the designs of Vauban: here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewise is the armoury, for muskets, pistols, halberds, &c. In the park of artillery, are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mortars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in wonderful order. The long sail room, the foundry for cannon, the dock-yards, the basins, &c. are all worthy of observation. The galleys, transferred from Marseilles some years ago, occupy at Toulon a second basin in the New Port. Many of the galley-slaves are artisans, some merchants, and, which is the most wonderful, of scrupulous integrity. They no longer sleep on board the galleys, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building, newly erected for that purpose. Both the Old and New Port have an outlet into the spacious outer road or harbour, which is surrounded by hills and formed by nature almost circular. Its circuit is of very great extent, and the entrance is defended, on both sides, by a fort with strong batteries. In a word, the basins, docks, and arsenal, at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner that visited them in the late reign; that 'the king of France was greater there than at Versailles.' Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the East Indies. This place was destroyed toward the end of the tenth century, and pillaged by the African pirates almost as soon as rebuilt. The constable of Bourbon, at the head of the imperial troops, obtained possession of it in 1524, under Charles V. in 1536; but, in the next century, Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy could not enter it; and prince Eugene, in 1707, ineffectually laid siege to it. This city was surrendered by the inhabitants, in September 1793, to the British admiral lord Hood, as a condition and means of enabling them to effect the re-establishment of monarchy in France, according to the constitution of 1789. Lord Hood, accordingly, in conjunction with the Spanish land and naval forces, took possession of the harbour and forts in trust for Lewis XVII. It was garrisoned for some time by the British troops, and their allies, the Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Sardinians; but the French having laid siege to it, the garrison was obliged to evacuate the place in the month of December following; after having destroyed the arsenal, &c. and burn

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or taken away several men of war. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 17 leagues S. E. of Aix, 15 S. E. of Marseilles, and 217 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

**TOULOUSE**, a very ancient city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, with an archbishop's see. It is the most considerable city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. It contains 63,000 inhabitants. It was the capital of the Tectosages, who made so many conquests in Asia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and was successively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed the superb amphitheatre, of which there are still some remains, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The streets are very handsome, and the walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave were equal to the choir. The pulpit is still the same in which the two fanatics St. Bernard and St. Dominic have preached. One of the bells, called Cardailla, weighs more than that of George d'Amboise at Rouen. In the church of the late Dominicans is the shrine of the founder, the celebrated St. Thomas d'Aquinas, of silver gilt, and of the most exquisite workmanship; which, very probably, will soon be sent to the mint, as well as the rich shrine of St. Genevieve at Paris. In digging under the nave of the church of the late Cordeliers, a large vault was discovered, in which were 150 skeletons, covered with a dry skin like old parchment: the earth in this vault is impregnated with lime. The archbishop's palace is magnificent; but how long he will be permitted to reside in it is, by this time, perhaps, no longer a question. The townhouse, a modern structure, forms a perfect square, 324 feet long, and 66 high. The principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illustrious Men, is the statue of the chevalier Iffaire, and the busts of all the great men to whom Toulouse has given birth. Communicating with the ocean, on one side, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouse might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. Of course, there are two colleges, two public libraries, and three academies. The little com-

merce of Toulouse consists in leather, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at least equal to those of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the suburb of St. Cyprian and the city. The quays extend along the banks of the Garonne; and it has been in contemplation to line them with new and uniform houses. Toulouse is 37 miles E. of Auch, 125 S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 350 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 27. E. lat. 43. 36. N.

**TOURAINÉ**, a province of France; bounded on the N. by Maine; on the E. by Orléans; on the S. by Berry; and on the W. by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by several rivers, very commodious for trade, and is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire, of which Tours is the capital.

**TOUR-DE-ROUSSILLON**, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

**TOUR-DU-PIN**, a town of France, in the department of Here and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a river of the same name, 24 miles S. of Vienne.

**TOURINE**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 13 miles N. E. of Namur. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

**TOUR-LA-VILLE**, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Normandy, separated from Cherbourg by a river.

**TOURNAY**, a handsome and considerable town of Austrian Flanders, and capital of the Tournaysis, with a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong castle, is a large trading place, with several fine manufactories, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garison, as being one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French in 1745, who demolished the fortifications. In 1781, the emperor Joseph II. obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garison. It was again taken by the French in 1792; but they were obliged to abandon it at the commencement of 1793. It is seated on the river Scheld, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles S. E. of Lille, 30. S. W. of Ghent, and 135 N.

# T O U

Toulouse consists in leather, drapery, mignonets, oil, iron, merriment, and books. The bridge of Caronne is at least equal to those of Orleans: it forms the communication between the suburb of St. Etienne and the city. The quays extend on both banks of the Caronne; and it is in contemplation to line them with uniform houses. Toulouse is 125 S. E. of Auch, 125 S. E. of Bourdeaux, 350 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. lat. 43. 36. N.

TOURNAI, a province of France; on the N. by Maine; on the E. by the Netherlands; on the S. by Berry; and on the W. by Anjou and Poitou. The Scheldt runs through the middle. It is 15 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, watered by several rivers, very fertile for trade, and is, in general, a rich and fertile country, that it is the Garden of France. It now is in the department of Indre and Loire, and Tours is the capital.

TOURNAI-ROUSSILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Alps and late province of Roussillon, on a hill near the river Tet, two miles from Perpignan.

TOURNAI, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, on a river of the same name, 4 miles S. of Vienne.

TOURNAI, a town of Germany, in the Electorate of Liege, 13 miles N. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

TOURNAI-VILLE, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Normandy, separated from the sea by a river.

TOURNAI, a handsome and considerable town of Austrian Flanders, and capital of the Tournayssis, with a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong castle, is a large place, with several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good tapestries. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garri-son as being one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French in 1745, who destroyed the fortifications. In 1781, the Emperor Joseph II. obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garri-son. It was again taken by the French in 1792; but they were obliged to abandon it at the commencement of 1793. It is situated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, and is united by a bridge, 14 miles S. E. of Liege, 30 S. W. of Ghent, and 135 N.

# T O W

by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche and late province of Dauphiny, on the declivity of a mountain, with a fine college, and a castle that commands the whole town. It is seated near the river Rhone, 40 miles W. of Grenoble, and 280 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

TOURNUS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, in a pleasant country, fertile in corn and wine. It is 15 miles S. of Chalons, and 202 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

TOURS, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and considerable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. From an archiepiscopal see it has been lately reduced to a bishopric, suffragan to that of Bourges. It is advantageously seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptical arches, each 75 feet diameter: three of these were carried away by the breaking-up of ice in 1789. This bridge is terminated, in a line which crosses the whole city, by a street 2400 feet long, foot-pavements on each side, and lined with noble buildings, recently erected. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, its curious clock, its mosaic pavement, and its rich library of manuscripts. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, no less than 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; but, at present, the whole number of inhabitants is not more than 22,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs, is the late abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the West. Tours is 42 miles N. E. of Poitiers, 60 S. W. of Orleans, and 127 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

TOUSRA, a town of Africa, capital of Biledulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, and dependent on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

TOWCESTER, a small town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a small river, and was once very strongly fortified. It has a handsome church, and is 52 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

\* TOWRIDGE, a river of Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol Channel, runs S.

# T R A

E. to Hatherley, and then joining the Oke from Okehampton, turns short to the N. and passing by Torrington and Biddetford, enters the sea at Barnstaple Bay.

TOWTON, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, S. E. of Tadcaster, famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461. The ploughmen sometimes turn up arrow heads, spear heads, broken javelins, &c. in this field.

TOWY, a river of S. Wales, which rises in Cardiganhire, enters Carmarthen-shire at its N. E. extremity, and passing by Carmarthen, enters the Bristol Channel.

TRACHENBURG, a town of Germany, in Sillesia, seated on the Barch, 12 miles N. E. of Wolaw, and 26 N. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

TRAFALGAR, a cape or promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat. 36. 11. N.

TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, though it is very small and thin of people. It is seated on the river Marica, 37 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 112 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 18. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

TRAJETTO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct, and it is seated near the mouth of the river Garigliano, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles N. W. of Capua, and 20 S. W. of Venafrò. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on a high mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 22 miles W. of Mount Etna, and 70 S. W. of Messina. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 37. 46. N.

TRA-LOS MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Galicia; on the W. by Entre-Donero-e-Minho, and Beira; and on the S. by Beira, and a part of Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The river Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRANCHIN, a handsome town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Waag, over which is a bridge of wood. The castle stands so high, that it may be seen

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seen at the distance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the adjacent country. It is 20 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

TRANCON, an ancient town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, with a handsome castle. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, 14 miles from Pinnel. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 40. 44. N.

TRANI, a handsome and populous town of the kingdom of Naples, with a strong castle, an archbishop's see, and a harbour. It is the usual residence of the governor of the province; but is very much decayed since the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles W. of Bari, and 125 N. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes. It is seated at the mouth of the river Cauvery, 164 miles S. of Madras. Lon. 79. 57. E. lat. 10. 44. N.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N. by Upper Hungary and Poland; on the E. by Moldavia and Walachia; on the S. by Walachia; and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they want themselves, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Armenians, Greeks, and Mahomedans. It is about 162 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The administration of affairs is conducted by 12 persons: namely, three Roman Catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians. Hermannstadt is the capital.

TRAON, or TRAW, a strong and populous town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, in a small island, joined to Terra Firma by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bua, by another of stone. It is not very large, but strong and populous, and is 27 miles S. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17. 52. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

TRAPANI, or TRAFANO, a town on the W. side of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with a harbour and a fort. It is

## TRE

seated on a small peninsula, is built in the form of a sickle, and is a trading place, famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of runnies and coral. It is 20 miles N. of Mazara, and 45 W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

TRAPPE, a once celebrated monastery of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche. It is situated in the diocese of Seez, in a large valley, surrounded by mountains. The monks were famous for their austerity, and keeping perpetual silence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine and country of Spanheim, seated on the river Moselle. It is an important place on account of its fortress, which is seated on a mountain, and whose cannon commands the passage of the Moselle, and prevents vessels from entering the palatinate. It is 22 miles N. E. of Treves, and 28 S. W. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

TRAVANCORE, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 10. 15. N. lat. and bounded on the N. by Myfore, and on the E. by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the English E. India Company, and in defence of whom they engaged, in conjunction with the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan, in the late successful war against Tippoo Sultan. See CRANGANORE.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein, which runs from W. to E. and passing by Segberg, Oldeslo, and Lubec, falls into the Baltic, at Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the river Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles N. E. of that city. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 54. 1. N.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Traun. Near it are springs of salt-water.

TRAU. See TRAON.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bobio in the Milanese, and afterward falls into the Po, a little above Placentia. Great numbers of the Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned in this river, which

## TRE

a small peninsula, is built in the shape of a sickle, and is a trading place, for its salt-works, and fisheries of coral. It is 20 miles N. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 38. 10. N.

TRÈ, a once celebrated monastery in the department of Orne and of Perche. It is situated beside of Sees, in a large valley, and by mountains. The monks are famous for their austerity, and keep-  
tual silence.

TRACH, a town of Germany, in the electorate of the Lower Rhine and of Spanheim, seated on the river Moselle. It is an important place on account of its fortrefs, which is seated on a hill, and whose cannon commands the Moselle, and prevents an enemy entering the palatinate. It is 12 miles N. E. of Treves, and 28 S. W. of Metz. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 49.

TRANCORE, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the Malabar from Cape Comorin to Cape Negapatam, and bounded on the N. by the N. lat. and on the E. by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the British E. India Company, and in defence of whom they engaged, in conjunction with the Mahrattas and the nizams of Hyderabad, in the late successful war with Tippoo Sultan. See CRANGA-

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the electorate of Lower Saxony and duchy of Brunswick, which runs from W. to E. and empties into the Baltic, at Travemünde.

TRAVEMÜNDE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubeck, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 54.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Bavaria, seated on the river Isar. Near it are springs of salt-water.

See TRAON.

TRAGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Tortosa. Lon. 1. 30. 30. S. lat. 40. 26. N.

TRAFALGAR, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bobbio, and afterward falls into the Adriatic a little above Placentia. Great numbers of the Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat at the battle of Cannae, were drowned in this river, which

which misfortune has rendered it famous.

TREBIGNI, or TREBIGNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Turks and partly Greeks, and there are some Papists. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, on the river Trebignska, 14 miles N. of Ragusa. Lon. 18. 11. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

TREBISIACI, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on the river Tarento, five miles E. of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a large, populous, and strong town of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Jenich, with a Greek archbishop's see, a harbour, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and there but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut therein. The harbour is at the east end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea, 104 miles N. W. of Erzerum, and 440 E. of Constantinople. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the river Iglaw, where there is a manufactory of cloth. It is 21 miles S. E. of Iglaw, and 52 N. W. of Budweis. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

TREBNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia, with a large nunnery. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which they immediately form into vessels of all kinds; and on being exposed to the air, they become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

TREBURN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the river Verta, 22 miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

TREGANNON, a corporate town of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Tyvy, and has a handsome church. It is 15 miles S. E. of Aberystwith, and 202 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

TREGONY, a borough of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a creek by Falmouth Haven, and is much decayed. It has no church, and only about 150 houses poorly built. It is

41 miles W. by S. of Plymouth, and 245 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

TREILLEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 30 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 55. 26. N.

TREMÈSE, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the E. by a province called Africa; on the S. by the desert of Zaharah; and on the W. by the kingdom of Fez. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital is of the same name, surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

TREMITI, the name of three islands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples. They are called Capraria, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

\* TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the river Benne, 32 miles from Poitiers. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 46. 29. N.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Noguera Pallaresa.

TRENT, an ancient, handsome, populous, and considerable fortified city of Germany, in the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign, and a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a pleasant fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles N. W. of Venice, and 240 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

TRENT, or the TRENTINO, a bishopric of Germany, seated among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the Tirol; on the E. by the Feltrino and Bellunese; on the S. by Vicentino and the Veronese; and on the S. and W. by the Bresciano and the Lake di Garda. Trent is the capital.

TRENT, a large river in England, which rises in Staffordshire, issuing from three several springs between Congleton and Leek. Flowing S. through Staffordshire, and having received the Tame, it takes a N. E. direction, and enters Derbyshire, after its junction with the Dove; just crossing the southern angle of that county, and forming, for a short space, its

separation from the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, it enters the latter county at its S. W. extremity, and thence crossing obliquely to the E. coasts along its whole eastern side, forming, toward the N. part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and then falls into the Humber below Gainborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a junction between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is a large navigable river through the whole of Nottinghamshire, and is the glory of that county. Its chief inconvenience is that of being subject to great and frequent floods.

\* TRENTON, a town of N. America, capital of New Jersey, of which state it is also the largest town. It is seated on the N. E. side of the river Delaware 37 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lon. 75. 0. W. lat. 40. 15. N.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and duchy of Pomerania, where they have a manufactory of stockings and woollen stuffs. It is seated on the river Rega, near its mouth, on the Baltic, 43 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

\* TRESHANISH ISLES, four fertile islands on the W. coast of Scotland, between the island of Col and that of Mull.

TRETHIMROW, a strong town of Poland, in Lower Volhinia, seated on the river Dniester, 45 miles below Kiow.

TREVES, or TRIERS, a large, populous, and celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of an archbishopric of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector, assumes the title of archchancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of the emperor. It has a university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany. The most remarkable is the cathedral. Treves has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous, nor can it hold out against an enemy. It is seated on the river Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge, between two mountains, in a fertile country abounding in wine. It is reckoned one of the most ancient cities in Germany, and is 20 miles N. E. of Luxemburg, 55 S. by E. of Cologne, and 450 W. N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine,

bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by Weteravia; on the S. by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain; and on the W. by Luxemburg. It is about 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and forests; and its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the wars with France. Near the rivers Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and it is more populous there than in other parts.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and in Umbria, 23 miles S. E. of Perugia. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 42. 54. N.

TREVICO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, 17 miles E. of Benevento.

TREVINO, a strong town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles S. W. of Vittoria. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 42. 48. N.

\* TREVISANO, a marquise of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E. by Friuli and the gulf of Venice; on the S. by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano; on the N. by the Feltrino and the Bellunese; and on the W. by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the principal town.

TREVISIO, or TREVIGO, a large and ancient city of Italy, and capital of the marquise of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handsome buildings, being the residence of many noble families; is of pretty extent, indifferently fortified, and seated on the river Sillis, 20 miles N. W. of Venice. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

TREVoux, an ancient town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. The most remarkable buildings here are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, an hospital founded by Mademoiselle de Montpensier, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand, entitled "Mémoires de Trévoux," and for the "Dictionnaire Universel," which is equally esteemed, although that of the French Academy is preferable with respect to the greatest part of the objects that are common to them. Trévoux is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

TREYSA,

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on the E. by Weteravia; on  
the palatinate of the Rhine and  
and on the W. by Luxemburg.  
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is very different. It is full of  
and forests; and its inhabitants  
ffered greatly in the wars with  
Near the rivers Rhine and Mo-  
soil is fruitful, abounding in corn  
e; and it is more populous there  
other parts.

VI, a town of Italy, in the pope's  
es, and in Umbria, 23 miles S.  
Perugia. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 42.

VICO, a town of the kingdom of  
with a bishop's see, 17 miles E.  
evento.

VINO, a strong town of Spain, in  
with a citadel, seated on a hill,  
ne river Aguda, 10 miles S. W. of  
a. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 42. 43. N.

REVISANO, a marquisate of Italy,  
republic of Venice, bounded on  
Friuli and the gulf of Venice; on  
by that gulf, the Dogado, and the  
no; on the N. by the Feltrino and  
Bellunese; and on the W. by the  
tino. The soil is fertile, and pro-  
corn, wine, and wood; and they  
cattle, silk, and woollen cloth.  
so is the principal town.

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marquisate of Trevisano, with an  
bishop's see. It had formerly a uni-  
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12. 25. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

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of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 miles  
of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris.  
4. 51. E. lat. 45. 57. N.

TREYSA,

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in  
Hesse, capital of the county of Ziegenheim,  
seated on a hill near the river Schwalm, 17  
miles N. of Marburg. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat.  
50. 50. N.

TRIZZO, a town of Italy, in the Mila-  
nese, seated on the river Adda, on the  
frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9. 25. E.  
lat. 45. 45. N.

TRIBESERS, an ancient town of Ger-  
many, in Pomerania, on the frontiers of  
the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle.  
It belongs to the king of Sweden, and is  
seated near the river Trebel, 25 miles  
from Rostock. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 54. 1. N.

TRIERS. See TREVES.

TRIEST, a small, but strong and an-  
cient seaport of Italy, in Istria, on the gulf  
of Venice, with a bishop's see. It is  
beautifully situated on the side of a hill,  
about which the vineyards form a semi-  
circle. The streets are narrow; but there  
is a large square, where they keep the an-  
nual fair. The harbour is spacious, but  
not good; because it is open to the W.  
and S. W. winds. The inhabitants have  
a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron,  
&c. brought from Laubach; and they  
make good wines. The cathedral, and  
the late Jesuits' church, are the two best  
buildings. It belongs to the house of Aus-  
tria, and is eight miles N. of Capod'Istria,  
and 87 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 4. E.  
lat. 45. 56. N.

\* TRIM, the county-town of E. Meath,  
in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles  
N. W. of Dublin.

TRINCOMALE, a town of Asia, seated  
on the E. side of the island of Ceylon.  
The harbour is reckoned the best and  
finest in the E. Indies. It was taken  
from the Dutch, by the English, in Janu-  
ary 1782; retaken by the French in Au-  
gust following; and restored to the Dutch  
by the peace of 1783. It is seated on a  
gulf of the same name, 100 miles N. E.  
of Candy. Lon. 81. 52. E. lat. 8. 45. N.

TRING, a small town of Hertfordshire,  
with a market on Friday, 22 miles W. of  
Hertford, and 31 W. N. W. of London.  
Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

TRINIDAD, an island of America, in  
the gulf of Mexico, separated from New  
Andalusia, in Terra Firma, by a strait,  
about three miles over. The soil is fruit-  
ful, producing sugar, cotton, Indian corn,  
fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is un-  
healthy. It was taken by sir Walter Ra-  
leigh in 1595, and by the French in 1676,  
who plundered the island and then left it.  
It is about 62 miles in length, and 45 in  
breadth; and was discovered by Christo-  
pher Columbus in 1498.

TRINIDAD, a town of N. America, in  
the province of Guatemala, and on the  
South Sea. It is an open town, but very  
important, because there is no other har-  
bour on this coast. A mile and a half  
hence is a place which the Spaniards call  
one of the Mouths of Hell; because it is  
continually covered by a thick smoke,  
and emits flames from time to time: be-  
sides, it has so strong a smell, that no one  
cares to come near it. It is 70 miles S. E.  
of Guatemala. Lon. 89. 30. W. lat. 13.  
50. N.

TRINIDAD, a town of S. America, in  
Terra Firma, and in the province of New  
Granada, seated on the river Madalena,  
18 miles from Santa Fé. Lon. 73. 45. W.  
lat. 4. 45. N.

TRINO, a small fortified town of Italy,  
in Monterrat, subject to the king of Sar-  
dinia. It was taken by the French in  
1704, who abandoned it in 1706. It is  
seated near the river Po, eight miles N.  
W. of Casal, and 35 N. E. of Turin. Lon.  
8. 30. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Afri-  
ca, in Barbary, capital of a country of the  
same name, with a castle and a fort. It is  
pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted  
pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who  
settled the knights of Rhodes there;  
but they were driven away by the Turks  
in 1551. It was formerly very flourish-  
ing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saf-  
fron, corn, oil, wood, dates, ostrich fea-  
thers, and skins; but they make more of  
the Christian slaves which they take at  
sea; for they either set high ransoms upon  
them, or make them perform all sorts of  
work. It is seated on the coast of the  
Mediterranean, in a sandy soil, and sur-  
rounded by a wall, strengthened by other  
fortifications. It is 275 miles S. E. by S.  
of Tunis, and 570 E. S. E. of Algiers.  
Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 32. 33. N.

TRIPOLI, a country of Africa, in Bar-  
bary, bounded on the N. by the Mediter-  
ranean; on the S. by the country of the  
Beriberics; on the W. by the kingdom of  
Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the  
Gadamis; and on the E. by Egypt. It  
is about 925 miles along the seacoast, but  
the breadth is various. Some parts of it  
are pretty fruitful; but that toward  
Egypt is a sandy desert. It had the title  
of a kingdom, but is now a republic, go-  
verned by a dey, who is elected by the sol-  
diers, who make no scruple of deposing  
him when they please.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable  
town of Asia, in Syria, on the Mediter-  
ranean. The inhabitants are near 60,000,  
consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews.

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Ther

## TRO

There is one very handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. It is defended by a good citadel. Before it is a sand bank, which increases so much, that some think it will choke up the harbour, which is two miles W. from the town, and is made by a round piece of land united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phœnicia, whose inhabitants were so famous for navigation in the early ages of the world. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufacture in the town. It is 120 miles S. of Scanderoon, and 90 N. W. of Damascus. Lon. 36. 20. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

TRIST, an uninhabited island of N. America, in New Spain, on the S. coast of the bay of Campeachy, and to the W. of the island of Port Royal, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and almost as much in breadth.

\* TRITCHINOPOLY, a strong town of the peninsula of Hindooستان, in the Carnatic. It is 208 miles S. S. W. of Madras. Lon. 78. 46. E. lat. 10. 49. N.

TRIVENTO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, seated on a hill near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N. of Bogano, and 62 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

TROJA, a fortified and populous town of the kingdom of Naples, seated at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Chilario, 32 miles N. E. of Benevento. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 41. 21. N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of N. America, in the British province of Upper Canada, seated on the river St. Lawrence, 55 miles S. W. of Quebec. Lon. 71. 20. W. lat. 46. 35. N.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among inaccessible morasses, 12 miles W. of Wilna, and 75 N. E. of Grodno. Lon. 24. 13. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

TRON, ST. or ST. TRAUEN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 13 miles from Maestricht, and 20 S. E. of Louvain. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

TROPEA, a small town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is handsome and populous, seated near the sea, on the top of a rock, whence there is a charming prospect. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is 10 miles

## TRU

N. W. of Nicotera, and 45 N. by E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 24. E. lat. 38. 42. N.

TROYES, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, with a citadel. It is seated on the bay of Grimaud, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles S. W. of Frejus, and 53 E. of Marseilles. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

TROPPAW, a town of Germany, in that part of Upper Silesia, which is subject to the house of Austria. It is the capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is a large, handsome, and strong town, one of the principal in Silesia. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741 and 1756, but restored to the house of Austria by a treaty subsequent to each capture. It is seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N. by E. of Ohnutz, and 72 S. by E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, and remarkable for clothiers. It is 23 miles S. W. of Marlborough, and 93 W. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

TROYES, an ancient, large, rich, and handsome city of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by good walls, with fine meadows in perspective. As the stone in its neighbourhood is too tender to be employed in building, almost all the houses are of wood; which, nevertheless, do not produce an effect less pleasing to the eye. Good water is wanting here, on which account public fountains are much wanted. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church; the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-candlelery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the river Seine, 30 miles E. N. E. of Sens, and 90 E. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

TROY, was an ancient and famous city of Asia, near the Archipelago, and at the foot of Mount Ida. It is well known for its ten years siege. There are so many of the ruins still remaining as to show where it stood. Lon. 26. 30. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

TRUGILLO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the territory of Venezuela, 120 miles S. of the lake of Maracaybo. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 9. 46. N.

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Nicotera, and 45 N. by E. of  
Lon. 16. 24. E. lat. 39. 42. N.  
St. a seaport of France, in  
ment of Var and late province  
te, with a citadel. It is seated  
of Grimaud, on the Mediter-  
miles S. W. of Frejus, and 53  
leilles. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 43.

AW, a town of Germany, in  
of Upper Silesia, which is tub-  
e house of Austria. It is the  
a duchy of the same name, with  
cattle. It is a large, handsome,  
g town, one of the principal in  
It was taken by the Prussians in  
1756, but restored to the house  
by a treaty subsequent to each  
It is seated in a pleasant plain,  
rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles  
of Olmutz, and 72 S. by E. of  
Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

BRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire,  
market on Saturday, seated on a  
remarkable for clothiers. It is  
S. W. of Marlborough, and 93  
London. Lon. 2. 6. W. lat. 51.

YES, an ancient, large, rich, and  
the city of France, in the depart-  
Aube and late province of Cham-  
with a bishop's see. It is sur-  
ed by good walls, with fine meadows  
spective. As the stone in its  
neighbourhood is too tender to be em-  
in building, almost all the houses  
wood; which, nevertheless, do not  
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and 90 E. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4.  
lat. 48. 13. N.

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Mount Ida. It is well known for  
years siege. There are so many  
ruins still remaining as to show  
it stood. Lon. 26. 30. E. lat. 39.

UGILLO, a town of S. America, in  
Firma, and in the territory of Ve-  
la, 120 miles S. of the lake of Ma-  
go. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 9. 46. N.

TRUM

TRUMPINGTON, a village in Cam-  
bridgeshire, two miles from Cambridge,  
where several Roman antiquities have  
been found. Here are still the ruins of  
the mill, commemorated by Chaucer, in  
The Miller's Tale.

TRURO, a borough of Cornwall, with  
two markets on Wednesday and Saturday.  
It is one of the best towns in the county,  
and the residence of many genteel fami-  
lies. It has the benefit of the coinage of  
tin, and its chief business is in shipping  
tin and copper ore, found in abundance in  
the parishes N. and S. of the road leading  
hence to Redruth. Here, after the deci-  
sive battle of Nafeby, the western forces  
of Charles I. under lord Hopeton, sur-  
rendered to general Fairfax. Truro is  
seated at the very head of Falmouth har-  
bour, 70 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and  
147 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 55.  
W. lat. 50. 16. N.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of  
Spain, in Estramadura, taken from the  
Moors about the middle of the thirteenth  
century. It is seated among mountains,  
on the side of a hill, at whose top is a  
strong citadel. It is near the river Al-  
mont, 117 miles S. E. of Madrid, and 65  
S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 5. 23. W. lat.  
39. 4. N.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town  
of S. America, in Peru, in the audience  
of Lima, built by Francis Pizarro, in  
1533. In its territory are above 50,000  
native Americans, who are tributary to  
Spain. It is seated in a fertile country,  
on a small river near the South Sea, where  
there is a harbour, 300 miles from Lima.  
Lon. 78. 35. W. lat. 8. 1. S.

TRUXILLO, a town of N. America,  
in New Spain, and in the government of  
Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same  
name, with a good harbour. It is very  
strong by situation, being built between  
two rivers, and surrounded by thick  
groves. Lon. 85. 50. W. lat. 16. 20. N.

TSCHUTSK, a country situated at  
the eastern extremity of Asia, opposite  
the N. W. coast of America, being bound-  
ed by the Anadir on the S. The attention  
of the natives, like that of the wandering  
Koriaks, is confined chiefly to their deer,  
with which their country abounds. They  
are a well-made, courageous, warlike race  
of people, and are formidable neighbours  
to the Koriaks of both nations, who often  
experience their depredations. The Rus-  
sians have long endeavoured to bring them  
under their dominion; and though they  
have lost a great number of men, in their  
different expeditions to accomplish this

purpose, they have never yet been able  
to effect it. Lon. 168. 41. W. lat. 66. 3. N.

\* THATCHAM. See KISST.

TUAM, a town of Ireland, in the  
county of Galway, with an archbishop's  
see; on which account it is called a city,  
but it is now reduced to a small village. It  
is 20 miles N. N. E. of Galway, and 25  
W. S. W. of Roscommon. Lon. 8. 46.  
W. lat. 53. 33. N.

TUBAN, a town of Asia, one of the  
strongest in the island of Java, with a har-  
bour, and a king of its own. It is seated  
on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 111.  
51. E. lat. 6. 0. S.

TUBINGEN, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Suabia, and the second in the  
duchy of Wirtemberg, with a university,  
and a handsome castle. Its fortifications  
consist in a simple curtain of walls, with a  
dry ditch. There is a large house called  
New Bau, where a certain number of  
students in law are lodged and boarded  
gratis. In the townhouse is a very curi-  
ous clock, which deserves the attention of  
travellers. Tubingen is seated on the  
river Neckar, in a country abounding in  
corn and wine, 10 miles S. W. of Stutt-  
gard, and 50 E. of Straßburg. Lon. 9.  
4. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

TUCUMAN, a province of S. America,  
in Paraguay. The air is hot, and the  
earth sandy. Some parts, however, are  
fruitful; and the original natives have a  
good character.

TUCUYO, a town of S. America, in  
Terra Firma, in the government of Ve-  
nezuela, and in a valley of the same name.  
A river runs through the middle of the  
valley; the air is good; and the soil ab-  
ounds in sugar-canes, cotton, and all the  
necessaries of life. Lon. 69. 2. W. lat.  
7. 31. N.

TUDDINGTON, or TODDINGTON, a  
small town of Bedfordshire, with a small  
market on Saturday, almost disused. It is  
five miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 35 N.  
W. of London. Lon. 0. 32. W. lat. 52.  
0. N.

TUDELA, a handsome and considerable  
town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle.  
It is inhabited by a great number of the  
nobility, and adorned with several hand-  
some structures. It stands on the river  
Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge, in  
a country that produces good wine, 45  
miles N. W. of Saragossa, and 140 N. E.  
of Madrid. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 42. 9. N.

\* TVER, a government of Russia,  
which was once an independent principa-  
lity, united to the Russian empire by Ivan  
Vasilievitch, in 1490, and comprised in  
the

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the government of Novogorod. It was separated from Novogorod. The number of inhabitants in this district has increased to a very surprising degree; a circumstance which shows the advantage arising from her imperial majesty's new code of laws. It was the first province that was newly-modelled according to that code; and it has already experienced the beneficial effects of these excellent regulations. The country produces abundantly, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, and all kinds of vegetables. Its forests yield oak, birch, alder, poplar, mountain-ash, pine, fir, juniper, &c. The quadrupeds are elks, bears, wolves, foxes, wild goats, hares, badgers, martens, weasels, ermines, ferrets, squirrels, marmottes, &c. The principal birds are eagles, falcons, cranes, herons, swans, wild geese and ducks, partridges, quails, woodcocks, snipes, and black game; also, crows, ravens, magpies, blackbirds, starlings, sparrows, nightingales, linnets, larks, and yellowhammers. Beside the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is a fish which is peculiar to the waters of these northern regions. It is called the sterlet, the *acipenser rubens* of Linnaeus, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour and delicacy of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviare is made.

\* **TVER**, a considerable commercial town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and seated at the confluence of the Tverra and the Volga, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the southern provinces, toward Petersburg. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages: the latter having been destroyed by a dreadful conflagration in 1762, has risen with lustre from its ashes. The empress ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be made; enjoining all the houses to be constructed according to this model. At her own expence, she raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of 300l. for a year, without interest. The money which her majesty advanced on this occasion, amounted to 60,000l. and she has since remitted one third of this sum. The streets, which are broad and long, issue in straight lines from an octa-

gon in the centre. The houses are of brick stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. The plan, when completed, was to comprise two octagons, with several streets leading from them, and intersecting each other at right angles. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers' children; and, in 1779, an academy was also opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of the same imperial patroness. It admits 120 students, who are instructed in foreign languages, arithmetic, geography, fortification, tactics, natural philosophy, music, riding, dancing, &c. Tver is 99 miles N. N. W. of Moscow. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 56. 7. N.

\* **TULA**, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. Its capital, Resan, is seated on the Trubezh, which falls into the Oeca.

**TULLES**, a considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Correze and late territory of Limosin, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is famous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices. It is 37 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 61 S. W. of Clermont. Lon. 1. 41 W. lat. 45. 23. N.

**TULN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, near the Wienerwald, or wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tulin, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

\* **TUMEL**, a rapid river of Perthshire in Scotland, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and afterward falls into the Garry.

**TUNBRIDGE**, a town of Kent, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. Here are the ruins of a large castle, erected by Richard, earl of Clare, natural son of Richard I. duke of Normandy; and here is a famous free-school, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In this parish, five miles S. of the town, are the celebrated chalybeate springs, called Tunbridge Wells. Tunbridge is 35 miles N. W. by N. of Rye, and 30 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

TUN-

# TUN

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TUN-

# TUN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town of  
Kent, five miles S. of Tunbridge, but in  
the same parish. It is much resorted to  
in June, July, and August, on account of  
its chalybeate waters, which were dis-  
covered here, in 1606, by Dudley lord  
North. The first buildings were erected  
here in 1636. The present town is seated  
at the bottom of three hills, called Mount  
Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Plea-  
sant, on which are scattered some good  
houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the  
country here is naturally wild, the effect  
of the whole is very romantic and pictu-  
resque. Here are all the buildings re-  
quisite for the accommodation of the nobi-  
lity and gentry, with a chapel of ease, a  
plentiful market, and shops noted for their  
elegant turnery ware. About a mile and  
a half from the Wells, are some stupa-  
ndous rocks, which no traveller should fail  
to visit. In some parts they are 75 feet  
high, the mean height being 40; and they  
have the appearance of the hulks of large  
men of war, ranged close together. The  
wells are 35 miles S. E. by S. of Lon-  
don.

TUNGCHUEN, a town of Asia.  
China, capital of the province of suchuen.  
Lon. 102. 25. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

TUNJA, a town of S. America, in  
Terra Firma, in the province of New  
Granada, and capital of a district of the  
same name. It is seated on a high moun-  
tain, in a country where there are gold  
and emeralds, 30 miles S. W. of Truxillo.  
Lon. 73. 5. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated town of  
Africa, in Barbary, capital of a kingdom  
of the same name. It is seated on the  
point of the gulf of Coletta, about 10  
miles from the place where the famous  
city of Carthage stood. It is in the form  
of an oblong square, and is five miles in  
circumference, with 10 large streets, 5  
gates, and 35 mosques. The houses are  
all built of stone, though but one story  
high; but the walls are very lofty, and  
flanked by several strong towers. It has  
neither ditches nor bastions, but a good  
citadel built on an eminence, on the W.  
side of the city. Without the walls are  
two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses.  
Within the walls are 10,000 families, and  
above 3000 tradesmen's shops. The divan,  
or council of state, assembles in an old pa-  
lace, and the dey is the chief of the re-  
public, who resides here. The harbour  
of Tunis has a very narrow entrance,  
through a small canal. In the city they  
have no water, but what is kept in cist-  
erns, except one well, kept for the ba-  
shaw's use. In 1728, the French came

# TUN

before this place with a large squadron,  
and threatened to bombard it, on account  
of some captures that had been made; but  
the inhabitants escaped, by promising  
never to molest the French any more. It  
is a place of great trade, and is 10 miles  
from the sea, 175 N. W. by N. of Tripoli,  
and 380 E. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 16. E.  
lat. 36. 42. N.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa; bounded  
on the N. E. by the Mediterranean, and  
the kingdom of Tripoli; on the S. by  
several tribes of the Arabs; and on the  
W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the  
country of Elab; being 300 miles in  
length from E. to W. and 200 in breadth  
from N. to S. This country was for-  
merly a monarchy; but a difference a-  
rising between the father and son, one of  
which was for the protection of the  
Christians, and the other for that of the  
Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off  
the yoke of both. From this time it be-  
came a republic, under the protection of  
the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to  
the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The  
air in general is healthy, but the soil in  
the eastern parts is but indifferent, for  
want of water. Toward the middle, the  
mountains and valleys abound in fruits,  
but the western part is the most fertile,  
because it is watered by rivers. The en-  
vironments of Tunis are very dry, upon which  
account corn is generally dear. The ir-  
roads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants  
to sow their barley and rye in the suburbs,  
and to inclose their gardens with walls.  
However, there are plenty of citrons, le-  
mons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other  
fruits. There are also olive trees, roses,  
and odoriferous plants. In the woods and  
mountains are lions, wild bees, ostriches,  
monkeys, camels, roebucks, hares,  
pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of  
birds and beasts. The most remarkable  
rivers are the Guadilearbar, Magrida,  
Magerada, and Caps. The form of go-  
vernment is aristocratic, that is, by a coun-  
cil whose president is the dey, not unlike  
the doge of Venice. The members of  
the divan, or council, are chosen by the  
dey, and he, in his turn, is elected by the  
divan, which is composed of soldiers, who  
have more than once taken off the dey's  
head. The bashaw is a Turk, residing  
at Tunis, whose business is to receive the  
tribute, and protect the republic: the  
common revenues are only 400,000 crowns  
a year, because the people are very poor;  
nor can they send above 20,000 men into  
the field. There are generally about  
12,000 Christian slaves in this country,  
and the inhabitants carry on a great trade

# TUR

in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have also a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The Mahometans of this city have nine colleges for students, and 86 petty schools. The principal religion is Mahometanism; and the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

**TURCKHEIM**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, near the river Colmar, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Imperialists, in 1675. It is about a mile N. W. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

**TURCOMANIA**, a province of Turkey in Asia, now called **ARMENIA**.

**TURCOMANS**, **TEREKEMENS**, or **TRUKHMEANS**, a people of Asia, who speak the Turkish dialect of the Tartar language, and inhabit the eastern slope of Mount Caucasus, the coast of the Caspian about Boinak, Derbent, and Utemish, and the southern promontories between the sea and the river Alazan. Some of them are subject to the khan of Cuba; others to a chief who resides at Nukhu; and a third to the sovereign of Georgia.

**TURENNE**, a town of France, in the department of Correze and late territory of Limosin, with a castle, 42 miles S. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 45. 9. N.

**TURIN**, an ancient, populous, and flourishing city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and residence of its sovereign the king of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a strong citadel, and a university. It is seated on a vast plain, at the foot of the Alps, and at the confluence of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one of the handsomest places in Italy, but the air is unhealthy in autumn and winter, on account of the thick fogs. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, clean, straight, and terminating on some agreeable object. The Strada di Po, the finest and largest in the city, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas that are at once beautiful and convenient. The royal palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several pictures, statues, and antiquities of great value. The furniture is rich and elegant, and the floors are curiously inlaid with various kinds of wood, and kept always in a state of shining brightness. Turin is well fortified, and extremely strong. The citadel is a masterpiece of architecture. There are fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to pass round them. There are also very fine

# TUR

gardens on the side of the river Po; and the house called La Charité is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well-built, and has a great number of ancient inscriptions. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene attacked them before the walls, totally defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. Turin is charmingly seated at the foot of a mountain, 60 miles N. E. of Genoa, 65 S. W. of Milan, and 280 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

**TURKEY**, a very large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N. by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia; on the E. by the Black Sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the W. by that sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia, Romania, Macedonia, Jannina, Livadia, Epirus, Albania, part of Dalmatia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17° and 40° E. lon, and 36° and 49° N. lat. extending about 1000 miles in length and 900 in breadth. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea and Circassia; on the E. by Persia, on the S. by Arabia and the Mediterranean; and on the W. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the straits of Constantinople. It lies between 27° and 46° E. lon. and 28° and 45° N. lat. extending 1000 miles in length and 800 in breadth; and containing the countries of Irac-Arabia, Diarbeck, Kurdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have still precarious sovereignty over Egypt. Of these countries (which see respectively the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. In general, the Turks are very moderate in eating, love of rest and idleness, and consequently are very fit to undergo fatigues. Polygamy is allowed among them; but their wives properly so called, are no more than favourites in number. They are charitable towards strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The sultan is absolute master of the government and lives of his subjects, inasmuch as they are little better than slaves. The titles he assumes are, God upon Earth, Shadow of God, the Brother of the sun and Moon, the Disposer of Crowns,

## TUR

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The grand vizir is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads just as he pleases; and here it may be observed, that though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to those that live a private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. It is commonly observed, that his bashaws, governors, and officers of state, are the children of Christian parents, which are commonly taken in war, or purchased. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the Janissaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000, and there may be about 100,000, who have that name. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet.

\* **TURNHAM GREEN**, a large village of Middlesex, in the parish of Chiswick. Here lord Heathfield, the celebrated defender of Gibraltar, had a villa, where he died. It is five miles W. of London.

**TURNHOUT**, a town of Austrian Brabant, 24 miles N. E. of Antwerp. The Spaniards were defeated near this place, by prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1648. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

**TURSI**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on the river Sino, eight miles from the gulf of Tarento, and 50 S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

**TUSCANY**, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the S. by the Mediterranean; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W. by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and the territory of Genoa. It is about 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are found mines of divers sorts, such as iron, alum, and vitriol. They have also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants apply themselves to trade, and have established divers manufactories, particularly of silks, stuffs, fine earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much vitified by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Tuscan language is

## TUY

the purest in all Italy. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Siennese to which some add the islands. John Gaston, the last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medicis, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male. By virtue of the treaty of London, concluded in 1718, the emperor Charles VI. had promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to Don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir. But that prince, impatient to become master of it, obliged the Florentines, in 1732, to pay him homage, before the death of the grand duke, and without the consent of the emperor. A war being kindled in Italy, Don Carlos became master of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; and their possession was confirmed to him by the peace concluded in 1735. But he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuscany, in favour of Francis I. emperor of Germany, then duke of Lorraine, to whom it was ceded as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had given up to France. Florence is the capital.

**TURBURY**, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had a large castle, which stood on an alabaster hill, and was demolished by Henry III. but several of the towers, and a small part of the wall, still remain. It has a prospect to the E. over the rivers Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham, beside many other extensive prospects. It is 15 miles E. of Stafford, and 134 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

**TUTTLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, near the river Danube.

**TUTACORIN**, a populous town of the peninsula of Hindooistan, in the Carnatic, opposite the island of Ceylon. Here the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles N. E. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat. 8. 15. N.

**TUXFORD**, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated in a clayey soil, 13 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 137 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

**TUY**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by strong walls and ramparts, and is well furnished with artillery, because it is a frontier town toward Portugal. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a pleasant, fertile, and well cultivated country, where there is nothing to be seen but gardens, orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields; 62 miles S. of Compostella, and 254 W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 12. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

**TWIED**,

**TWEED**, a river of Scotland, which derives its source from innumerable springs in the mountainous tract of Peeblesshire, called Tweedmuir. It divides that county almost into two equal parts, crosses the N. part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, and forming the boundary between Berwickshire and Northumberland, falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

**TWEEDDALE**. See PEEBLESSHIRE.  
**\* TWICKENHAM**, a fine village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames, and adorned with many handsome villas, of which two are particularly celebrated; namely, that which was the favourite residence of Pope, the gardens of which, as planted by him, are still kept up, with great care and veneration, by the present proprietor; and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the earl of Orford, better known as Mr. Horace Walpole. In the church, Pope, and his parents, are interred, and there is a monument to his memory, erected by bishop Warburton. Some gunpowder and oil-mills are on a branch of the river Coln, which flows here into the Thames. Twickenham is eleven miles W. S. W. of London.

**\* TWEEDMUIR**, rugged and heathy mountains, in the S. part of Peeblesshire, in Scotland.

**TYCOKIN**, a town of Poland, in Polachia, with a strong castle, and a mint. It is seated on the Narew, 22 miles N. W. of Bielsk. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

**\* TYDORE**, one of the Molucca Islands, two or three leagues distant from Ternate.

**TYNE**, the principal river of Northumberland, formed of a S. branch from the county of Durham, and a N. one from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flowing to Newcastle enters the German Ocean, at Tinmouth.

**\* TYNE**, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S. of Haddingtonshire, waters Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W. of Dunbar.

**TYNEMOUTH**. See TINMOUTH.  
**TYRE**, a seaport of Syria, in that part formerly called Phœnicia, once a place of exceedingly great trade. It is also famous for a shellfish, which dyes a fine purple, thence called the Tyrian dye. Tyre is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins; but it has two harbours, that on the N. side exceedingly good; the other choked up by the ruins of the city. It is 60 miles N. W. of Damascus. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

**TYRNAW**, a large well-fortified town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of

Trentschin. It is 30 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

**TYRONE**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Londonderry; on the E. by Armagh and Lough Neagh; on the S. by Fermanagh; and on the W. by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

**TYSTED**, a town of Denmark, in the province of N. Jutland and territory of Alburg, with a citadel, seated on the gulf of Limfjord, 44 miles N. W. of Wiburg, and 46 W. of Alburg. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 56. 54. N.

**\* TYVY**, or TEIVY, the principal river of Cardiganhire, in S. Wales, which issues from a lake on the E. side of that county, waters Tregannon and Llanbeder, and enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of that name.

**TZADURILLA**, a town of Asia, in Natolia Proper, near the river Sangar, or Aclu, about 63 miles S. E. of Nice. Lon. 31. 8. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

**TZARITZYN**, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Saratof, seated on the Volga, 120 miles N. W. of Astracan. Lon. 45. 25. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

## V and U.

**VAAST**, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, five miles from Harfleur, and eight from Valogne.

**VAERES**, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron and late province of Rouergue. Though it was an episcopal see before the revolution, it is little better than a village. It has some manufactures of serges, dimities, and cottons, and is seated at the confluence of two small rivers that fall into the Tarn, a little distance off. It is 30 miles S. E. of Rodez, and 32 E. of Alby. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

**VACHA**, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 40 miles S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

**VADA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S. of Leghorn. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

**VADO**, a seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort; three miles W. of Savona, and 24 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

**VADSTEIN**,

# VAD

**VADSTEIN**, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, seated on the eastern bank of the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, about 32 miles W. of Nordkiöping. The kings of Sweden had formerly a palace here, which is now in ruins. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

**VAENA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the river Castro, 23 miles S. E. of Cordova. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

**VAIHINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 24 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 3. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

**VAISFAUX**, a small island of N. America, on the N. coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

**VAISON**, a poor town of France, in Provence, and in the Comtat Venaissin, with a bishop's see, and lately subject to the pope. It is seated on a mountain, on which there is a castle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles N. E. of Orange, and 22 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

**VAL**, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W. of Maastricht, where a battle was fought in July 1744, between the allied armies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French headed by marshal Saxe, in which the latter were victorious.

\* **VALDAI**, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod. It contains several new brick buildings; and even the wooden houses are more decorated than the generality of Russian cottages. It lies upon an agreeable slope, on the left side of the lake of the same name. The country round this town rises agreeably into a variety of gentle eminences, and abounds with beautiful lakes, prettily sprinkled with woody islands, and skirted by forests, corn-fields, and pastures.

\* **VALDAI HILLS**, hills of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which, though of no considerable elevation, are the highest in this part of the country. They separate the waters which flow toward the Caspian from those which take their course toward the Baltic.

\* **VALDAI LAKE**, in the government of Novogorod, in Russia. It is about 20 miles in circumference, and is the largest in the country round the town of Valdai. In the middle of it is an island, containing a convent which rises with its numerous spires among a cluster of surrounding trees.

# VAL

# VAL

**VAL-DE-DEMONA**, a province in Sicily. It means the valley of Demons, and is so called, because Mount Etna, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occasioned superstitious people, in the times of ignorance, to believe that it was a chimney of hell. The capital of this province is Messina.

**VAL-DI-MAZARA**, a province in Sicily, so called from a town of the same name. It is bounded on the E. by the vallies of Demona and Noto; and, on the other sides, by the sea. This province contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

**VAL-DI-NOTO**, one of the three provinces of Sicily, so named from the capital town. It lies between Val-di-Mazara, Val-di-Demona, and the sea.

**VAL OMBROSA**, a celebrated monastery of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Apennine mountains, 15 miles E. of Florence. It is the chief of a congregation of the Benedictine order. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

**VALCKENBURG**, or **FAQUEMONT**, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, eight miles E. of Maastricht. Lon. 5. 53. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

**VALCKOWAR**, a town of Slavonia, seated on the river Walpo, near the place where it falls into the Danube, between Esseck and Peterwaradin, 70 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 52. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

**VALENCE**, an ancient, considerable, and populous city of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on the left bank of the Rhone, surrounded by good walls, and is a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a school of artillery. The greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Beside the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as late convents, that are worthy of notice. Valence is 30 miles N. by E. of Viviers, and 335 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

\* **VALENCE**, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne, situated on the Garonne, 12 miles from Agen.

**VALENCE D'ALCANTARA**, or **VALENZA D'ALCANTARA**, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded by walls after the antique manner, flanked by some small bastions, and a few towers; is very strong by situation, being built upon a rock, near the river Savar, 20 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 40 N. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 39. 26. N.

# V and U

**VALENTIGNEY**, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and province of Normandy, five miles from Caudebec, and eight from Valogne.

**VALENTIGNEY**, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron and late province of Languedoc. Though it was an episcopal see before the revolution, it is little better than a village. It has some manufactures of silks, dimities, and cottons, and is at the confluence of two small rivers which fall into the Tarn, a little distance from it. It is 30 miles S. E. of Rodez, and 100 S. E. of Alby. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

**VALENTIGNEY**, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, 40 miles S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

**VALENTIGNEY**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Genoa, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S. E. of Leghorn. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

**VALENTIGNEY**, a seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort, three miles S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

**VADSTEIN**,

**VALEN-**

## VAL

\* **VALENCEY**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, seated on the river Nabon, 15 miles S. of Romorentin.

**VALENCIA**, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean; on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon; and on the W. by New Castile and Murcia. It is 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the most populous and pleasant country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains, in which are mines of gold, silver, and alum. The inhabitants are very civil, and much more lively than in other parts of Spain; and the women are handsomer.

**VALENCIA**, a large city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name. It contains about 12,000 houses within the walls, beside those in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to about the same number. It is an archbishop's see, and has a university, founded in 1492. It was taken in the 13th century from the Moors, who were all expelled from it. The city is handsome and adorned with fine structures. The cathedral has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is incrust with alabaster, and adorned with fine paintings of scripture history. The high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with 14 silver lamps. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of notice. Here are several good manufactories of cloth and silk, carried on with great industry and success; for even the children are employed in spinning silk. Here are several remains of antiquity, and this city is charmingly seated on the river Guadalaviar, over which are five bridges. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. It is near the Mediterranean, and 130 miles E. S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 23. N.

**VALENCIA, NEW**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated on the lake Tocrigua, 57 miles S. W. of Porto Cavallo. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 9. 50. N.

**VALENCIENNES**, an ancient, strong, and considerable city of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It contains about 20,000 souls. The Scheld divides it into two parts. It is a very important place: the citadel and fortifications, the work of Vauban, were constructed by order of Lewis XIV. who

## VAL

took this town from the Spaniards. It was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimueguen, in 1678. In 1793, it surrendered to the Allies, after a severe siege. Beside lace, this city is noted for manufactories of woollen stuffs, and very fine linens. It is 20 miles W. S. W. of Mons, 17 N. E. of Cambray, and 120 N. E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

**VALENZO-DO-MINHO**, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, three miles S. of Tuy. Lon. 8. 11. W. lat. 42. 2. N.

**VALENTINE**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, nine miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0. 57. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

**VALENZA**, or **VALENTIA**, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Lomeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 miles E. of Casal, and 35 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

**VALETTE**, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois, 10 miles S. of Angoulême. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

\* **VALETTA**, a city of Malta, and the capital of that island. It has the happiest situation imaginable, and is wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It is seated upon a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the S. E. side of the city is the largest: it runs about two miles into the heart of the island, and is so very deep, and surrounded by such high grounds and fortifications, that the largest ships of war, it is said, may ride here in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This beautiful basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, each capable of containing a vast number of shipping. The mouth of the harbour is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded, on each side, by batteries that would tear the strongest ship to pieces before she could enter. Beside this it is fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is *à fleur d'eau*, or on a level with the water. The harbour on the N. side, though only used for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewise well defended; and, in an island in the centre of it, is a castle and a lazaret. The fortifications of Malta are, indeed,

town from the Spaniards. It  
 turned to him by the treaty of  
 1678. In 1793, it surren-  
 dered to the Allies, after a severe siege.  
 This city is noted for manufac-  
 tures of woollen stuffs, and very fine li-  
 nes. It is 20 miles W. S. W. of Mons,  
 and 120 N. E. of Cambray, and 120 N. E.  
 of Paris. Lon. 3. 37. E. lat. 50.

**VIZO-DO-MINHO**, a fortified  
 town in Portugal, in the province of En-  
 tra-Rio, seated on an emi-  
 nence near the river Minho, three miles  
 from the river. Lon. 8. 11. W. lat. 42. 2. N.  
**VALTINE**, a town of France, in  
 the department of Upper Garonne, and  
 in the province of Languedoc, nine miles  
 from St. Bertrand. Lon. 0. 57. E. lat. 44. 38. N.

**VALENTIA**, or **VALENTIA**, a strong  
 town in Italy, in the duchy of Milan,  
 on the Lomeline, and subject to the  
 king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded  
 in 1713. It has been often taken and  
 retaken in the wars of Italy, and is seated  
 on a plain, near the river Po, 12 miles  
 from Milan, and 35 S. W. of Milan. Lon.  
 8. 44. E. lat. 44. 38. N.

**VALENTIGNEY**, a town of France, in the  
 department of Charente and late pro-  
 vince of Angoumois, 10 miles S. of An-  
 goulême. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

**VALETTA**, a city of Malta, and the  
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 the other, the largest of which is *à fleur*  
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 as a place of quarantine, is well de-  
 fended; and, in an  
 the centre of it, is a castle and a  
 The fortifications of Malta are,  
 indeed,

indeed, a very stupendous work. All the  
 boasted catacombs of Rome and Naples  
 are trifles compared to the immense ex-  
 cavations that have been made in this little  
 island. The ditches, of a vast size, are  
 all cut out of the solid rock, and extend  
 many miles. Valetta being built on a  
 hill, none of the streets, except the quay,  
 are level. They are all paved with white  
 freestone, which not only creates a great  
 dust, but, from its colour, is likewise so  
 offensive to the eyes, that most of the in-  
 habitants are remarkably weak-sighted.  
 The principal buildings are the palace  
 of the grand master, the infirmary, the  
 arsenal, and the great church of St. John.  
 This church is very magnificent. The  
 pavement, in particular, is the richest in  
 the world. It is composed entirely of  
 sepulchral monuments of the finest mar-  
 bles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety  
 of other valuable stones, admirably joined  
 together, at an incredible expence, repre-  
 senting, in a kind of mosaic, the arms,  
 insignia, &c. of the persons whose names  
 they are intended to commemorate. In  
 the magnificence of these monuments, the  
 heirs of the grand masters and command-  
 ers have long vied with each other. The  
 great source of water that supplies Va-  
 letta rises near Melita, and is thence con-  
 veyed to the capital by an aqueduct of  
 some thousand arches, erected at the pri-  
 vate expence of one of the grand mas-  
 ters. Notwithstanding the supposed bigo-  
 try of the Maltese, a mosque was built  
 here, about the year 1767, in which the  
 poor Turkish slaves are permitted to en-  
 joy their religion in peace. The Turks  
 besieged this city in 1565, but, after many  
 dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise  
 the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men.  
 Valetta is situated opposite Cape Passero  
 in Sicily. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

**VALLADOLID**, an ancient, large, and  
 handsome city of Spain, in Old Castile,  
 capital of a principality of the same name,  
 with a bishop's see, and a university. It  
 is surrounded by strong walls, and embel-  
 lished with handsome buildings, squares,  
 and fountains. It contains 11,000 houses,  
 with fine long and broad streets, and  
 large high houses. The market-place,  
 called El Campo, is 700 paces in circum-  
 ference, surrounded by a great number  
 of convents, and is the place where the  
 fairs are kept. There is another square,  
 in the middle of the city, surrounded by  
 handsome brick houses, having under  
 them piazzas, where people may walk  
 dry in all weathers. Within these piazzas  
 are shops. All the houses are of the same  
 height, being four stories; and there are

balconies at every window, of iron gilt.  
 There are 70 monasteries and nunneries,  
 the finest of which is that of the Dominici-  
 cans, remarkable for its church, which is  
 one of the most magnificent in the city.  
 The kings resided a long while at this  
 place; and the royal palace, which still re-  
 mains, is of very large extent, though but  
 two stories high. Within are fine paint-  
 ings of various kinds, and at one of the  
 corners a curious clock like that of Stras-  
 burg. The townhouse takes up the en-  
 tire side of a square. The house of the  
 inquisition is an odd sort of a structure,  
 for there are no windows, but a few holes  
 to let in the light. The environs of the  
 city are covered with gardens, orchards,  
 vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is  
 seated on the rivers Esgueva and Pisuerga,  
 near the Douero, 52 miles S. W. of Bur-  
 gos, 80 S. E. of Leon, and 95 N. by W.  
 of Madrid. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

**VALLADOLID**, a considerable town of  
 N. America, in New Spain, capital of the  
 government of Mechoacan, with a bishop's  
 see. It is seated near a great lake, 120  
 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 102. 1. W.  
 lat. 19. 54. N.

**VALLADOLID**, a town of N. America,  
 in New Spain, on the confines of the au-  
 dience of Nicaragua, in the government  
 of Honduras, with a bishop's see. Lon.  
 87. 20. W. lat. 13. 10. N.

**VALLADOLID**, a town of N. America,  
 in New Spain, in the province of Yucatan,  
 near the coast of the gulf of Honduras.  
 Lon. 88. 20. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

**VALLADOLID**, a town of S. America,  
 in Peru, and in the audience of Quito,  
 near the mountains called the Andes.  
 Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. 6. 2. S.

**VALLAIS**, a county of Switzerland, ex-  
 tending from E. to W. about 100 miles,  
 and divided into Upper and Lower Vallais.  
 The former reaches from Mount Furca  
 to the river Morge, below Sion; and the  
 latter from that river to St. Gingou, si-  
 tuated on the lake of Geneva. The Up-  
 per Vallais is sovereign of the Lower Val-  
 lais, and contains seven independent  
*dixains*, or commonwealths; namely,  
 Sion, Goms, Brig, Visp, Leuk, Raren,  
 and Siders. Of these, Sion is aristocra-  
 tical, and the others democratical. They  
 are called *dixains*, because the Upper  
 Vallais being divided into seven, and  
 the Lower into three districts, each divi-  
 sion is a *dixain*, or tenth of the whole.  
 The Vallais contains about 100,000 inha-  
 bitants, who all profess the Roman Catho-  
 lic religion. The bishop of Sion was former-  
 ly absolute sovereign over the greatest part  
 of the Vallais; but his authority is now limit-  
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ed. He has the sole power of pardoning criminals, and signs all the warrants for executions. The money is coined in his name, and with the arms of the republic. In his acts, he signs himself bishop of Sion, prince of the German empire, and count and prefect of the Vallais; and the seven districts form, conjointly with the bishop, the republic of the Vallais, all the affairs of which are transacted in a diet, which consists of nine voices, and meets twice every year at Sion. At this diet the bishop presides. The republic is an ally of the thirteen cantons, and has formed a particular league with the seven catholic cantons, for the defence of their common religion. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are very much subject to goiters, or large excrescences of the flesh, that grow from the throat, and often increase to an enormous size; but what is more extraordinary, idiocy also remarkably abounds among them. The lower class of people also are remarkably indolent and dirty. From Mount Furca, its eastern boundary, two vast ranges of Alps inclose the Vallais. The southern chain separates it from the Milanese, Piedmont, and part of Savoy; the northern divides it from the canton of Bern. These two chains, in their various windings, form several small vallies, watered by numerous torrents that rush into the Rhone, as it traverses the whole district, from the Furca to St. Maurice. A country intirely inclosed within high Alps, and consisting of plains, elevated vallies, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of situations, climates, and productions. Accordingly, the Vallais presents to the curious traveller a quick succession of prospects, as beautiful as they are diversified; vineyards; rich pasture grounds, covered with cattle; corn, flax, fruit-trees, and forests, occasionally bordered by naked rocks, the summits of which are covered by everlasting snow. This striking contrast between the pastoral and the sublime, the cultivated and the wild, cannot but affect the mind of an observer with the most pleasing emotions. The productions of the Vallais vary also, according to the great diversity of climates, by which this country is so peculiarly distinguished. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption; and a considerable quantity of both are yearly exported; the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile. In the plain, where the heat is collected, and confined between the mountains, the harvest is usually finished in July: whereas, in the more elevated

parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success; and the crop is seldom cut before November. About Sion, the fig, the melon, and all the other fruits of Italy, come to perfection. "In consequence of this singular variety of climates," says Mr. Coxe, "I tasted, in the same day, strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes, each of them the natural growth of the country." There are no manufactures of any consequence in the Vallais; and, indeed, the ignorance of the people is no less remarkable than their indolence; so that they may be considered, in regard to knowledge and improvements, behind the Swiss, who are certainly a very enlightened nation. The peasants seldom endeavour to meliorate their lands, where the soil is originally bad; nor to draw the most advantage from those that are uncommonly fertile. Having few wants, and being satisfied with the spontaneous gifts of nature, they enjoy her blessings, without much considering in what manner to improve them.

**VALLEMONT**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a castle, 16 miles N. by W. of Caudebec. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 49. 46. N.

**VALLENGIN**, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It lies near the lake of Neuchatel, 25 miles N. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N. See **NEUCHATEL**.

**VALLERS**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, where there are mineral waters. It is four miles N. W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

**VALLERY**, St. a commercial town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles from Abbeville, and 100 N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

**VALLERY-EN-CAUX**, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a harbour, 15 miles from Dieppe, and 105 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

**VALLIER**, St. a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, seven miles N. E. of Tournon. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

**VALNA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a high mountain, near the river Guadalquivir, on the borders of Cordova.

**VALOGNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province

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**VALEMONT**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late of Normandy, with a castle, 16 N. by W. of Caudebec. Lon. 1. 49. 46. N.

**VALENGIN**, a town of Switzerland, of a county of the same name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It lies on the lake of Neuchatel, 25 miles N. of Bern. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

**VALHATTEL**, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late of Touraine, where there are mineral waters. It is four miles N. W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

**VALLE-TELINO**, St. a commercial town of France, in the department of Somme and province of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very narrow. It is 10 miles from Abbeville, 50 N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 38. 50. 11. N.

**VALLEY-EN-CAUX**, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a castle, 11 miles from Dieppe, and 105 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 45. 50. 11. N.

**VALLEY**, St. a town of France, in the department of Ardèche and late province of Dauphiny, seven miles N. E. of Nîmes. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

**VALUNA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a high mountain, near the river Guadalquivir, on the borders of Cordova.

**VALOGNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province

## VAN

vince of Normandy. It is noted for cloth and leather, and is seated on a brook, eight miles from the sea, and 158 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 49. 30. N.

**VALONA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour and an archbishop's see. It was taken, in 1690, by the Venetians, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the seacoast, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 23. E. lat. 41. 4. N.

**VALPARTISSA**, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a well-frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. It is seated in a valley, on the South Sea, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72. 14. W. lat. 33. 3. S.

**VALRAS**, or **VAURAS**, a town of France, in the Comtat Venaissin, 12 miles E. of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

**VALS**, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Ardèche, and remarkable for the mineral springs near it. It is three miles N. of Aubenas. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

**VALTELINE**, called by the inhabitants **VALLE-TELINO**, a fine fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It extends from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, about the length of 50 miles. It is entirely inclosed between two chains of high mountains. The northern chain separates it from the Grisons; the southern from the Venetian territories; on the E. it borders on the county of Bormio; and is bounded on the W. by the duchy of Milan. The Valteelines export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. They have no manufactures. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 62,000. No country in Europe is more fertile than this, but in none are the peasants more wretched. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the Protestants in this valley. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics.

**VALVERDE**, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, seated in a pleasant valley, eight miles from Elvas, and eight from Badajoz. Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 38. 34. N.

**VALVERDE**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 27 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 19. W. lat. 39. 44. N.

**VAN**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, and defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments.

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The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

**VANDALIA**, a duchy of Farther Pomerania, subject to the king of Prussia. Stolpen is the capital.

**VANDALIA**, a country in Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg. It lies between the bishopric and duchy of Schwerin, the lordships of Stocrock and Sargard, Pomerania, and the marquisate of Brandenburg; and is 75 miles in length, and seven in breadth. It contains several small lakes, and the principal town is Gustrow.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND**, the S. extremity of New Holland, discovered by Tafman, in 1642.

**VANNES**, a trading, populous, and ancient town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a harbour, seated advantageously for trade, on a little arm of the sea called Morbihan, by which it communicates with the sea, three miles distant. The suburb is larger than the town, from which it is separated by walls, and a large ditch. The principal trade of Vannes is in wheat and rye for Spain. They have a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. This town is 56 miles S. W. of Rennes, and 255 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

**VAR**, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, three miles W. of Nice.

**VARAMBON**, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the river Ain, 14 miles N. N. W. of Bourg. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 46. 23. N.

**VARENDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Emba. It is well fortified, and is one of the keys of this bishopric.

**VARENNES**, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnais, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, 14 miles S. S. E. of Moulins. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

**VARENNES**, a small town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Bar. Here Lewis XVI. his queen, sister, and children, were arrested, in their flight from the Tuilleries, in June 1791, and conducted back to Paris. It is 23 miles N. of Clermont.

**VARNA**, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of the territory

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ritory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour, seated near the mouth of the river Varna, on the Black Sea, 22 miles N. of Mesembria, and 145 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 28. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

VARZEY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, 32 miles from Auxerre, with a castle and collegiate church.

VASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, and territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded by high mountains, and the castle stands at the extremity of the town. It is seated on the river Inn, which almost surrounds it, 28 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

VASSI, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Blaise, 10 miles N. W. of Joinville, and 115 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

VATAN, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, seated on a fine plain, eight miles from Issoudun. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

VAUCOLEURES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Bar, seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which is a fine meadow, watered by the river Meuse, 10 miles W. of Toul, 22 S. W. of Nancy, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

VAUCLUSE, the name of one of the finest springs in Europe, eight miles from Avignon, in France. The village of this name is rendered famous by Petrarch and the beautiful Laura.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a delightful country of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, rising gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and luxuriant meadows, and chequered with continued hamlets, villages, and towns. It was wrested from the duke of Savoy, by the canton of Bern, in 1536. Lausanne is the capital.

VAUDABLES, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, five miles from Issoire, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, with a castle and a collegiate church. It is seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorraine, 15 miles S. E. of Toul, and 18 S. W. of Nancy. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

VAUDOIS, the Vallies of, in Piedmont. They lie N. of the marquise of Sa-

luzzo, and [the chief town is] Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois, and also Waldenses, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstitions of the church of Rome, in 1162. Being banished from France, he came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the 16th century, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

VAUDREVANGE, a decayed town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, near the strong fortress of Sar Louis. It is seated on the river Sare, 50 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 36. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

VAUXHALL, a village of Surrey, and a precinct of the parish of Lambeth. It is seated on the Thames, and is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the finest in Europe. Here is an almshouse for seven poor women, built in 1618, by sir Noel Caron, who had been ambassador from Holland to this country 28 years; and in the road to Wandsworth is a fine well, very serviceable in disorders of the eyes, and which has been never known to freeze. It is about two miles S. W. of London.

UBEDA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle, seated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs. It is five miles N. E. of Baena, and 158 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 13. W. lat. 37. 48. N.

UBERLINGEN, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and county of Furstenturg. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Switzerland. They are partly Roman Catholics, and partly Protestants; and not far hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, 12 miles N. of Constance. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

UBES ST. or SETUBAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the river Zadaen. It has a fine fishery, and a very good trade, particularly in salt, for which it is noted. Most of the northern countries of Europe send ships hither to be laden with salt, which they either carry home, or send to their colonies in America. It is well fortified, is seated at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. The N. end is bounded by a row of mountains, loaded with fine forests of pines, and other trees; and with-

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and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois, and descend, from Peter Waldo, the merchant at Lyons, who exchanged superstitions of the church of Rome in 1162. Being banished from the place he came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the last century, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

**PREVANCE**, a decayed town of in the department of Meurthe and Moselle, near the strong of Sar Louis. It is situated on the river, 50 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lon. 49. 28. N.

**UXHALL**, a village of Surrey, and seat of the parish of Lambeth. It is in the Thames, and is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public amusement, are the finest in Europe. An almshouse for seven poor women, in 1618, by Sir Noel Caron, who had been ambassador from Holland to this country 28 years; and in the road to Lambeth is a fine well, very serviceable in disorders of the eyes, and which never known to freeze. It is two miles S. W. of London.

**SEDA**, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong fortification in a fertile country, abundant in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially. It is five miles N. E. of Baeza, and 8 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 13. W. 48. N.

**ERLINGEN**, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and of Furstenburg. The inhabitants are on a great trade in corn, which they export to Switzerland. They are partly Catholics, and partly Protestants; but far hence are very famous baths. It is situated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, 12 miles N. of Constance. Lon. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

**ES ST. or SETUBAL**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of Sagor. It is built on the ruins of the city of Setobriga, at the head of a bay, the mouth of the river Zadaen. It has a fishery, and a very good trade, particularly in salt, for which it is noted. The ships of the northern countries of Europe come hither to be laden with salt, and they either carry home, or send to colonies in America. It is well fortified, seated at the end of a plain, five miles length, extremely fertile in corn, and fruits. The N. end is bounded by a range of mountains, loaded with fine oaks, pines, and other trees; and with-

in are quarries of jasper of several colours, of which they make pillars and images, which take a very fine polish. It is 12 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 54. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

**UBU, or PULO UBU**, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference, and yielding good water and plenty of wood. It is 10 miles from Pulo Condore. Lon. 105. 56. E. lat. 8. 25. N.

**UCKERMUND**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and duchy of Pomerania. It is seated well for trade, being built on a bay of the Baltic, called the Great Haff, 25 miles N. W. of Stettin. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 53. 53. N.

**\* UDDEVALLA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of W. Gothland, situated on a bay of the sea. The houses are built of wood painted red and yellow. The streets are spacious and airy. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, and carries on a tolerable trade, exporting iron, planks, and herrings. It is 50 miles N. of Gotheborg.

**UDENSKOJ**, a town of Siberia, in the Russian government of Irkutsk, seated on the S. E. side of lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1000 miles N. W. of Pekin, and 1200 E. of Tobolsk. Lon. 96. 30. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

**UDINA, or UDENE**, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, capital of Friuli, with a strong citadel. It is a fortress of importance, and the town contains about 16,000 inhabitants. It is seated on a fine large plain, near the rivers Taglemento and Lisenzo, 10 miles N. of Aquileia, and 55 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 46. 9. N.

**VECHT**, a well-fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Munster. It had formerly its own lords, and is 30 miles N. of Osnaburgh. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

**VECHT**, a river of the United Provinces, being the eastern branch of the Rhine, separating from it in the province of Utrecht. It falls into the Zuider-Zee.

**VECHT**, a river of Germany, which has its source near Munster. It crosses the counties of Steinfurt and Bentheim, and entering Overijssel, passes by Hasselt and Swartsluis, discharging itself soon after into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is, Black-Water.

**VEER**, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour. It is three miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

**VEGLIA**, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, and to

the E. of Cherso, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most pleasant and populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk, and has some small horses in high esteem. The only town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles N. W. of Arbe, and 110 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 45. 21. N.

**VELLANA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Susa, seated on an eminence, near the river Doria, 12 miles N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

**VEIKOS**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the river Anhaloura, with a good castle, 10 miles S. S. W. of Portalegra. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 38. 57. N.

**VEIT, ST.** a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carinthia, with an old castle, seated at the confluence of the Glan and Wunich, eight miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 173 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 26. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

**VEIT, or VITO, ST.** a strong seaport of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, belonging to the house of Austria, seated on a mountain near the gulf of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 45. 40. N. See Fiume.

**VELA**, a cape of S. America, on the coast of Terra Firma, 160 miles N. E. of St. Martha. Lon. 71. 25. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

**VELAY**, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Forez, on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Gevaudan, and on the E. by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

**VELDENTZ**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a strong castle. It is the chief place of a county of the same name. It is seated on the E. side of the river Moselle, 15 miles N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

**VELETRE, or VELLETRI**, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is a very pleasant place, lying on the great road to Naples, and is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent. Here are large squares adorned with fine fountains. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles from the sea, eight S. E. of Albano, and 20 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 56. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

**VELEZ**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle, 45 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 50 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

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**VELEZ-DE-GOMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour, and handsome castle, where the governor resides. It is seated between two high mountains, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 35. 10. N.

**VELEZ-MALAGA**, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, seated in a large plain, near the sea, 12 miles N. E. of Malaga, and 52 S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 24. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

**VELIKA**, a town of Slavonia, seated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E. of Cructz, and 60 N. W. of Pofega. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

\* **VELIKI-USTUG**, a province of Russia, in the government of Vologda. Usting is the capital.

\* **VELORE**, a town of the peninsula of Hindoothan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the great road leading from Mylore into the Carnatic. It consists of three strong forts on as many hills, and is justly deemed impregnable to an Indian army. Among other proofs of generalship displayed by Sir Eyre Coote during the last war against Hyder Ally, the relief of this place, in the face of the whole army of that chief, may be reckoned a capital one. Velore is about 90 miles W. of Madras.

**VENA**, or **MONTI-DELLA-VENA**, mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S. of lake Czernic.

**VENAFRO**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It stands near the river Volturno, 27 miles W. of Capua, and 43 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

**VENAISSIN**, a small territory of France, lately depending on the pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the Durance, and the Rhone. It is pleasant and fertile. Carpentras is the capital.

**VENANT**, St. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles S. E. of Dunkirk, and 22 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 39. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

**VENASQUE**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Eflara, in a country producing good wine, and the river abounds in excellent trout. It is 35 miles E. of Balbastro. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

**VENICE**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Before the revolution,

it was a bishop's see. It is eight miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

\* **VENDEE**, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

**VENDOME**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaisois. It is seated on the river Loir, 30 miles N. E. of Tours, and 95 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

**VENEZUELA**, a province of S. America, lying on a gulf of the same name, and about 50 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the gulf of Mexico; on the S. by New-Granada; on the W. by the province of Rio-de-Hacha; and on the E. by that of Cumana. Near the seacoast are very high mountains, the tops of which are barren; but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of coconuts, which are exceedingly good; and gold is found in the sands of the rivers. They have often two crops of corn in a year, and it is as populous and full of towns as any province of America belonging to the Spaniards. Maracabo is the capital.

**VENEZUELA**, a gulf of S. America, in Terra Firma, which communicates with lake Maracabo, by a narrow strait.

**VENICE**, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, in the Dogado, with a patriarchate, and a university. It stands on 72 little islands in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burden, to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest fortifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up the stakes, and the enemy can advance no further. They are equally beyond the insult of a land army, even in the midst of winter; for the flux and reflux of the sea, and the mildness of the climate, prevent such a strength of ice as could admit the approach of an army that way. The lake in which Venice stands, about five miles from the main land, is a kind of small inner gulf, separated from the large one by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the Laguna,

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bishop's see. It is eight miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W. of on. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 43. N. **VENDE**, a department of France, includes part of the lake province. It is so called from a small lake of the same name. Fontenay-le-Comte is the capital.

**VENICE**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, late province of Blaisois. It is on the river Loir, 30 miles N. E. of Paris, and 95 S. W. of Paris. Lon. lat. 47. 50. N.

**VENUELA**, a province of S. America, a gulf of the same name, and 100 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the gulf of Mexico; on the S. by the Rio-de-Hacha; and on the E. by the Cumana. Near the seacoast are high mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow; but the lower parts in the valleys are fertile, producing plenty of corn, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of cocoa, which are exceedingly good; and found in the sands of the rivers. They have often two crops of corn in a year, and it is as populous and full of life as any province of America before the Spaniards. Maracabo is the

**VENUELA**, a gulf of S. America, near Firma, which communicates with Maracabo, by a narrow

**VENICE**, a city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of the republic of the same name, in the Venetian, with a patriarchate, and a university. It stands on 71 little islands in the lagoon of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burthen to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest fortifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to raise the stakes, and the enemy can advance no further. They are equally a defence against the insult of a land army, even in the midst of winter; for the flux and reflux of the sea, and the mildness of the climate, prevent such a strength of ice as would admit the approach of an army that could break the force of the Adriatic before they reach the Laguna, or

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or Lake yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and sometimes the gondoliers (as their watermen are called) do not trust themselves even in the canals within the city. This is not so great an inconvenience to the inhabitants as might be imagined; for most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 150,000. The houses are built on piles. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad, and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. It is said, that there are several hundred bridges in Venice; but what passes for such are only single arches thrown over the canals; most of them very paltry. The Rialto consists also of a single arch, but a very noble one, and of marble. It is built across the Grand Canal, near the middle, where it is narrowest. This celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths or shops, which divide its upper surface into three narrow streets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. But this fine prospect is almost the only one in Venice; for, except the Grand Canal, and the Canale Regio, all the others are narrow and mean. Some of them have no quays, and the water literally washes the houses. In rowing along these wretched canals, there is not one agreeable object to cheer the sight; and the stench, which, at certain seasons, exhales from the water, is quite offensive. The only place where a person can walk with ease and safety is in the Piazza di St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all singular in their kind; namely, the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; the Old and New Procuraties, a noble range of buildings, in which are the museum, the public library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All these buildings are of marble. At the corner of the New Procuratie, a little distance from the church, stands the steeple of St. Mark. It is a quadrangular tower, about 300 feet high: it is not uncommon in Italy, for the church and steeple to be in this state of disunion. The patriarchal

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church of St. Mark, though one of the richest and most expensive in the world, does not strike the eye very much at first. The architecture is of a mixed kind, mostly Gothic; yet many of the pillars are of the Grecian orders. The outside is encrusted with marble: the inside, ceiling, and floor, are all of the finest marble, as are the numerous pillars; and the whole is crowned by five domes; but all this labour and expence have been directed by a very moderate share of taste. The front, which looks to the palace, has five brass gates, with historical basso-relievos; over the principal gate are placed the four famous bronze horses, said to be the workmanship of Lyfippus: they were given to the emperor Nero by Tiridates, king of Armenia: the fiery spirit of their countenances, and their animated attitudes, are perfectly agreeable to their original destination, of being harnessed to the chariot of the sun. Nero placed them on the triumphal arch consecrated to him: they were removed to Constantinople, placed in the Hippodrome by Constantine, and remained there till the taking of Constantinople by the French and Venetians, in the beginning of the 13th century, when they were conveyed to Venice. The treasury of St. Mark is very rich in jewels and relics; but they will be enumerated by devotees only, or by those who wish to laugh at the absurdity of superstition. The ducal palace is an immense building, entirely of marble. Beside the apartments of the doge, there are halls and chambers for the senate, and all the different councils and tribunals. The principal entrance is by a spacious stair called the Giants' Stair, on account of two colossal statues, in white marble, of Mars and Neptune, placed at the top. Under the portico are the gaping mouths of lions, to receive anonymous letters, informations of treasonable practices, and accusations of magistrates for abuses in office. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a state prison, on the other side of the canal: prisoners pass to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named *Ponte dei Sospiri*, the Bridge of Sighs. The apartments of the ducal palace are ornamented by the pencils of Titian, Paul Veronese, Tintoret, Palma, the Bassans, and other painters. Within the palace is a little arsenal, which communicates with the hall of the great council. Here a great number of muskets are kept, ready charged, with which the nobles may arm themselves, on any sudden insurrection. The lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace, is called the *Doglio*.

Breglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converse: it is only here, and at council, that they have opportunities of meeting together; for they seldom visit openly, or in a family way, at each other's houses; and secret meetings would give umbrage to the state inquisitors: they choose, therefore, to transact their business on this public walk. People of inferior rank seldom remain on the Breglio, for any length of time, when the nobility are there. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the sea, on which stand two lofty pillars of granite. Criminals condemned to suffer death publicly, are executed between these two pillars. The arsenal of Venice is a fortification of between two and three miles in compass: it is at once a dockyard, and a repository for naval and military stores. Here the Venetians build their ships, cast their cannons, make their cables, sails, anchors, &c. The arms are arranged here as in all other places of the same kind, in large rooms, divided into narrow walks by long walls of muskets, pikes and halberds. The Venetians have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bone-lace, all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The sons are generally of the same business as the father. The handsome structure called Il Fontica-di-Tedeichi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very skillful masters. Venice is 72 miles E. by N. of Mantua, 115 N. E. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, 212 N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

VENICE, a republic of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces; namely, the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremaico, Polesino-di-Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Istria. In the 4th century, when Attila king of the Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N. part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the sides of the canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice is aristocratic, for none can have any share in it but the nobles. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make use of gold and silver balls, which are put into a vessel, and serve for balloting. Those who draw

nine golden balls, first elect 40 counsellors, who draw 12 others. These elect 25 other counsellors, who draw nine golden balls. These nine elect 40 counsellors, who draw 11. Those that have the 11, choose 41 counsellors, who proceed to the election, till 25 votes or more fall upon the same person, who is then declared doge. After this election they place the doge's cap upon his head, upon which he takes possession of the doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any person, because he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there are any great solemnities, a nobleman carries the sword, which is an emblem of the supreme authority; but it is not before the doge, but before the senate, to show that the power is lodged in them. The office of the doge is to marry the Adriatic Sea, in the name of the republic, on Holy Thursday; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benches annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the content of the council; he is not to open any letter addressed to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any present; he is not to leave the city without permission of the States; he is not to choose an assistant; and he is never to resign his dignity. In short, he is a prisoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private person. There are five councils: the first is called La Signoria, and is composed of the doge and six counsellors. The second is Il Consiglio Grande, or the Great Council, in which all the nobles have a voice. The third is Il Consiglio dei Pregadi, which consists of about 200 of the nobility. The fourth is Il Consiglio Proprio, which is united to the Signoria: its members are called I Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, and consist of 28 assessors: this council gives audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last is Il Consiglio dei Dieci, and is composed of ten counsellors, who take notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himself, when accused, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a great misfortune to be cited before it. It is a kind of state inquisition, as severe as that for religion; and they have a great number of spies, who discover not only what is done, but what is said. The Venetians are Roman Catholics; but they tolerate the Greeks and Mahometans. The Protestants are not allowed the free exercise of their religion; but they are not



of Panama; on the E. by the gulf of Panama; and on the S. by the South Sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a mountainous and barren country. A good deal of gold and silver is obtained here. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1502. Conception is the capital.

VERA-PAZ, a province of N. America, in New Spain; bounded on the N. by Yucatan; on the E. by Honduras, and the province of Guatemala; on the S. by Soconusco; and on the W. by Chiapa. It is about 88 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is full of dreadful mountains and thick forests; and yet there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital is of the same name, and has a bishop's see, but it is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles N. E. of Guatemala. Lon. 89. 0. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

VERBERIE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Oise, 10 miles N. E. of Senlis. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

VERCELLI, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see. It was formerly a fortress of importance; but when the French became masters of it in 1704, they ruined most of the works. The townhouse, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are very handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Sesia and Cerna, and is defended by 12 regular bastions, a citadel, and a castle. It is 10 miles N. W. of Casale, and 40 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

VERD, CAPE, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, 45 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lon. 17. 28. W. lat. 14. 45. N.

VERD, CAPE DE, islands seated on the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles W. of the cape of that name, between 13° and 19° N. lat. and the principal are 10 in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, the isle of Sal, Bona Vista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo; which see.

\* VERDEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is bounded on the E. and S. by that of Lunenburg; on the W. by the Weser; and the duchy of Bremen; and on the N. by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg; extending both in length and

breadth about 28 miles. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller. In 1712, the Danes wrested this duchy from Sweden, and, in 1715, ceded it to the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; which cession, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

\* VERDEN, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Germany, and in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is seated on a branch of the river Aller. It contains four churches, and is 26 miles S. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

VERDUN, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of France, in the department of Meuse and late province of Lorraine, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. Its fortifications were constructed by the chevalier de Ville and marshal de Vauban. The latter was a native of this place. In 1755, great part of the cathedral was destroyed by lightning. Verdun was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but retaken by the French soon after. The inhabitants are noted for the fine sweetmeats they make. It is seated on the river Maese, which runs through the middle, 42 miles S. W. of Luxembourg, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 18. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

VERDUN, a small but handsome and populous town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Garonne, 22 miles N. W. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

VERMANDOIS, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which, with the late province of Soissonnois, is now included in the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

VERMANTON, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on a river, 10 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

VERMONT, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Canada; on the E. by the river Connecticut which divides it from New Hampshire; on the S. by Massachusetts; and on the W. by New York. It is about 100 miles long and 60 broad, and is divided into seven counties. A chain of mountains, running N. and S. divides this state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, about the same distance from the New York line. The natural growth is

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VERMONT, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Can- ada; on the E. by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire; on the S. by Massachusetts; and on the W. by New York. It is about 155 miles long and 60 broad, and is divided into seven counties. A chain of high mountains, running N. and S. divides this state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and lake Cham- plain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New York line. The natural growth upon this

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this mountain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has al- ways a green appearance, and, on this account has obtained the descriptive name of Vermont, from the French *Vert Mont*, Green Mountain. On some high parts of this mountain, snow lies till May, and sometimes till July. The country is gen- erally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered, the soil is very fertile, and there is not a better climate in the world. The inhabitants have very lately been esti- mated at 100,000. The bulk of them are emigrants from Connecticut and Mas- sachusetts. The principal town is Ben- nington, but the assembly generally hold their sessions at Windsor.

\* VERNET. See ISSOIRE.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Aure, 22 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 from Moulins. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

VERNON, a handsome and populous town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, on which this place is seated, 27 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 42 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

VEROLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is a small but populous place, seated on the river Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, 45 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

VERONA, a large, ancient, strong, and famous town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of the Veronese, with a bishop's see, three forts, and an academy. It is surrounded by thick walls, very deep ditches, and good ramparts. The streets are neither clean nor straight; but there is a handsome place called the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, re- presenting the republic of Venice. The bishop and governor of the town have su- perb palaces; but not so magnificent as that of count Maifei. The townhouse and the opera-house are worthy of notice; but the most remarkable structure in this city is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of seats, or benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold about 25,000 persons. Verona was the birthplace of

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Pliny the Naturalist. In the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of pope Lucius III. Verona is seated on the river Adige, on which they transport merchandise to Ve- nice. This river divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges. It is 17 miles N. E. of Mantua, and 62 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

VERONESE, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the N. by the Trentino, on the E. by the Vicentino and Paduano; on the S. by the Mantuano; and on the W. by the Bresciano. It is about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

VERNOIS, a considerable town of Rus- sia, in the government of Rezan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42. 29. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 10 miles W. S. W. of Paris. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and since the revolu- tion has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of Lewis XIII. it was only a small village. This prince built here a hunting seat in 1630, which Bassompierre calls "the paltry chateau of Versailles." Although the situation was low, and very unfavourable, Lewis XIV. built a mag- nificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till the 6th of October 1789, when the late un- fortunate Lewis XVI. and his family, were removed from it to the Tuileries. The buildings and the gardens are adorn- ed with a vast number of statues, done by the greatest masters, and the waterworks are all worthy of admiration. But after all, these waterworks and statues are, as Mr. Walpole has justly observed, but "sumptuous improprieties." The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanship of that kind, as any in the world: nor is the chapel less to be ad- mired for its fine architecture and orna- ments. The gardens, with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surround- ed by walls. There are three fine ave- nues to Versailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud. Lon. 2. 12. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

VERTUS, a town of France, in the de- partment of Marne and late province of Champagne, seated on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing

producing very good wines, 17 miles S. W. of Chalons, and 75 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

VERUE, or VERRUA, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti. It was besieged in 1704, by the French, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterward restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 20 miles W. of Catal, and 23 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

VERVIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, on the confines of the duchy of Limburg, seated on the river Weze.

VERVINS, a town of France, in the department of Aisne. It is famous for a treaty, concluded in 1598, between Henry IV. of France, and Philip II. of Spain, and is seated on the river Serre, 110 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 4. c. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

VERULAM, the vestiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordshire, close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it was called *Verulamium*, and by Ptolemy *Urolaminum*. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined in the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of it but the ruins of walls, tessellated pavements, and Roman coins, which are still sometimes dug up. The site of it has long ago been converted into cornfields.

VESELIZE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, seated on the river Brenon, 15 miles S. W. of Nanci, and 162 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

VESLEY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Soissonnois, seated on the river Aisne, 10 miles from Soissons.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saône and late province of Franche Comté. Since the revolution it has been created a bishop's see. It was formerly very considerable, till it was ruined by war. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, called Mont de Vesoul, near the river Durgeon, 22 miles N. of Besançon, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

VESTERIN, or WEISBRIN, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see, whose bishop is chancellor to the queen of Hun-

gary, and has a right to crown her. It is not a large place, but well fortified, and seated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwile, 50 miles S. W. of Strigonia, and 83 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

VEUVIUS, a celebrated volcano of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. The first eruption of this volcano was in the year 79 of the Christian era, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum; and this eruption proved fatal to Pliny the Naturalist. "Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke," says Dion Cassius, "were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean, into Africa, and even to Egypt. Birds were suffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot, and infected by it." Sir William Hamilton mentions, that the eruption in 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, since which there have been nine others; that of 1779 being the most violent and alarming. Vesuvius is six miles E. of Naples.

VEVAY, the ancient Vibeum, a neat town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern. To this place, the famous general Ludlow retired, on the restoration: here he died in 1693, and is interred in the church. The house which he inhabited stands near the gate leading to the Vallais. The following inscription over the door is still preserved, in respect to his memory: *Omne solum forti patria est, quia patris. Vevay stands in a small plain, at the foot of the mountains, and on the edge of the lake of Geneva, 37 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 46. 23. N.*

VEUDRE, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles from Moulins.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernois, seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S. of Auxerre, and 117 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

\* UFA, a government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburgh.

\* UFA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the right side of the Bielaia, a few miles below the mouth of the river Ufa.

UGENTO, a town of the kingdom of Naples

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has a right to crown her. It is a large place, but well fortified, on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarvise, 50 miles S. of Vienna, and 83 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 47. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

US, a celebrated volcano of the kingdom of Naples. The eruption of this volcano was in the Christian era, under Titus, accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities, Pompeii and Herculaneum; the eruption proved fatal to Pliny the younger.

"Great quantities of ashes and volcanic smoke," says Dion Cassius, "were carried not only to Rome, beyond the Mediterranean, into Egypt, and even to Egypt. Birds were killed in the air, and fell down upon the land; and fishes perished in the sea waters, which were made infected by it." Sir William Lamont mentions, that the eruption of Vesuvius in the 27th from the time of Titus, which there have been nine eruptions of 1779 being the most violent. Vesuvius is six miles high.

Y, the ancient Vibiscum, a neat town in Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern. It is a famous general Ludlow in the restoration: here he died in 1804 and is interred in the church. The town which he inhabited stands near the ruins of the Vallais. The following inscription over the door is still preserved in respect to his memory: *Omne ti patria est, quia patris.* Vesvay is a small plain, at the foot of the lake, and on the edge of the lake of Geneva, 37 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 46. 23. N.

RE, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Nivernais, seated on the river Allier, 10 miles from Moulins.

RAY, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre and late province of Nivernais, seated on the top of a mountain, 20 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 47. 16. N.

RYA, a government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburg. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburg.

RYA, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the right side of the Bielaid, a few miles from the mouth of the river Ufa.

RYA, a town of the kingdom of Naples

Naples, with a bishop's see. It is a small place, but full of people, and is eight miles W. of Alessano, and 20 S. W. of Gerano.

UGOCZ, a castle in Upper Hungary, with a small town, the capital of a county of the same name, seated on a small river that falls into the Neisse, 15 miles N. of Zsitvar. Lon. 22. 34. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

UGOANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Toisa, 17 miles N. W. of Arona, and 45 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 10. 18. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Po, eight miles N. of Parma, and 17 S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the river Ebro, three miles N. of Logronno, and 46 S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 32. N.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, 15 miles W. of Braga, and 36 N. of Oporto. It has a good harbour, defended by a fort, and is a pretty considerable place. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 39. N.

VIANDEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg, and capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Our. In the one is a castle built on an inaccessible mountain. It is 22 miles N. of Luxembourg, and 22 N. W. of Treves. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

VIANE, or VIANA, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Lech, with a magnificent castle, seven miles S. of Utrecht. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

VIATKA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fortified castle, to defend it from the incursions of the Tartars. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is seated on the river Viatka, 100 miles N. of Kasan. Lon. 54. 15. E. lat. 57. 25. N.

VIATKA, a government of the Russian empire, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it. The capital is of the same name.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on the river Seille, 12 miles S. E. of Nancy, and 107 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

VIC, a small town of France, in the

department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, situated on the river Adour, 12 miles N. of Tarbes.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It was formerly much more considerable than it is at present: however, it still contains handsome buildings. The cathedral is adorned with a very fine portico, supported by large pillars; and the market-place is very spacious. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls into the Tar, 30 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 265 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

VICIGRAD, or VIZEGRAD, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. It was in possession of the Turks in 1684, when the Austrians took it from them. It is seated on the S. side of the river Danube, eight miles S. E. of Gran, and 16 N. W. of Buda. Lon. 19. 7. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, bounded on the N. by Trentino and Feltrino; on the E. by Trevigiano and Paduano; on the S. by Paduano; and on the W. by the Veronese. It is about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is a very pleasant and fertile country, abounding in game, and is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good. Here are also great numbers of mulberry-trees, which serve to nourish silk-worms; and there are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

VICENZA, a large, strong, and flourishing town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, in the republic of Venice, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, with piazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches. It is, in general, an agreeable place. There is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a masterpiece of workmanship by Palladio. It is seated between the rivers Bachiglione and Ronco, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 miles N. W. of Padua, 31 W. of Venice, and 135 N. of Rome. Lon. 11. 43. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

VIC-PEZENSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, seated on the river Douze, 15 miles W. of Auch.

VICHT, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnais.

Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, and famous for the mineral waters near it. It is 15 miles S. E. of Gannat, and 180 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

VICHO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated near the sea, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694.

VIC-LE-COMTE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, with a palace, where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided, and about a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the river Issoire, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont, and 230 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

VICOVARO, a town and principality of Italy, in the pope's territories, and in the province of Sabina, seated near the river Teverone, eight miles E. of Tivoli, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

VIDEN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is a fortified place, where a sangiac resides, has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists, and is seated on the Danube, 85 miles N. E. of Nissa, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 24. 27. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

VIENNA, the capital of the circle of Austria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor resides. The city itself is not of very great extent; nor can it be enlarged, it being limited by a very strong fortification; but it is very populous, being thought to contain above 70,000 inhabitants. The streets, in general, are narrow, and the houses built high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; but they appear externally to no great advantage, on account of the narrowness of the streets. The chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Museum; the palaces of the princes Liechtenstein, Eugene, &c. Vienna was twice ineffectually besieged by the Turks; namely, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army before the walls of this place. There is no great danger that Vienna will ever again be subjected to the inconveniences of a siege. Yet, in case this should happen, a measure has been taken, which will prevent the necessity of destroying the suburbs; namely, no houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards, so that there is a circular field

of that breadth all round the town, which, exclusive of the advantage above-mentioned, has a very beautiful and salutary effect. These magnificent suburbs, and the town together, are said to contain above 300,000 inhabitants; yet the former are not near so populous, in proportion to their size, as the town; because many houses in the suburbs have extensive gardens belonging to them, and many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, is 114 yards long, and 48 broad, and the steeple is 447 feet high. Instead of a weathercock, there was a Turkish crescent, in memory of the siege in 1589; but, after the second siege, in 1683, they changed it for a golden cross, which three months after was thrown down by a storm. At present there is a black spread eagle, over which is a gilded cross. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. Beside this, there is the academy of Lower Austria; and the archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. The inhabitants, in general, live in a splendid manner; and people of distinction have all sorts of wines at their tables, which they are very free with to foreigners. There is a sort of a harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. Vienna is an archbishop's see. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 30 miles W. of Presburg, 350 N. N. E. of Rome, 520 S. E. by S. of Amsterdam, 565 E. of Paris, and 680 E. S. E. of London. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

VIENNE, a very ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on the left bank of the Rhone, over which it had formerly a good bridge, of which only some piers remain, that render the navigation dangerous. Pomponius Mela calls it *Vienna Allobrogum*, because it owes its origin to the Allobroges. Under the Romans it was the capital of a colony, and the seat of a senate.

# VIE

th all round the town, which, the advantage above-men- very beautiful and salutary the magnificent suburbs, and together, are said to contain 90 inhabitants; yet the for- near so populous, in propor- size, as the town; because in the suburbs have extensive ing to them, and many fa- ve during the winter within ons, spend the summer in the he cathedral is built of free- 4 yards long, and 48 broad, ple is 447 feet high. Instead rock, there was a Turkish memory of the siege in 1589; second siege, in 1683, they a golden cross, which three was thrown down by a storm. here is a black spread eagle, a gilded cross. Joining to the archbishop's palace, the is very fine. The univer- tal thousand students, who, ity was besieged, mounted did also in 1741. Beside this, academy of Lower Austria; lical library is much fre- eigners, as it contains above 200 books, and 10,000 manu- academy of painting is re- he fine pictures it produces. treasury, and a cabinet of the house of Austria, are The inhabitants, in gene- lendid manner; and people have all sorts of vines at which they are very free ners. There is a fort of a Danube, where there are val stores, and ships have to serve on that river against Vienna is an archbishop's ed at the place where the or Wien, falls into the Da- W. of Presburg, 350 N. 520 S. E. by S. of Am- S. of Paris, and 680 E. n. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 48.

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# VIG

In the fifth century, the Burgundians made it the capital of their kingdom. Its commerce consists in wines, silk, and sword-blades, which last are highly esteemed. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. In 1311, a general council was held here, at which pope Clement V. presided, and Philip the Fair of France, Edward II. of England, and James II. of Arragon, assisted. This council is famous for the suppression of the celebrated order of the Knights Templars of Jerusalem. Near Vienne, on the banks of the Rhone, are produced the excellent wines of Côte-Rôtie, in a soil where the grape, as the name imports, is almost parched up by the sun; and, a little further, to the left, are grown the famous hermitage wines, so called, because a hermit had his grotto there. Vienne is 15 miles S. of Lyons, and 265 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

\* VIENNE, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. Poitiers is the capital. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department of Correz, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur.

\* VIENNE, UPPER, a department of France, comprising the late province of Limousin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Velle, at its confluence with the Oder.

VIERZON, a very ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It is famous for its forges, and is seated on the Cher and Yevre, in the most pleasant and fertile part of the department, 17 miles N. W. of Bourges, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

VIESTI, a small town of the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden. It is thin of people, and is 25 miles N. E. of Manfredonia, and 117 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 41. 51. N.

VIGAN, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, 25 miles W. of Alais, and 25 N. W. of Nîmes.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Vigevano, with abishop's see, and a strong castle, seated on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, and is seated near the river Tesino, 12 miles

# VIL

S. E. of Novara, and 15 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, two miles N. of Huy. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with an old castle, a fort, and a good harbour. The town is surrounded by a single wall, that has four bastions, but is incapable of sustaining a long siege. The harbour is remarkable for a feat, in 1702, between sir George Rooke, commander of the English and Dutch fleets, and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. Admiral Hopson broke through the boom laid across the mouth of the harbour, and the English took four galleons and five men of war, and the Dutch, five galleons and one man of war. Fourteen men of war and four galleons were destroyed, with a great quantity of plate and other rich effects; and a great deal of silver was taken, though part of it was carried on shore before the engagement. While this was transacting, the duke of Ormond, with some land forces, drove the Spaniards from the castle which defended the harbour. Vigo is seated on the Atlantic, eight miles S. W. of Redondella, and 260 W. N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 42. 14. N.

VIHIER, a town of France, in the department of Maine and late province of Anjou. The inhabitants have a great trade in cattle. It is seated on a lake, 20 miles S. of Angers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 47. 8. N.

VILAINIE, a river of France, which has its source in the department of Maine, waters Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the bay of Biscay below Roche Bernard. When sir Edward Hawke defeated the French fleet in 1759, seven or eight of their men of war took shelter in this river, in which they were obliged to lie several months.

VILLA-ARAGONESE, a town of Sardinia, 17 miles N. E. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

VILLA-BOHIM, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 10 miles S. W. of Elvas.

VILLAC, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians. Near it are the baths of Toplitz, and it is seated at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Gail, surrounded by dreadful mountains, 12 miles S. W. of Clagenfurt, and

and 88 N. E. of Brixen. Lon. 14. 3. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

**VILLA-DE-CONDE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a small harbour, at the mouth of the river Ava, 10 miles E. of Barcelos, and 20 N. W. of Oporto. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 41. 14. N.

**VILLA-DE-HORTA**, the principal town of the island of Fyal, one of the Azores. It is seated on the western coast of the island, and has a harbour, landlocked on every side except the E. and N. E. and defended by several forts. Lon. 28. 36. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

**VILLA-DE-MOSE**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Tlaxcala, seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles from the sea.

**VILLA-DEL-REY**, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the allies in 1706. It is seated on the river Guadiana, 17 miles N. W. of Badajoz. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

**VILLA-FLOR**, a handsome but small town of Portugal, in the province of Tralos-Montes, between Mirandela and Torre-de-Moncorvo, defended by a castle.

**VILLA-FRANCA**, a seaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a harbour, defended by a castle, and the fort Mont Alban. In 1744, it was taken by an army of French and Spaniards, but afterward restored. It was again taken by the French in 1792. It is three miles E. of Nice. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

**VILLA-FRANCA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese, with a silk manufactory; 10 miles S. of Verona. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

**VILLA-FRANCA**, the capital of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores. It is subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 25. 35. W. lat. 37. 50. N.

**VILLA-FRANCA**, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the river Tormes, 54 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 4. 34. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

**VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES**, a handsome town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is surrounded by walls, and seated near the Mediterranean, 25 miles N. E. of Tarragona, and 18 W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

**VILLA-HERMOSA**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 52 miles N. W. of Valencia.

**VILLA-NOVA**, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, seated on the river Douero, oppo-

site Oporto, on which it depends. It is defended by several forts.

**VILLA-NUOVA-D'ASTI**, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 59. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

**VILLA-PANDA**, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a well-furnished arsenal, and a superb palace belonging to the countable of Castile. It is 26 miles from Toro. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 41. 5. N.

**VILLA-REAL**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tralos-Montes, and capital of Comarca, seated at the confluence of the rivers Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N. E. of Lamego, and 45 S. E. of Braga. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

**VILLA-REAL**, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 46. N.

**VILLA-RICA**, a seaport of N. America, in Mexico, seated on the gulf of Mexico, 200 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 103. 36. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

**VILLA-RICA**, a town of S. America, in Chili, seated on the lake Mdlabaugen, 62 miles from the South Sea. Lon. 72. 41. W. lat. 39. 15. S.

**VILLA-VICIOSA**, a large town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. It is fortified in the modern taste, and in the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine. The soil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards, in 1667, which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the success of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles S. W. of Elvas, and 83 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

**VILLA-VICIOSA**, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles N. E. of Oviedo. Lon. 5. 24. W. lat. 43. 22. N.

**VILLA-VICIOSA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where, in 1710, general Starremberg defeated the French and Spaniards under the duke of Vendome although they were twice his number; but, from want of provisions, he was obliged to decamp, and to leave to the vanquished all the advantages of a complete victory. Villa-Viciosa is six miles N. E. of Brihuega, and 49 N. E. of Madrid.

**VILLE-DIEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, 18 miles S. E. of Contances, and 12 N. N. E. of Avranches. Lon. 1. 8. W. lat. 48. 52. N.

# VIL

# VIN

# VIN

on which it depends. It is several forts.

**NUOVA-D'ASTI**, a town of in the county of Asti, 10 miles N. Lon. 7. 59. E. lat. 45. 40. N. **PANDA**, a town of Spain, in a well-furnished arsenal, and place belonging to the constable. It is 26 miles from Toro. W. lat. 42. 5. N.

**REAL**, a town of Portugal, in e of Tra-os-Montes, and can- marca, seated at the confluence of Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles W. lat. 41. 9. N.

**REAL**, a town of Spain, in the Valencia, 16 miles N. of Va- lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 46. N.

**RICA**, a seaport of N. Ame- Mexico, seated on the gulf of 20 miles E. of the city of Lon. 103. 36. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

**RICA**, a town of S. America, seated on the lake Malabaugen, on the South Sea. Lon. 72. 41. 15. S.

**VICIOSA**, a large town of in Alentejo, with an old castle, where the dukes of Bragan- ly resided. It is fortified in the ste, and in the suburb is an an- ble, originally built to the honour sine. The soil about this town is fertile, and there are quarries of green marble. It sustained a fa- against the Spaniards, in 1667; sioned a battle in a neighbour- the success of which placed the Portugal on the head of the duke za. It is 16 miles S. W. of El- 3 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 16. 36. N.

**VICIOSA**, a seaport of Spain, vince of Asturias, seated on the bay, 22 miles N. E. of Oviedo. W. lat. 43. 22. N.

**A-VICIOSA**, a town of Spain, in le, where, in 1710, general Sta- defeated the French and Spaniards duke of Vendome although they his number; but, from want of he was obliged to decamp, and the vanquished all the advan- complete victory. Villa-Viciosa N. E. of Brihuega, and 49 N. rid.

**DIEU**, a town of France, in ment of the Channel and late t Normandy, 18 miles S. E. of and 12 N. N. E. of Av- lon. 1. 8. W. lat. 48. 52. N.

VILLE-

**VILLE-FRANCHE**, a handsome town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonsis. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the river Morgon, 18 miles N. W. of Lyons, and 233 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

**VILLE-FRANCHE**, a strong town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, on the other side of which Lewis XIV. built a castle, 21 miles N. E. of Puycerda, and 300 S. of Paris. In one of the mountains which surround this place, is a curious cavern. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

**VILLE-FRANCHE**, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron and late province of Rouergue. It carries on a great trade in linen cloth, and is seated on the river Aveiron, 18 miles W. of Rodez, and 160 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

**VILLE-JUIVE**, a town of France, four miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

**VILLEMUR**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Tarn, 12 miles from Toulouse.

**VILLENA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 55 miles N. W. of Murcia, and 175 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

\* **VILLENEUVE**, a small town of France, in the department of Lot and Ga- ronne and late province of Guienne, fea- ted on the river Lot, 17 miles N. of Agen.

\* **VILLENEUVE**, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late pro- vince of Languedoc, 23 miles N. W. of Nîmes.

\* **VILLENEUVE-DE-BERG**, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, 12 miles N. W. of Viviers.

**VILLERS COTERETS**, a town of France, in the department of C. and late province of the isle of France, with a handsome castle, 10 miles S. E. of Com- piegne. Lon. 3. 12. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

**VILLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the province of Brisgaw, seated in the Black Forest, between the sources of the rivers Danube and Neckar, 18 miles E. by S. of Eri- burg. Lon. 8. 37. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

**VILVORDE**, a town of Austrian Krab- ant, seated on the canal from Brussels to Antwerp, seven miles N. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 31. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

**VINCENT CAPE**, a promontory of

Portugal, 25 miles W. of Cape Lagos. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 37. 2. N.

**VINCENT**, ST. one of the windward Caribbee islands in the W. Indies, 55 miles W. of Barbadoes. It is inhabited by a race of people, of whom Dr. Robertson gives this account: "There is a great distinction in character between the Ca- ribbees and the inhabitants of the larger islands. The former appear manifestly to be a separate race. Their language is to- tally different from that of their neigh- bours in the large islands. They them- selves have a tradition that their ancestors came originally from some part of the continent, and having conquered and ex- terminated the ancient inhabitants, took possession of their lands and of their wo- men. Hence they call themselves Ba- nance, which signifies a man come from beyond sea. Accordingly, the Caribbees still use two distinct languages, one pecu- liar to the men, and the other to the wo- men. The language of the men has no- thing common with that spoken in the large islands. The dialect of the women considerably resembles it. This strongly confirms the tradition which I have men- tioned. The Caribbees themselves ima- gine that they were a colony from the G. libis, a powerful nation of Gulana in S. America. But as their fierce manners approach nearer to those of the people in the northern continent, than to those of the natives of South America; and as their language has likewise some affinity to that spoken in Florida, their origin should be deduced rather from the for- mer than the latter. In their wars, they still preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude, or for breeding." St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English; who, in the sequel, at the instance of some ra- pacious planters, engaged in an unjust war against the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward side of the island, and who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a very large tract of va- luable land to the crown. The conse- quence of this was, that in the next war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it by the peace of 1783. St. Vincent's is about 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is ex- tremely fruitful, being a black mould upon a strong loam, the most proper for the raising of sugar; and indigo thrives here re- markably well. Lon. 61. 0. W. lat. 13. 0. N.

VIN-

**VINCENT, St.** a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle. It is seated on a hill near the Ebro, 138 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

**VINCENT, St.** a maritime province of S. America, in Brasil; bounded on the N. by the republic of St. Paul, and the captainship of Rio Janeiro; on the E. by the same captainship, and the sea; and on the W. by the province of Gualacos. It is subject to Portugal. The capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour on the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 46. 30. W. lat. 24. 15. S.

**VINCENT, St.** one of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa. It is uninhabited; but on the N. W. side of it is a good bay, where ships may weigh anchor, and water, and wild goats may be seen. It is said that more turtle is caught near this island than round all the rest, and that it abounds with saltpetre.

**VINGORLA,** a Dutch settlement in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and on the coast of Concan, a little N. of Goa.

**VINTIMIGLIA,** an ancient town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a bishop's see, a small harbour, and a strong castle, which is all its defence. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Bibera and Roita, eight miles N. E. of Monaco, and 70 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 43. E. lat. 43. 53. N.

**VIRE,** a considerable town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, with several manufactories of coarse woollen cloths. It is seated on the river Vire, 30 miles S. E. of Coutances, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 48. 48. N.

**VIRGIN ISLANDS,** certain islands and keys in the W. Indies, situated in about 63. 6. W. lon. and 18. 30. N. lat. between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They were called *Las Virgines* by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 virgins of the legend. They are about 30 in number, and are possessed by the English and Danes. Sir Francis Drake sailed through them in 1585. In the first division of those possessed by the English, is Tortola, the principal, which see. To this island belongs Jost Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, Guana Isle, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, or Great Virgin, called also Spanish Town, having two good harbours; to this island belong Anegada, or Drowned Isle, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Mosquito Islands, the Commanders, Scrub and Dog Islands, the Fal-

len City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt Island, Peter's Island, and the Dead Chest. Of the Danish division, the principal islands are St. Thomas' and St. John's.

**VIRGINIA,** one of the United States of North America, bounded on the S. by North Carolina; on the W. by the Mississippi; on the N. by Pennsylvania and the river Ohio; and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is 718 miles in length, and 224 in breadth. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac, all which are full of convenient and safe harbours. There are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The soil of Virginia is various, and seems fitted for the production of vegetables, and trees of all sorts. The lands toward the mouth of the rivers are generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though they are at present well stocked with many sorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason the horses are seldom shod. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. At the heads of the rivers are mountains, vallies, hills, and plains, with different trees; and, indeed, not many years ago, the whole country seemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the roots of the trees had been grubbed up. The principal produce of Virginia is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has considerably declined in favour of that of wheat. Virginia is divided into 74 counties, and the capital town is Richmond.

**VIRTON,** a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 22 miles W. of Luxemburg, and 10 N. E. of Montmedy. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

**VISHAPOUR, or BEJAPOUR,** a considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, and once the capital of a large kingdom of the same name. It is now in the hands of the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 miles S. E. of Poonah, and 234 S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 75. 19. E. lat. 17. 26. N.

**VISSE,** a town in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Liege, seated on the river Maese, seven miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

**VISHNEI-VOLOTOCHK,** a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It is seated

## VIS

(two rocky islets, close together, resembling ruins) the Round Islet, Cooper's, Salt Island, Peckham, and the Dead Chest. Of the division, the principal islands are St. John's and St. John's.

**VIRGINIA**, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S. by North Carolina; on the W. by the Mississippi; on the N. by Pennsylvania and Ohio; and on the E. by the Atlantic. It is 718 miles in length, and 100 miles in breadth. The principal rivers are the James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours. There are also many smaller rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The soil is various, and seems fitted for the production of vegetables, and trees. The lands toward the mouth of the rivers are generally low, and fit for rice, and Indian corn, though they present well stocked with many trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The higher up the rivers is generally drier, and well watered with springs; but toward the sea there are some small hills. The sea is generally sandy, and the rocks, for which reason the navigation is difficult. The richest lands lie on the branches of the rivers, and are cultivated with various sorts of timber, sugar, &c. At the heads of the rivers are mountains, valleys, hills, and with different trees; and, indeed, many years ago, the whole country was covered with a continued wood, which is now here and there, where the trees had been grubbed up. The principal produce of Virginia is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the soil is so fertile that it has considerably increased in favour of that of wheat. Virginia is divided into 74 counties, and the capital is Richmond.

**VITTON**, a small town of the Austrian Empire, in Luxemburg, 12 miles W. of Metz, and 10 N. E. of Montmédy. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

**VIZAGAPUR**, or **BEJAPUR**, a considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, and the capital of a large kingdom of the same name. It is now in the hands of the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 miles S. of Poonah, and 234 S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 75. 19. E. lat. 17. 16. N.

**VIT**, a town in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, seated on the river Maese, seven miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

**VISHNI-VOLOTCHOK**, a town of the government of Tver. It is seated

## VIT

on the river Zua, and is one of the imperial villages enfranchised by the present emperor. It is remarkable for its canal, which, by uniting the Tverza and the Masha, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic. The inhabitants, raised from the situation of slaves to that of freemen, seem to have shaken off their former indolence, and to be awakened to a sense of their commercial advantages. The town is divided into regular streets. All the buildings are of wood, except the court of justice erected at the charge of the emperor, and four brick houses belonging to a rich burgher. It is 50 miles N. W. of Tver. Lon. 35. 0. E. lat. 57. 23. N.

**VISOGOROD**, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Mafovia, seated on the river Vistula, with a castle.

**VIST**, N. and S. two islands of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland; each about 20 miles in length, and of considerable breadth.

**VISTULA**, the largest river of Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Upper Hungary, crosses Little Poland, a part of Mafovia, of Great Poland, and of Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

**VITERBO**, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, sixteen parishes, churches, and many handsome palaces and fountains. Near it is a spring, so hot, that it will boil an egg, and even flesh. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country watered by several streams, and is the best place in the pope's territories. From the mountain, the city of Rome and the Mediterranean Sea may be seen; the latter at the distance of near 50 miles. It is 20 miles S. E. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 42. 45. N.

**VITRE**, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine and late province of Brittany. It has a great trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves. It is seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles N. E. of Rennes, and 52 S. E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 13. W. lat. 48. 14. N.

**VITRI-LE-BAULE**, a small village of France, one mile from Vitri-le-François. It was formerly a considerable town, but was taken and (as its name imports) burnt by Lewis VII.

**VITRI-LE-FRANÇOIS**, a considerable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It is well built, though the houses are

## UKR

of wood; and there is a very fine square, in which the parish church stands. It is populous, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade, particularly in corn. It is seated on the river Marne, 15 miles S. E. of Chalons, 25 W. of Bar-le-duc, and 100 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 38. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

**VITREUX**, a town of France, in the department of Coted'Or and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 27 miles W. of Dijon, and 12 S. E. of Semur. Lon. 4. 17. E. lat. 57. 20. N.

**VITTORIA**, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, and capital of the province of Alava. It is surrounded by double walls, and in the principal square are the townhouse, two convents, several well-built houses, and a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. There are very rich merchants here, who carry on a great trade in hardware, which they send to different parts of the kingdom. They also deal in wool and wines, and particularly in sword blades, which they make in large quantities. It is seated at the end of a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 12 miles S. E. of Bilbao, and 155 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 42. 55. N.

**VIVERO**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the small river Landrova, whose mouth forms a good and large harbour on the Atlantic Ocean, 30 miles N. W. of Mondonnedo. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 43. 50. N.

**VIVRIES**, an ancient town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny, with a bishop's see. It is a small town, but the reverse of a neat one; and it is seated among rocks, on one of which the cathedral is built. It is situated on the river Rhone, 20 miles N. of Orange, and 70 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

**VIZA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Gicenero.

**UKERNUNDE**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the bay, called the Great Haß, which is the mouth of the Ucker, with a fortified castle. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 57. 51. N.

**UKRAINE**, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a frontier. By a

treaty between Russia and Poland in 1693, the latter remained in possession of all that part of the Ukraine, lying on the W. side of the river Dnieper, which is but indifferently cultivated; while the country on the E. side, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition. The Russian part is comprised in the government of Kiof; and the empress of Russia having obtained the Polish palatinate of Kiof, by the treaty of partition in 1763, the whole of the Ukraine, on both sides of the Dnieper, belongs now to that ambitious and formidable power. The principal town is Kiof. See COSSACS.

ULADISLAW. See INOWLADISLAW.

ULCAMI, or ULCUMA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, between those of Adres and Benin, where the traders get a great number of slaves.

ULIER BECK, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles E. of Louvain, and 11 miles S. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Isles, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151. 26. W. lat. 16. 45. S.

\* ULLAPOL, a newly erected village of Ross-shire in Scotland, situated on the N. side of Loch Broom.

ULLSWATER, a lake of Westmorland, 10 miles N. of Ambleside, and 14 S. W. of Penrith. It is about eight miles long, is of a sufficient depth for breeding char, and abounds with a variety of other fish. Trout, upward of 30 pounds weight, are said to have been taken in it. The navigators of this lake find much amusement by discharging guns, or small cannon, in certain stations. The report is reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of sound; now dying away upon the ear, and again returning like peals of thunder, and thus re-echoed seven times distinctly.

ULM, a free and imperial fortified city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are deposited. The inhabitants are protestants. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, are 63 copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire. There are no less than 401 steps to the top of the steeple. It is one of the largest and best places in Germany; and the townhouse is a very handsome edifice. It is seated on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller. There is a handsome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linen, silks, hardware,

and wool. The duke of Bavaria became master of it in 1702, by a stratagem; but, after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704, the Bavarians surrendered it by capitulation. The fortifications had suffered greatly. It is 36 miles W. of Augsburg, 47 S. E. of Stuttgart, 63 N. of Munich, and 275 W. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and archbishopric of Mentz, on the frontiers of the duchy of Deux Ponts, 30 miles N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by the Northern Ocean, on the S. by the Western Ocean, on the S. W. by the province of Leinster, and on the S. W. by that of Connaught. It is about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Banne, the Loughfoyle, the Swilly, the Mewry Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes: the soil, in general, is fruitful in corn and grass; and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and bees. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fish, particularly salmon. This province contains one archbishopric, six bishoprics, 10 counties, and 365 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZERY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Lauenburg. It is seated on the river Limentan, 22 miles S. of Lauenburg. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

ULVERSTONE, a near town of Lancashire, in the hundred of Furness, with a market on Monday. The country people call it Oulton, and it is seated at the foot of a swift descent of hills to the S. E. near a shallow arm of the Irish Sea. The streets are regular, and excellently well paved. This town is the port of the district of Furness. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly pass to and from Lancaster, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and the market is well supplied with corn, sheep, fish, and other provisions. It is 18 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 267 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

UMA, a town of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Russians. It is the residence of the governor of W. Bothnia, and is 280 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 19. 9. E. lat. 63. 58. N.

UNAGO, a town of Itria, seated between the gulf of Largona and the mouth of

# UMA

The duke of Bavaria became it in 1703, by a stratagem; but, in the battle of Blenheim, in 1704, the town surrendered it by capitulation. The town had suffered greatly. It is 15 miles W. of Augsburg, 47 S. E. of Munich, and 275 S. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 48.

UMM, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine and archbishopric of Mentz, on the frontiers of the Deux Pons, 30 miles N. E. of Lon. 7. S. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

UMM, a province of Ireland, bounded E. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by the Northern Ocean, on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the Lough of Lough, and on the S. W. by the Lough of Connought. It is about 126 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Banne, the Lough, the Swilly, the Mewry Water, and the Lough. It abounds with large lakes; in general, is fruitful in corn and hay, and there are plenty of horses, and beavers. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fish, particularly salmon. This province contains one archbishopric, six bishoprics, 10 counties, and 100 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

UMM, a town of Germany, in the Lower Saxony and duchy of Lüneburg. It is seated on the river Lüne, 22 miles S. of Lüneburg. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

UMM, a town of Lancashire, in the hundred of Furness, with a market on Monday. The country people call it Oulton, and it is seated at the foot of a swift descent of hills to the S. E. near the mouth of the Irish Sea. The hills are regular, and excellently well cultivated. This town is the port of the district of Furness. The principal inns are by the guides, who regularly pass to and from Lancaster, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday; and the market is well supplied with corn, sheep, fish, and other goods. It is 18 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 167 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

UMM, a town of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Danes. It is the residence of the governor of W. Bothnia, and is 280 miles S. of Stockholm. Lon. 19. 9. E. lat. 63. 1. N.

UMM, a town of Istria, seated between the gulf of Lagoon and the mouth of the river Quieto, with a harbour. It belongs to the Venetians.

# UNI

UMM, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, though now reduced to a village, having no more than 50 houses. It is seated on the river Lipuda, 15 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 39. 29. N.

UNDERSWEN, or UNDERSEEN, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, charmingly seated on the lake Thun, and near it is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 25 miles S. S. E. of Bern, and 30 S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Switzerland, and the sixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern, and by the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S. by the mountains of Brunich, which part it from the canton of Bern; and on the W. by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a large forest of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the forest, and that below it: for this reason there are two councils, two justices, and two landammans. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants arises from cattle, and the fish taken in five small lakes. They are all Roman Catholics; and the grand council is composed of 58 members.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the river Ungh. It is strong by situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 miles E. of Caffovia. Lon. 22. 23. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, and extending from N. to S. not more than 150 miles, and 100 in breadth from E. to W. They are bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean; on the S. by Brabant and the bishopric of Liege; and on the E. by Germany. These provinces rank in the following order: 1. Guelderland, subdivided into the districts of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnhem; 2. Holland, subdivided into S. Holland, and N. Holland, or W. Friesland; 3. Zealand, subdivided into the part near the E. Scheld, and the part near the W. Scheld; 4. Utrecht; 5. Friesland; 6. Overijssel; and, 7. Groningen. Beside these provinces, are the lands of the Generality, (including Dutch Brabant, Flan-

# UNI

ders, and Limburg) in which are the towns of Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maestricht, Venlo, Sluys, and Hulst. This republic (which is likewise called by the general name of Holland) affords a striking proof, that unwearied and persevering industry is capable of conquering every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water are nearly equally bad; the soil produces naturally scarce any thing but turf; and the possession of this very soil is disputed by the ocean, which rising considerably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it, only by strong and expensive dikes. Yet the labours of the patient Dutchman have rendered this small and seemingly insignificant territory one of the richest spots in Europe, with respect to population and property. In other countries, possessed of a variety of natural productions, it is not surprising to find manufacturers employed in augmenting the riches which the bounty of the soil bestows; but to see, in a country like Holland, large woollen manufactures, where there are scarce any flocks; numberless artists employed in metals, where there is not a mine; thousands of saw-mills, where there is scarce a wood; an immense quantity of corn exported from a country where there is not agriculture sufficient to support one half of its inhabitants, is what must strike every attentive observer with admiration. Among the most valuable natural productions of the United Netherlands may be reckoned their excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The most considerable revenue arises from the fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The number of vessels employed in the herring fishery, in particular, is reduced from upward of 2000 to less than 200; and yet it maintains, even now, no less than 20,000 people. About 100 vessels are employed in the Greenland fishery, and 140 in the cod fishery near the Dogger bank, and near the coast of Holland. The Dutch were formerly in possession of the coasting trade and freight of almost all other trading nations. They were also the bankers for all Europe. But these advantages did not continue to be so lucrative, when the other European nations began to open their eyes so far as to employ their own shipping in their trade, and to establish banks of their own. Notwithstanding these deductions, the Dutch trade is still immense. In consequence of their vast opulence, they still regulate the exchange for all Europe, and their country is, as it were, the universal

warehouse of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Among the monopolies of their East India Company, the spice trade is the most valuable; it comprehends the articles of cloves, mace, nutmegs, and cinnamon. The Java coffee is the best next to that of Mocha; and other great branches of this trade are rice, cotton, pepper, &c. articles of great importance, but not in the exclusive possession of the Dutch. They are the only European nation hitherto permitted to trade directly to Japan; but this trade is also on the decline. Their W. India Company carries on a trade, not only to the W. Indies, but to the coast of Guinea; to the latter chiefly for slaves; and, distinct from this, they have two companies, which trade to Surinam and Berbice. The foreign possessions of the Dutch, in Asia, are the coasts of the island of Java, the capital of which is Batavia, the seat of the governor-general of all their East India settlements; some settlements on the coasts of Sumatra, Malabar, and Coromandel; the greatest part of the Moluccas or Spice Islands; settlements or factories in the island of Celebes, at Surat and Petra, and in the gulf of Persia; with Colombo, Trincomalee, &c. on the island of Ceylon. In Africa, they have the Cape of Good Hope, with St. George da Mina, and other fortresses and factories in Guinea. In the West Indies, they have the islands of St. Eustatia, Saba, and Curaçoa; and in S. America, the colonies of Ilesquibo, Demerary, Surinam, and Berbice, in the country of Guiana. In Holland, the inland trade is greatly facilitated by the numerous canals, which cross the country in every direction. The number of manufactures established in the United Provinces is astonishing. Saardam, a village in N. Holland, contains, for instance, about 900 windmills, partly corn-mills, partly saw and paper-mills, and mills for the making of whitelead, &c. In former times, the Dutch were the exclusive possessors of several ingenious manufactures and arts; as the refining of camphor and borax, the cutting and polishing of diamonds, the refining of sugar, &c. but, at present, these mysteries, few of them excepted, are in the hands of many other nations, to whose commercial ignorance and want of industry the Dutch were once indebted for immense profits, which have decreased with the causes: among the rest, the woollen manufacture has prodigiously decreased. In a word, the Dutch trade is no longer in its ancient flourishing state, to which, even if the frugality and industry of the nation had not been diminished by too great riches,

the rivalry of other nations, and the commercial knowledge of the age, would never permit it to rise again. Since the great confederation of Utrecht in 1579, (See NETHERLANDS) the Seven United Provinces must be considered as one political body, united for the preservation of the whole, of which each single province is governed by its own laws, and exercises most of the rights of a sovereign state. In consequence of the Union, the Seven Provinces guaranty each other's rights; they make war and peace, levy taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province is independent of the other provinces, and of the supreme power of the republic. They send deputies, chosen out of the provincial states to the general assembly, called the states-general, which is invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. Each province has a right to send as many deputies as it pleases, but it has only one voice in the assembly of the states. At the head of this government there has usually been, and is now, a prince stadtholder, or governor, who exercises a very considerable part of the executive power of the state. The stadtholders, in the order of their election or accession to that dignity, were, William I. in 1579; Maurice, in 1633; Frederic Henry, in 1625; William II. in 1647; William III. in 1672, king of England in 1688; William IV. in 1747; and William V. the present stadtholder, in 1766. After the death of William II. the states published, in 1667, the perpetual edict, by which the office of stadtholder was declared to be abolished. But, in 1672, when Lewis XIV. invaded Holland, the most violent commotions of the populace compelled the states to repeal the edict; to invest the young prince of Orange with the offices of stadtholder, captain-general, and admiral-general; and to declare these dignities hereditary in his family. On his death, in 1702, the office of stadtholder was again abolished; but, in 1745, when the French no longer respected the territories of the republic (the ally of Great Britain, but neutral as a principal) the same popular commotions as had happened in 1672, compelled the states, not only to invest the prince of Orange with the above high offices, but to declare them hereditary in his family, and even, in the female and collateral branches. In consequence of this, when William IV. died in 1751, his consort, the princess Anne of England, acted as governante in the minority of her son, till her death in 1759; and the young prince himself was declared of age

ip of other nations, and the knowledge of the age, would permit it to rise again. Since the federation of Utrecht in 1579, (HOLLAND) the Seven United must be considered as one polity, united for the preservation of, of which each single province is governed by its own laws, and exercises the rights of a sovereign state. In consequence of the Union, the Seven guarantee each other's rights; in war and peace, levy taxes, &c. in joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province is independent of the other provinces, and of the supreme power of the republic. They send deputies out of the provincial states to a general assembly, called the states-general, which is invested with the supreme power of the confederation. Each province has a right to send as many deputies as it pleases, but it has only one vote in the assembly of the states. At the formation of this government there has been, and is now, a prince stadtholder or governor, who exercises a very considerable part of the executive power of the states. The stadtholders, in the first instance, were elected by the provinces; but their election or accession to that office was confirmed by the states-general. William I. in 1579; Maurice in 1603; Frederic Henry, in 1625; William II. in 1647; William III. in 1688; William IV. in 1702; and William V. the present stadtholder, in 1766. After the death of William II. the states published, in 1698, the perpetual edict, by which the office of stadtholder was declared to be hereditary. But, in 1672, when Lewis XIV. invaded Holland, the most violent factions of the populace compelled the stadtholder to repeal the edict; to invest the prince of Orange with the offices of stadtholder, captain-general, and admiral; and to declare these dignities hereditary in his family. On his death, in 1702, the office of stadtholder was again declared to be hereditary; but, in 1745, when the French invaded the territories of the stadtholder (the ally of Great Britain, but considered as a principal) the same popular factions as had happened in 1672, compelled the states, not only to invest the prince of Orange with the above high offices, but to declare them hereditary in his family, and even in the female and collateral branches. In consequence of this, William IV. died in 1751, his daughter, the princess Anne of England, was governess in the minority of the stadtholder, till her death in 1759; and the prince himself was declared of age in 1766.

From the necessity that the republic has been, as stated above, of choosing a stadtholder, in times of great emergency, it may be inferred, that the dignity and the power of a stadtholder is essential and salutary to the constitution of the United Provinces. There have constantly been, however, and there now are two opposite parties in the state; one of which, called the patriots, are averse, and the other are attached to the power of the stadtholder. These two parties proceeded to such extremities, in 1787, that a civil war actually commenced, and the stadtholder was deprived of the office of captain-general; but the war was ended, and the stadtholder restored, the same year, by the military interference of Great Britain and Prussia. The dignity of stadtholder, though hereditary, and of the greatest weight, can be considered no otherwise than as the first office entrusted to a subject of the republic, and falls very short of the most limited sovereignty. The stadtholder is not entitled to a voice in the supreme legislative assembly, but he may be present at their meetings. He enjoys a very ample patronage in consequence of his military command. He is president of the E. and W. India Companies, and stadtholder of each single province, but with unequal prerogatives. In some of the provinces, he has the exclusive right of nominating the magistrates of the towns, and the power of pardoning criminals; in some he has a share in the legislative power, and a voice in the assembly of the states of the province; in others, he has either none, or not all these prerogatives. Another great dignity in the republic (the influence of which is usually opposed to the stadtholder's interest) is the office of grand pensionary, who, by virtue of his office, is perpetual member of the highest legislative assemblies, the states-general, and the secret committee. The departments which are employed in such public affairs as concern all the Seven Provinces, are the following: 1. The council of state, composed of 12 members, chosen by the Seven Provinces under the presidency of the stadtholder: it has its treasurer and secretary, and is next in rank to the states-general. 2. The department of the revenue, consisting of 14 members. 3. The army and navy treasury, composed of four members; and, 4. The five chambers of the admiralty. Each province is governed by the assembly of its respective states. These states, in almost all the provinces, are composed of the nobility, or great landholders, and of the towns. In the assembly of the states of the provinces

of Holland, the grand pensionary presides. Each town is governed by its own elective magistrates, whose jurisdiction is confined within the walls of the town. The Calvinist religion is established in Holland. The Lutheran, the Roman Catholic, many other Christian sects, and the Jews, are tolerated. None but Calvinists can hold any employment of trust or profit. There are 1479 ministers of the established church, 90 of the Walloon Church, 800 Roman Catholic, 43 Lutheran, 43 Armenian, and 311 Anabaptist. In the E. Indies, there are 46, and in the W. Indies, 9 ministers of the established church. The natural and political situation of the Dutch nation has been compared to that of a colony of Canadian beavers, who, by unwearied labour, and mutual assistance, are enabled to build secure habitations on the banks of rapid rivers, and to form societies rendered durable and invincible by the tie of firm union; yet their wonderful fabric would, by dissension and separation, soon sink into insignificance or annihilation. When we consider what Holland was before the union of Utrecht; and afterward see the inhabitants of that swampy spot assume, for no inconsiderable period of time, the arbitrium of Europe and the Indies, it is not without regret we witness the decay of their power, that admirable monument of human exertion and industry. An impartial observer, however, who cannot wish to see the benefits of activity confined to one spot, and extorted from the ignorance and weakness of other nations, will be consoled by the consideration that the exclusive advantages of Holland are lessened by the general increase of industry and happiness throughout all the states of Europe, and not by any of those great calamities and revolutions that have put a period to the power of other commercial states. Amsterdam is the capital; but the seat of the states-general, and of the court, is at the Hague. See SCHELD.

\* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a republic of N. America, consisting originally of thirteen provinces subject to Great Britain, but which were acknowledged free and independent states by the treaty of Paris in 1783. They are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia. Only eleven of these states acceded, at first, to the new federal constitution, but they were afterward joined by N. Carolina and Rhode Island; and Kentucky and Vermont having since been added to them,

the present number of the states that form this great American republic is fifteen. See AMERICA.

**UNNA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Marck. It was formerly a considerable Hanseatic town, but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on a small river, 10 miles N. E. of Dortmund, and 35 S. of Munster. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

**UNNA**, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, passes by Wihitsch and Dubitza, and falls into the Save.

\* **UNSHA**, one of the two provinces of the government of Kostroma, in Russia. Makariet, seated on the river Unsha, is the capital.

\* **UNST**, the most remote of the Shetland Islands, extending beyond 61° N. lat. It is eight miles long, and four broad.

**VOERDEN**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine, eight miles from Utrecht, and 16 from Leyden. Lon. 4. 58. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

**VOGHERA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the territory of Pavia. It is very pleasant and well fortified, and seated on the river Staffora, 14 miles S. W. of Pavia, and 30 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

**VOID**, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorraine, seated on a rivulet of the same name, 10 miles from Toul.

**VOIGTLAND**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is bounded on the E. by Bohemia; on the N. by the duchy of Altenburg; and on the W. by Thuringia and Franconia. The principal place is Plauen.

**VOELMARK**, or **WOELCKMARCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carinthia, seated on the river Drave, 26 miles S. E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

**VOLANO**, a seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Ferrara, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

**VOLGA**, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Plekoff, in Russia, about 80 miles W. of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town. It is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication

is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This noble river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nishnei-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, and Saratof; entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan.

\* **VOLCANO**, one of the most considerable of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, lying to the S. of the island of Lipari, from which it is separated by a deep channel, a mile and a half broad. It is 12 miles in circumference, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only. Volcano, as well as all the rest of the islands, is supposed to have been originally the work of subterranean fire. Of the production of this island, in particular, Fazzello, one of the best of the Sicilian authors, gives an account. He says that it happened in the early time of the Roman republic, and that it is recorded by Eusebius, Pliny, and others.

\* **VOLCANELLO**, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, lying between the islands of Lipari and Volcano.

**VOIHINIA**, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by that of Brezcia on the N. by Kiovia; on the S. by Podolia; and on the W. by Belz. It is about 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

**VOLLENHOVEN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Oversticht, and capital of territory of the same name, on the Zuider Zee, with a strong castle, eight miles from Steenwick, and 12 from Zwol. Lon. 42. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

**VOLO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with strong citadel and a fort. It was taken in 1655 by the Venetians, who almost ruined it, but it is now in some measure rebuilt. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 10 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 39. 21. N.

\* **VOLODIMER**, or **VLADIMIR**, a government of the Russian empire, forming a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in forests are innumerable swarms of bears. The capital is of the same name.

\* **VOLODIMER**, or **VLADIMIR**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of same name, and seated on the river Klia. It was once the metropolis of the empire, and is 110 miles E. by N. of Moscow.

\* **VOLOGDA**, formerly the largest

made between the Volga and the Neva, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This noble river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Rishnei-Novogorod, Kafara, Simbirsk, and Saratof; entering the Caspian Sea, by several mouths, below Astracan.

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**VOLHINIA**, a palatinate of Poland; bounded on the N. by that of Brzezia; on the N. by Kiovia; on the S. by Podolia; and on the W. by Belz. It is about 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

**VOLLENHOVEN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, and capital of a territory of the same name, on the Zuider-Zee, with a strong castle, eight miles from Steenwick, and 12 from Zwol. Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

**VOLO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a strong citadel and a fort. It was taken in 1655 by the Venetians, who almost ruined it, but it is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 39. 21. N.

\* **VOLODIMER**, or **VLADIMIR**, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees. The capital is of the same name.

\* **VOLODIMER**, or **VLADIMIR**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and seated on the river Kiasma. It was once the metropolis of the empire, and is 110 miles E. by N. of Moscow.

\* **VOLOGDA**, formerly the largest of all

the Russian European governments, as it contained the provinces of Vologda, Archangel, and Veliki-Ustiug. It is now divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Ustiug. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool.

\* **VOLOGDA**, a town of Russia, in the government and province of the same name. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a magnificent church, built by an Italian architect. There are also several other churches, a castle, and a fortress, situated in a marsh; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. This town is seated on the river Vologda, which falls into the Sukhona, 257 miles N. by E. of Moscow.

**VOLTA**, a river of Africa, in Guinea, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, E. of Acra.

**VOLTERRA**, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by strong walls, contains several antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain. 32 miles S. E. of Pisa, and 30 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

**VOLTURNO**, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennine mountains, passes by Hernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaiera.

**VOLTURARA**, a town of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 27 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 52 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

\* **VOLVIC**, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, two miles from Riom. Here are immense quarries, formed by a current of prodigious lavas, which furnish materials for the buildings of the adjacent towns and villages. The sculptors have employed no other for the statues in the churches. "The Auvergnian saints, therefore," says a French writer, before the late universal demolition of the saints "have here the colour, which elsewhere is given to the devil."

**VOORN**, an island of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, between the mouths of the river Maese. Briel is the capital.

\* **VOORLAND**, a territory of the United Provinces, anciently part of Zealand. It consists of the islands of Voorn, Goree, and Overlackee.

\* **VORONETZ**, a government of Russia, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated on the river Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 247 miles S. by E. of Moscow.

\* **VOSGES**, a department of France, including that part of Lorraine, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called from a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separate this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine; that is, from Franche Comté and Alsace.

\* **VOUILLE**, a village of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou. Here Clovis gained, in 507, against Alaric, king of the Visigoths (whom he killed with his own hand) that celebrated battle, which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles W. of Poitiers.

**UPLAND**, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper. It is a sort of peninsula, bounded on the W. by Westmania and Gestrícia, on the N. E. by the Baltic, and on the S. by the sea of Sudermania. It is about 70 miles in length and 45 in breadth, is very populous, and fertile in corn, and has mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital.

\* **UPMINSTER**, a village of Essex, so called from its lofty situation. Dr. Derham, author of *Astro-Theology* and *Physico-Theology*, was rector of this place; and here is a spring, which he mentions in the latter work, as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours; for this spring, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all, diminished, after an observation of above 20 years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry for many months. Upminster is 15 miles E. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 19. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

**UPPINGHAM**, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on an eminence, and is a pretty compact well-built place, with a good free-school, and an hospital. It is six miles S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

**UPSALA**, a neat town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see. It contains, exclusive of the students, above 3000 inhabitants. The groundplot is extremely regular. It is divided into two almost equal parts by the small river Sala; and the streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square. A few of the houses are built of brick and stuccoed; but the generality are constructed of trunks, smoothed into the shape of planks, and painted red. The roofs are covered in with turf; and each house has its small courtyard or garden. Upsala was formerly the metropolis of

of Sweden, and the royal residence. The ancient palace was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire, in 1702. The cathedral, which is a large Gothic structure of brick, has been several times greatly damaged by fire, and is often repaired. It contains the monument of the famous Gustavus Vasa. The archbishop of Upsala is primate of Sweden; and, formerly, the monarchs of Sweden were crowned in this cathedral: Ulrica Eleonora was the last. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and is the first seminary in the North for academical education. Its library contains many valuable books and manuscripts. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linné was superintendent. Upsala is 35 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 135 W. S. W. of Abo. Lon. 17. 48. E. lat. 59. 52. N.

UPTON, a well built town of Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Severn, and is said to have been of great account in the time of the Romans. It is 11 miles S. of Worcester, and 109 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

URABA, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, lying on a gulf of the same name, in the government of Carthagena, to the E. of the province of Darien.

URAL, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and watering Uralik, in the province of Orenburg, falls into the Caspian Sea, by three mouths, below Gurief. See the next article.

URALIAN COSSACS, a people that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, in Asia, on the S. side of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; they are a very valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there is a kind of dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called *Rykozinki*, or Separatists, and who style themselves *Staroverjki*, or Old Believers. They consider the service of the established church as profane and sacrilegious, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossac recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Gairik, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time; but, in 1773, that daring impostor, Pugatchef, having assumed the name and person of Peter III.

appeared among them, and taking advantage of this circumstance, and of their religious prejudices, roused them once more into open rebellion. This being at last effectually suppressed by the defeat and execution of the impostor, in order to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaik was called Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk, Uralik. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast of the Caspian Sea, for 47 miles on each side of the river Ural. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roe supplies large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. In consequence of the fisheries, these Cossacs are very rich.

\* URALSK, a town of the Russian empire, in the province of Orenburg, seated on the river Ural, 375 miles N. E. of Astracan. Till the year 1774, it was called Yaitsk. See the preceding article.

URANIENBURGH, formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the little island of Huen, in the middle of the Sound. It was built for Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uranienburgh, or the castle of the Heavens, and who here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12. 58. E. lat. 55. 54. N.

URBANEA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII. on the river Metro, 12 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

URBINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and capital of the duchy of Urbino, with an old citadel, an archbishop's see, and a handsome palace, where the dukes formerly resided. The houses are well-built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is seated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S. of Rimini, 58 E. of Florence, and 120 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

URBINO, a duchy of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N. by the gulf of Venice, on the S. by Peruginio and Umbria, on the E. by the marquise of Ancona, and on the W. by Tuscany and Romagna. It is about 57 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of game and fish; but the air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. Urbino is the capital.

URGANTZ, or JURGHANTZ, a town of Asia, in the country of the Turkomans,

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among them, and taking advantage of their circumstance, and of their prejudices, roused them once more to rebellion. This being at last suppressed by the defeat and of the impostor, in order to extirpate all remembrance of this rebellion, Yaik was called Ural; the Yaik were denominated Uralian Cossacks, the town of Yaik, Uralsk. The Ural Cossacks enjoy the right of fishing on the coast of the Caspian Sea, and on each side of the river. Their principal fishery is for sturgeon and beluga, whose roe supplies quantities of caviare; and the fish, after being chiefly salted and dried, afford a valuable article of consumption in the empire. In consequence of this, these Cossacks are very rich.

**URALSK**, a town of the Russian Empire, in the province of Orenburg, on the river Ural, 375 miles N. N. Afracan. Till the year 1774, it was called Yaik. See the preceding.

**URIENBURGH**, formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the title of Huen, in the middle of the Sound, built for Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uraniburg, for the castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12. 53. E. lat. 55.

**URBINO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII. on the site of Metro, 12 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

**URBINO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and capital of the duchy of Urbino, with an old citadel, an archbishop's see, and a handsome palace, where the pope formerly resided. The houses are all built, and great quantities of fine ware are made here. It is seated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Meta, 18 miles S. of Rimini, 58 E. of Ancona, and 120 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

**URBINO**, a duchy of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Venice, on the S. by Perugia and Umbria, on the E. by the State of Ancona, and on the W. by Romagna. It is about 45 in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is plenty of game and fish; but the soil is not very wholesome, nor is the soil of Urbino the capital.

**URANZADON JURGANTZ**, a town of the country of the Turkomans,

240 miles E. of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S. of the lake Aral. It was formerly a very considerable place, having been four miles in circumference. But it is now in ruins, and no other public buildings remain but a mosque. Lon. 60. 25. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

**URGEL**, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sagra, in a plain fertile in corn, and in the middle of very high mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. by W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 42. 32. N.

**URI**, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schwytz, and the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the country of the Grisons, and the canton of Glarus; on the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy; and on the W. by the canton of Unterwalden and part of Bern. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. For further particulars of this canton, see **SCHWYTZ**.

\* **URI**, LAKE OF. See **WALDSTÄTTER** SEE.

\* **USBEK TARTARY**, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N. by the country of the Kalmucs, on the E. by Thibet, on the S. by Hindooistan, and on the W. by Persia and the Caspian Sea. These Tartars, like their neighbours, are at present divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, 13 miles S. W. of Bokhara, the present capital of the country. The Usbeks, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindooistan. This country is supplied hence with the most serviceable horses, camels, and other cattle.

**USEDOM**, an island of Germany, in Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltic, between which and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the Swin. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 14. 11. E. lat. 54. 6. N.

\* **USERCHE**, an ancient and well-built town of France, in the department of

Correze and late province of Limosin. It is seated on a steep craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the river Vezere, 27 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 217 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 37. E. lat. 45. 27. N.

**USHANT**, an island of France, on the coast of Brittany, and opposite to Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets, and a castle. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 48. 30. N.

**USK**, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the river Uik. It is a large place, with well-built stone houses, 12 miles S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

**USK**, a river of S. Wales, which rises on the W. side of Brecknockshire, waters the town of Brecon, and entering Monmouthshire, divides that county into two unequal portions; passing by Abergavenny, Uik, and Caerleon, and entering the Bristol Channel, below Newport.

**USSEL**, a town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limosin, five miles N. E. of the castle of Ventadour. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

**USTANIO**, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the river Oglio, 12 miles N. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 8. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

\* **USTIUG**, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, and capital of the province of Veliki-Ustiug. It is seated on the river Sukhona, 464 miles N. E. of Moscow.

**UXOXETER**, a large town of Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, among excellent pastures for feeding and breeding cattle. Its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is 13 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 136 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

**UTRECHT**, a handsome, pleasant, and celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is large, well fortified, of a square form, and about three miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in the United Provinces. There is a great number of churches and hospitals. All the avenues to this city are very handsome, and the environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts, and accordingly a great many people of distinction resort thither. Here the union

of

of the Seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here the celebrated peace was concluded in 1713, which terminated the wars of queen Anne. Utrecht is seated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 18 miles S. E. of Amsterdam, 27 N. E. of Rotterdam, and 35 N. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the Zuider-Zee and part of Holland, on the E. by Guelderland, on the S. by the Rhine, and on the W. by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in the other provinces. The soil is fertile, and the country pleasant. The length of it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth is no more than 20.

UTZNACH, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated near the lake of Zurich.

UXBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It is a hamlet to Great Hillingdon, but is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs. The Coln runs through it in two streams, and over the main stream is a stone bridge. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I. and the parliament, in 1644; but it was broken off. The house in which the plenipotentiaries met, at the lower end of the town, is still called the Treaty House. Near this town are the remains of an ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 miles W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, 20 miles N. W. of Alcala. Lon. 3. 13. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

UZEL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne. It carries on a very good trade, and is 17 miles S. W. of St. Brieux. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 48. 16. N.

UZES, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, cattle, and good wine, 10 miles N. of Nîmes, 20 W. of Avignon, and 20 S. W. of Orange. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

## W.

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite the island of Schut.

WAAL, or WANAL, a river of the

United Provinces, one of the branches of the Rhine. It runs from E. to W. through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum; and joining the Maese, passes by Dort and Rotterdam, and falls into the Ocean below Briel.

WACHTENDONCK, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, seated in a morass, which, with the river Niers, is all its strength. It is five miles from Gueldres. Lon. 6. 7. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

WADDARS, a savage people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon. They live by themselves, and neither till the land nor feed cattle, but depend entirely upon their bows and arrows for subsistence, except going in quest of honey, which the ymeet with in the hollow trees. They have neither village nor house, and dwell near the rivers, under large trees. They go entirely naked, except a piece of cloth, which they wrap round their waist.

The most civilized of them have a sort of temples, erected to some particular god. They preserve the flesh of the game they kill, by putting it into hollow trees, with honey, and covering the hole through which they put it, with clay.

\* WADSTENA, a small town of Sweden, in the province of E. Gothland. It is seated on the S. side of the lake Wetter, and is remarkable for its castle, a singular structure, covered with small domes; built by Gustavus Vasa, in 1544, and inhabited by his son Magnus, who was insane.

WAES, a territory in the E. part of Austrian Flanders, extending from Ghent to Ysendick, along the river Scheld. There are fine meadows and good pastures, with plenty of corn and flax, beside horses that are in high esteem. St. Nicholas and Rugelmonde are the principal places.

WAGNINGEN, or WAGENHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated on the river Lech, 10 miles N. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

WAGERIA, or WAGERLAND, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N. E. by the Baltic; on the S. by the river Trave, and on the W. by Holstein Proper and Stomaria. It is about 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn. Lubec is the principal town.

WAGATS, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N. E. passage to China, and sailed as far as 75 deg. of E. lon. in lat. 72 25. N.


WAIN.

## W A I

vinces, one of the branches of which runs from E. to W. through the Netherlands, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, and Gorcum; and joining the Scheldt by Dort and Rotterdam, and discharges into the Ocean below Briel.

WINDONCK, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, seated on the river Niers, is 15 miles long. It is five miles from Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 7. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

WANDS, a savage people of Asia, and of Ceylon. They live by hunting and neither till the land nor depend entirely upon their arrows for subsistence, except the hollow trees. They have no house, and dwell near large trees. They go naked, except a piece of cloth, which they wrap round their waist. They are civilized of them have a sort of houses, erected to some particular use, preserve the flesh of the kill, by putting it into hollow trees, and covering the hole with honey, and which they put it, with clay.

WASTENA, a small town of Sweden, in the province of E. Gothland. It is on the S. side of the lake Wetter, remarkable for its castle, a singular structure covered with small domes; Gustavus Vasa, in 1544, and in 1564, his son Magnus, who was in-  


WASTENA, a territory in the E. part of Flanders, extending from Ghent to the Scheldt, along the river Scheldt. It is a fine meadows and good pasture, with plenty of corn and flax, besides that are in high esteem. St. Remy and Ruyelmonde are the principal towns.

WAGENINGEN, or WAGENHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated on the river Lech, 10 miles W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

WAGNERIA, or WAGERLAND, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, bounded E. by the Baltic; on the S. by the Trave, and on the W. by Holstein and Stettin. It is about 15 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and fertile in corn. Lubec is the principal town.

WAGS, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch find a N. E. passage to China, situated as far as 75 deg. of E. lon. 25. N.

WAIN-

## W A L

WAINFLEET, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the sea, in a fenry part of the country, and on the river Witham. It is a well-compacted town, with an excellent free-school, 14 miles N. E. of Boston, and 130 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is an ancient, large, and handsome town, seated on the river Calder. There is a stone bridge, on which Edward IV. erected a fine chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in battle near that place. It trades in white cloths and tanneries, and is inhabited by several gentlemen of fortune and opulent merchants. It is 28 miles S. W. of York, and 184 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 41. N.

WALACHIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E. and S. by the river Danube, and on the W. by Transylvania. It is 225 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; and was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. It abounds in good horses and cattle, and there are mines of several kinds. The soil is so fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good pastures, with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church.

WALCHEREN, an island of the United Provinces, the principal of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N. and S. Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the river Scheldt; being bounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is about nine miles in length, and eight in breadth, and lying very low is subject to inundations, but is pretty fruitful, and has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middelburg.

WALCOT, a village in Lincolnshire, on the borders of the fens, within one mile of Folkington. It has a church, beate spring, formerly much frequented.

WALCOURT, or WALENCOURT, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, between the rivers Maese and Sambre. In 1615, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were obliged to retreat with great loss. It is seated on the river Heure, 12 miles S. of Charleroy, and 27 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a

## W A L

principality of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on the river Steinbach, 25 miles S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 19. 4. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

WALDECK, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the E. and S. by the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, on the W. by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the N. by the bishopric of Paderborn. It is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum. The principal town is of the same name.

WALDEN, commonly called SAFERON-WALDEN, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an ascent, among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder, and has a fine large Gothic church. It is 27 miles N. W. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

WALDRICK, a small town of Germany, in Austrian Brilgaw, and in an island formed by the river Eltz, five miles from Eiburg. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

WALDSCHUT, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four forest-towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated opposite the place where the river Aar falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 17 miles W. of Schaffhausen, and eight N. E. of Lauffenburg. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

WALDSTÄTTER SEE, or LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland, with respect both to the greatness and sublimity, as well as to the variety of the scenery it exhibits. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schwei z, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross; the sides of which stretch from Kuffnacht to Dullenwal, a small village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks; Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E. of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and we enter the second branch, or lake of Schwei z; on the W. side, the canton of Underwalden, on the E. that of Schwei z. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied;

varied; some covered to the very summit with the most lively verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Near Brumen, we enter the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a S. E. direction; the scenery, the most sublime imaginable. It is a deep and narrow lake, about nine miles long, bordered on both sides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, and, for the most part, perpendicular, with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water.

WALES, a principality in the W. of the island of Great Britain, comprehending 12 counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire, in S. Wales. This country is, for the most part, mountainous, but its produce sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the victorious Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. The western part is bounded by St. George's Channel, and the Irish Sea; the southern by the Bristol Channel; the northern by the Irish Sea; and the eastern by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 741 parishes, and 58 market-towns. The air is clear and sharp, the cattle small, and provisions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries: for fuel, they use wood, coal, and turf. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties.

\* WALES, NEW NORTH, a country of N. America in New Britain, lying W. of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain.

\* WALES, NEW SOUTH, a country of N. America, in New Britain, lying S. W. of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See BRITAIN, NEW: HUDSON'S BAY, and LABRADOR.

\* WALES, NEW SOUTH, the eastern coast of New Holland, extending from 43. 49. to 101. 37. S. lat. being the northern and southern extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; but his stay was too short to examine the nature of the country with the accuracy which he otherwise would have done, had he continued longer in it.

A design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay, in 151. 22. E. lon. and 34. 0. S. lat. Captain Arthur Phillip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth, on the 13th of May 1787, on board the Sirius frigate, accompanied by the Supply armed tender, three storeships, and six transports, which had on board a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay on the 18th of January 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible, in many respects, for a colony, on farther exploring the coast, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about three leagues and a half N. of Cape Banks; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. For the subsequent proceedings of the colony, we must refer to governor Phillip's Voyage to Botany Bay, and to the publications of captain Tench and captain Hunter on the same subject. With respect to the country, a vast chain of lofty mountains runs nearly in a N. and S. direction farther than the eye can reach, about sixty miles inland. The general face of the country is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, affording a succession of leaves in all seasons. A variety of flowering shrubs, almost all entirely new to an European, and of exquisite fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees; and, among these, a tall shrub, bearing an elegant flower, which smells like English may, is peculiarly delightful, and perfumes the air to a great distance. The trees, according to captain Tench and others, are of so bad a grain, that they can scarcely be used for any purpose. This, however, has been ascribed, in governor Phillip's voyage, to their being used in an unseasoned state. They yield vast quantities of red gum, which was found a cure for the dysentery. It is of an acrid quality, and therefore requires to be given along with opiates. The tree which yields it is of a very considerable size, and grows to a great height before it puts out any branches. The gum itself is usually compared to *singuis draconis*, but differs from it in being soluble in water, which the *singuis draconis* is not. It may be extracted from the wood by tapping, or taken out of the veins when dry. The leaves are narrow, and not unlike those of a willow; the wood fine-grained and heavy, but warping to such

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such a degree, when not properly season-  
 ed, as soon to become entirely useless.  
 There is likewise a yellow gum, which  
 has the same medicinal qualities, but in an  
 inferior degree. It is properly a resin,  
 being entirely insoluble in water. It  
 greatly resembles gamboge, but has not  
 the property of staining. It is produced by  
 a low small plant with long grassy leaves;  
 but the fructification shoots out, in a sur-  
 prising manner, from the centre of the  
 leaves, on a single straight stem, to the  
 height of 12 or 14 feet. This stem is  
 strong and light, and is used by the na-  
 tives for making their spears. The resin  
 is generally dug up from the soil under  
 the tree, not collected from it, and may  
 perhaps be the same which Tasman calls  
*gum lac of the ground*. It has been tried  
 by Dr. Blane, physician to St. Thomas'  
 Hospital, who found it very efficacious  
 in the cure of old fluxes. Many of the  
 plants of this country have been imported  
 into Britain, and are now flourishing in  
 perfection, not only in the royal botanical  
 garden at Kew, but in many private col-  
 lections. With respect to the climate of  
 this country, it appears not to be dis-  
 agreeable: the heat has never been exces-  
 sive in summer, nor is the cold intolerable  
 in winter. Storms of thunder and light-  
 ning are frequent; but these are common  
 to all warm countries. The quadrupeds  
 hitherto discovered are principally of the  
 opossum kind, of which the most remark-  
 able is the kangaroo. There is also a  
 species of dogs very different from those  
 known in Europe. They are extremely  
 fierce, and can never be brought to this  
 same degree of familiarity with those we  
 are acquainted with. Some of them have  
 been brought to England, but still retain  
 their native ferocity. These dogs, which  
 are the only domestic animal they have,  
 resemble the fox dog of England. In their  
 language these animals are called *dinge*;  
 but all other quadrupeds, without excep-  
 tion, they name *kangaroo*. There are  
 many beautiful birds of various kinds;  
 among which the principal are a black  
 swan, its wings edged with white, its  
 bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or  
 cassowary, which frequently reaches the  
 height of seven feet or more. Several  
 kinds of serpents, large spiders, and sco-  
 lependras, have likewise been met with,  
 and three or four species of ants, parti-  
 cularly green ants, which build their  
 nests upon trees in a very singular man-  
 ner. There are likewise many curious  
 fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to  
 be so plentiful on the coast as to give any  
 considerable assistance in the way of pro-

visions for the colony. Some very large  
 sharks have been seen in Port Jackson,  
 and two smaller species, one named the  
 Port Jackson shark, the other Watts'  
 shark. The latter, notwithstanding its  
 diminutive size (the mouth scarcely exceed-  
 ing an inch in breadth) is excessively voraci-  
 ous. One of them having been taken in,  
 and flung down upon the deck, lay there  
 quiet for two hours; after which, Mr.  
 Watts' dog happening to pass by, the  
 fish sprung upon it with all the ferocity  
 imaginable, and seized it by the leg in  
 such a manner, that the animal could not  
 disengage itself without assistance.—The  
 inhabitants of New South Wales are re-  
 presented as the most miserable and sa-  
 vage race of mortals, perhaps, existing on  
 the face of the earth. They go entirely  
 naked; and though pleased at first with  
 some ornaments that were given them,  
 they soon threw them away as useless. It  
 does not appear, however, that they are  
 insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of  
 some of the conveniences of which their  
 new neighbours are in possession. Some  
 of them, whom the colonists partly cloth-  
 ed, seemed to be pleased with the com-  
 fortable warmth they derived from it;  
 and they all express a great desire for the  
 iron tools which they see their neighbours  
 make use of. Their colour is rather a  
 deep chocolate than a full black; but the  
 filth with which their skin is covered,  
 prevents its true colour from appearing.  
 At some of their interviews with the  
 colonists, several droll instances happened  
 of their mistaking the negroes among  
 the colonists for their own countrymen.  
 Notwithstanding their disregard for Eu-  
 ropean finery, they are fond of adorn-  
 ing, or rather deforming their bodies with  
 scars; so that some of them make the  
 most hideous figure that can be imagined.  
 The scars themselves have an uncommon  
 appearance. Sometimes the flesh is raised  
 several inches from the skin, and appears as  
 if filled with wind; and all these seem to be  
 reckoned marks of honour among them.  
 Some of them perforate the cartilage of the  
 nose, and thrust a large bone through it,  
 an hideous kind of ornament, humorously  
 called by the sailors their *spirit sail yard*.  
 Their hair is generally so much clotted  
 with the red gum already mentioned, that  
 they resemble a mop. They paint them-  
 selves with various colours like most other  
 savages: they will also sometimes orna-  
 ment themselves with beads and shells,  
 but make no use of the beautiful feathers  
 procured from the birds of the country.  
 Most of the men want one of the fore-  
 teeth in the upper jaw, which also appears

to be a badge of honour among them. It is very common among the women to cut off the two lower joints of the little finger; which, considering the clumsiness of the amputating instruments they possess, must be a very painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. As all these resources, however, must be, at best, precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in the summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the sting-ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on shore, was quickly cut in pieces, and carried off. They broiled it only long enough to scorch the outside; and in this raw state they eat all their fish. They broil also the fern root, and another, the species of which is unknown. They bake their provisions, moreover, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern Ocean. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish; and when these happened to be scarce, they were wont to watch the first opportunity when the colonists hauled the seine, and often seized the whole, though a part had formerly been offered or given them. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with their spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plants, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of their nets are made of very large loops artificially inserted into each other, but without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and considering the slight texture of these vessels, we cannot but admire the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to

sea in them. They generally carry fire along with them in these canoes, to dress their fish, when caught. When fishing with the hook, if the fish appears too strong to be drawn ashore by the line, the canoe is paddled to the shore; and while one man gently draws the fish along, another stands ready to strike it with a spear, in which he generally succeeds. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; and they never eat animal substances but raw, or next to it. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but deprived of this property when boiled. A convict unhappily experienced this by eating them in an unprepared state; in consequence of which he died in 24 hours. Their dislike to the European provisions has already been mentioned: if bread be given to them, they chew and spit it out again, seldom choosing to swallow it. They like salt beef and pork rather better; but they could never be brought to taste spirits a second time. Their huts are formed in the most rude and barbarous manner that can be imagined. They consist only of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, and very low, though long enough for a man to lie at full length. There is reason, however, to believe, that they depend less on them for shelter than on the caverns with which the rocks abound. They go invariably naked, as has been already observed; though we must not imagine that the custom of going naked inures them so to the climate as to make them insensible to the injuries of the weather. The colonists had repeated opportunities of observing this, by seeing them shivering with cold in the winter time, or huddling together in heaps in their huts or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however, notwithstanding their extreme barbarism, that some knowledge of the arts will soon be introduced among them, as some have been seen attentively considering the utensils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view, seemingly, of making similar improvements of their own. It has also been observed, that in some things they possess a very great power of imitation. They can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice. Their talent for imitation is discernible also in their sculptures, representing men and other animals, every where met with on the rocks; which, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge even of constructing habitations in the least degree

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gree comfortable for themselves, or even  
clothes to preserve them from the cold.  
In their persons they are active, vigo-  
rous, and stout, though generally lean.  
They have a quick and piercing sight,  
and their sense of smelling is very acute.  
One of them having touched a piece of  
pork, held out his finger for his compa-  
nion to smell, with strong marks of dis-  
gust. The only kind of food they eage-  
ly accept is fish. Their behaviour with  
regard to the women has hitherto been  
unaccountable to the colonists. Few of  
them, comparatively speaking, have been  
seen; and these have sometimes been  
kept back with the most jealous sensibili-  
ty; sometimes offered with the greatest  
familiarity. Such of the females as have  
been seen, have soft and pleasing voices;  
and, notwithstanding their barbarism, seem  
not to be entirely destitute of modesty.  
The men generally display great personal  
bravery on the appearance of any danger.  
No encounters between parties of the na-  
tives themselves have been observed,  
though, from some circumstances, it ap-  
pears that wars are carried on among  
them. They have more than once been  
seen assembled, as if bent on some expe-  
dition. An officer, one day, met 14 of  
them marching along in a regular Indian  
file through the woods, each man having  
a spear in one hand, and a stone in the  
other. A chief appeared at their head,  
who was distinguished from the rest by  
being painted. They passed on peaceably,  
though greatly superior to our people.  
On another occasion, they offered no hos-  
tilities when assembled to the number of  
200 or 300, and meeting the governor at-  
tended only by a small party. With all  
their courage, however, they are much  
afraid of a musket, and almost equally so  
of a red coat, which they know to be the  
martial dress of the Europeans. The mis-  
chief which they have hitherto done has  
been exercised only on some small strag-  
gling convicts, most of whom, probably,  
have been the aggressors. Though these  
savages allow their beards to grow to a  
considerable length, it does not appear that  
they consider them as any ornament, but  
rather the contrary. Some young gen-  
tlemen belonging to the Sirius, one day  
met an old man in the woods with a beard  
of considerable length. This his new ac-  
quaintance let him know they would rid  
him of, stroking their chins, and thus in-  
timating the smoothness of them. At  
length, the old man consented; and one  
of the youngsters taking a penknife from  
his pocket, and making the best substitute

for a lather he could, performed the ope-  
ration with such success that the man  
seemed highly delighted. In a few days  
he paddled alongside of the Sirius, point-  
ing to his beard; but he could not by any  
means be prevailed upon to enter the ship.  
On this a barber was sent down to him,  
who again freed him from his beard, at  
which he expressed the utmost satisfaction.  
It has, however, been found impossible  
to form any kind of permanent intercourse  
with the natives, though many attempts  
have been made for that purpose; but, in  
one of his letters, governor Phillip declares,  
that he had not the least apprehension of  
their doing any damage to the colo-  
ny. At first, the colonists imagined the  
spears of the New Hollanders to be very  
trivial weapons; but it now appears that  
they are capable of inflicting very grie-  
vous and mortal wounds. They are  
sometimes pointed with a sharp piece of  
the same reed of which the shafts are  
made, but more frequently with the sharp  
bone of the sting-ray. They certainly  
burn their dead; which, perhaps, has  
given rise to the story of their being can-  
nibals. Governor Phillip observing the  
ground to be raised in several places,  
caused one of these tumuli to be opened,  
in which were found a jawbone half con-  
sumed, and some ashes. From the man-  
ner in which the ashes are deposited, it ap-  
pears that the body has been laid at length,  
raised from the ground a little space, and  
consumed in that posture, being after-  
ward lightly covered with mould. These  
savages seem very little given to thieving,  
in comparison with the inhabitants of most  
of the islands in the Southern Ocean;  
and they are very honest among them-  
selves, leaving their spears, and other im-  
plements, open on the beach, in perfect  
security of their remaining untouched.  
They are very expert at throwing their  
javelins, and will hit a mark with great  
certainty at a considerable distance. To  
produce fire, they take two pieces of dry  
soft wood; one a stick about nine inches  
long, the other flat. The stick they shape  
into an obtuse point at one end; and pres-  
sing it upon the other, turn it about nimbly  
by holding it between both their hands,  
as we do a chocolate-mill; often shifting  
their hands up, and then moving them  
down upon it, to increase the pressure as  
much as possible. By this method, they  
get fire in less than two minutes, and  
from the smallest spark they increase it  
with great speed and dexterity. These  
people are more numerous than was at  
first imagined; though still the number  
of

of inhabitants must be accounted few in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is great reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. The jurisdiction of the governor of New S. Wales extends from 43. 49. to 10. 37. S. lat. From the peninsula it extends westward as far as longitude 135° E. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean within the above-mentioned latitudes. See BOTANY BAY; HOLLAND, NEW; PORT JACKSON, and SYDNEY COVE.

WALKENREID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and territory of Thuringia. It is seated on the river Sorge, in the county of Hoesftein, 20 miles S. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

WALLEBURD, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, with a castle, built on a high rock, seated at the foot of Mount Jura. It is 15 miles N. E. of Soleure. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

\* WALLENSTADT, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel; incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It derives its existence from the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy. This communication occasions the frequent resort of Italian merchants; and that language is understood by many of the inhabitants. This town is seated at the E. end of a lake of the same name, 15 miles N. W. of Coire. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

\* WALLENSTADT, a lake of Switzerland, about 12 miles in length, and two in breadth. It is bounded by high mountains, except to the E. and W. Its scenery is uncommonly wild and picturesque. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains which form its borders are chiefly cultivated; enriched with wood or fine meadows; and studded with churches, cottages, and small villages; the Alps of Glarus rising behind, their tops covered with snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular; but here and there a few cultivated necks of land are formed at the very edge of the lake, and at the bottom of these very rocks; exhibiting a beautiful contrast to the barrenness above and around them. Numberless waterfalls, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of the mountains from a very considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety. This lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold. See LIMMAT.

WALLINGFORD, a borough in Berkshire, with two markets, on Thursday and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge and is a place of great antiquity, having been surrounded by a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It had also a strong castle, now demolished. It had likewise four parish churches, two of which were demolished in the civil wars. It has a free school, and a handsome market-house, in which the magistrates keep the sessions. It is 14 miles N. W. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

\* WALLKILL, a river of North America. See DROWNED LANDS.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the French and Austrian Netherlands, as Artois, Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, and a part of Flanders and Brabant.

\* WALNEY, an island on the coast of Lancashire. It is long and narrow, and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish Sea.

WALPO, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortified castle, seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W. of Esseck, and 110 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

WALSALL, a corporate town of Staffordshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Friday. It is seated on the side of a hill, and has pretty good houses, and several manufactories in iron, such as nails, bridle-bits, stirrups, spurs, and other things of that kind. It has been also greatly noted for bellows. It is 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 116 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a handsome town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is 10 miles E. of Norwich, and 123 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 31. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the sea, and is but a small place to what it was formerly, it having been much frequented by pilgrims, who came to pay their devotions at a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, where there is a spring called the Virgin Mary's or the Holy Well; and upon a stone, at the edge of it, is a cross, where the people used to kneel, and to throw in a piece of gold, while they wished for any thing they wanted. Here are also the ruins of an abbey, and priory, both demolished in the reign of Henry VIII. It is 25 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

WAL-

## W A L

NGFORD, a borough in Berkshire, with two markets, on Thursday and Friday. It is seated on the Thames, and is a handsome stone bridge of great antiquity, having been surrounded by a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It had also a castle, now demolished. It had four parish churches, two of which were demolished in the civil wars. There is a free-school, and a handsome manor-house, in which the magistrates keep their sessions. It is 14 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 51. 36. N.

WILKILL, a river of North America.

WILLOW, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the Netherlands, as Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, &c. of Flanders and Brabant.

WILNEY, an island on the coast of France. It is long and narrow, and is a bulwark to the hundred of Flanders, against the waves of the Frith Sea.

WILPO, a town of Slavonia, capital of the same name, with a fortress, seated on the river Walpo, 110 miles W. of Esbeck, and 110 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

WILSHALL, a corporate town of Staffordshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Friday. It is seated on the side of a hill, and has a pretty good house, and several stories in iron, such as nails, bridle-rings, spurs, and other things of iron. It has been also greatly noted for its iron-works. It is 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 56 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 56. 52. 46. N.

WILSHAM, NORTH, a handsome town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is 10 miles E. of Norwich, and 123 E. of London. Lon. 1. 31. E. lat. 40. N.

WILKINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the sea, and is but a small place, but was formerly, it having been much frequented by pilgrims, who came to pay devotion at a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, where there is a spring of the Virgin Mary's or the Holy-water, and upon a stone, at the edge of the sea, where the people used to go and to throw in a piece of gold, and they wished for any thing they desired.

Here are also the ruins of an abbey and priory, both demolished in the reign of Henry VIII. It is 25 miles E. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

WAL-

## W A L

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It received its second appellation from a holy cross, said to have been miraculously conveyed here from some distant spot; and it obtained its first name from a magnificent abbey, founded here, in honour of this cross, by the unfortunate king Harold. Some fragments of this abbey still remain. Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred at the E. end of the ancient church, at the distance of 40 yards from the present structures. A plain stone is said to have been laid over him, with this inscription, "Haroldus, Infelix;" and a stone coffin, said to have been his, was discovered in the reign of queen Elizabeth: the bones, upon the touch, mouldered into dust. Within the precincts of this abbey is still a tulip tree, said to be one of the largest in England. At Waltham Abbey are some gunpowder mills in the hands of government, and some manufactories of printed linens and pins. It is seated on the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

WALTHAM, or BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a small town of Hampshire, with a market on Friday. It obtained this last name from a palace of the bishops of Winchester once situated here; and here are the venerable ruins of an abbey, called by the country people, the Bishop's Abbey. "The statute of George I. commonly called the Waltham Black Act, was occasioned," says Sir William Blackstone, "by the devastations committed near Waltham, in Hampshire, by persons in disguise, or with their faces blacked, who seem to have resembled the Roberds-men, or followers of Robin Hood, that, in the reign of Richard I. committed great outrages on the borders of England and Scotland."—About this period, it seems, a party of the inhabitants of Waltham had retired to a reclusive dell in the New Forest, whence they issued in the night, committing great depredations, and killing deer, sheep, &c. for their subsistence. As they were disguised, moreover, as abovementioned, they were called "the Waltham Blacks." The place of their retreat was a recess, accessible only by a subterranean passage. They dressed like foresters, and the crossbow was their weapon. They were dispersed, at last, by the activity of the neighbouring gentlemen. Waltham is eight miles S. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

\* WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST

## W A N

WALTHAM, a village of Hertfordshire, which takes its first appellation from a noble cross erected here by Edward I. in honour of his queen Eleanor; and it has its second name from its situation W. of Waltham Abbey. It is seated on the river Lea, 12 miles N. by E. of London.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is a pretty good town, but the market is almost disused. It is 19 miles N. E. of Leicester, and 112 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 41. N.

\* WALTHAMSTOW, a considerable village of Essex, adorned with handsome villas. It is seated near the river Lea, five miles N. E. by N. of London.

WALTENBRUCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sambia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the right bank of the river Aich.

WALTON, a village in Surrey, seated on the Thames, over which it has a handsome bridge. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Roman. It is eight miles W. by S. of Kingston.

\* WALWORTH, a village of Surrey, in the parish of Newington, between that village and Camberwell.

WANDSWORTH, a large village of Surrey, seated on the river Wandie, near its confluence with the Thames. At the close of the last century, many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now used as a meeting by the Methodists. The art of dying cloth has been practised at this place for more than a century; and there are still two dyers here, one of them for scarlet. There are also several manufactories; namely, for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs. Here are likewise oil, iron, and whitelead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. Here is a Quakers' meeting-house, rebuilt in 1787, and two schools for children of that persuasion, at one of which that excellent citizen, senator, and magistrate, Sir John Barnard, received his education. The tower of the church is ancient, but the church itself is a modern structure. In Garret Lane, in this parish, was formerly a mock election, after every general election of parliament, of a mayor of Garret, to which Mr. Foot's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity. Wandsworth is five miles S. W. by W. of London.

WANGEN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. The inhabitants are papists, and carry on a great

# WAR

great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the river Overarg, 17 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 30 E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

**WANGEN**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded by a wall three feet thick. It is eight miles N. W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

**WANLOCKHEAD**, a village in the N. part of Dumfriesshire, situated near the lead mines. It has a considerable number of smelting-houses.

**WANSTEAD**, a village of Essex, on the skirts of Epping Forest, distinguished for the magnificent seat of Sir James Tylney Long, baronet, called Wanstead House. The church was rebuilt in 1790, and is a beautiful structure of Portland stone. Wanstead is six miles N. E. of London.

**WANTAGE**, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a branch of the river Ock, and was formerly noted for the cheapness of butchers' meat in its market. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 60 W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

**WARADIN**, a large and strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Imperialists retook it in 1692. It is seated on the river Sebes Keres, 17 miles N. of Julia, and 120 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

**WARADIN**, a strong town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Drave, 30 miles S. W. of Kaniska, and 34 N. E. of Zagrad. Lon. 16. 25. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

**WARANGOLE** (the Arinkill of Feringhta) formerly the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizam of the Deccan. It is 62 miles N. E. by N. of Hyderabad. Lon. 79. 30. E. lat. 18. 6. N.

**WARBERG**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland, 30 miles S. of Gothenburg, with a castle and a harbour. Lon. 21. 46. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

**WARBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Paderborn. It is moderately large, having two suburbs, and was formerly imperial and hanseatic. It is seated on the

# WAR

river Dymel, 20 miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

**WARCOP**, a village in Westmorland, on the river Eden, and near the Roman Maiden-way, S. E. of Appleby. About 100 yards S. E. of the village was a large castle, which covered near an acre of ground, with walls 13 feet thick, the stones of which were used for building the steeple of the church.

**WARDE**, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 15 miles from Ripen, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

**WARDHUIS**, a seaport of Danish Lapland, seated on a small island of the same name, near the continent. It has an old fort where the governor resides, and a street consisting of poor cottages. It is 120 miles S. E. of the North Cape. Lon. 31. 12. E. lat. 70. 23. N.

**WARE**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a considerable market on Tuesday, for corn. It is seated on the river Lea, by which 5000 quarters of malt and corn are frequently sent in a week to London, by barges, which return with coal. In 1408, this town was destroyed by a great inundation; and sluices and weirs being made in the river, to prevent it from future floods, Camden supposes that it hence derived its name. It is 21 miles N. of London. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

**WAREBRIDGE**, or **WADEBRIDGE**, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused. It is seated on the river Camel, and is noted for its bridge over that river, which is the handsomest and strongest in the county, being supported by about 20 arches. It is 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 242 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 50. 35. N.

**WAREHAM**, a borough of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the rivers Frome and Biddle, where they fall into Lochford Lake, and where there is a good harbour for ships. It was a very large place, and had several churches, now reduced to three. It also had a wall and a castle; but has suffered so much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the shadow of what it was, and its harbour is choked up. It is 20 miles E. of Dorchester, and 114 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 16. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

**WARKA**, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Czerk, seated on the river Pulka. Lon. 21. 15. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

**WARKWORTH**, a village in Northumberland, five miles S. E. of Alnwick, seated on the river Coquet, with a castle,

# W A R

Wymel, 20 miles S. E. of Pader.  
Lon. 6. 19. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

WYCOMBE, a village in Westmorland,  
river Eden, and near the Roman  
-way, S. E. of Appleby. About  
rds S. E. of the village was a large  
which covered near an acre of  
with walls 15 feet thick, the  
of which were used for building  
eple of the church.

WYRDE, a town of Denmark, in  
d, 15 miles from Ripon, seated at  
outh of a river of the same name.

WYRBY, a seaport of Danish Lap-  
seated on a small island of the same  
near the continent. It has an old  
where the governor resides, and  
consisting of poor cottages. It is  
miles S. E. of the North Cape. Lon.  
2. E. lat. 70. 23. N.

WYRE, a town of Hertfordshire, with  
considerable market on Tuesday, for

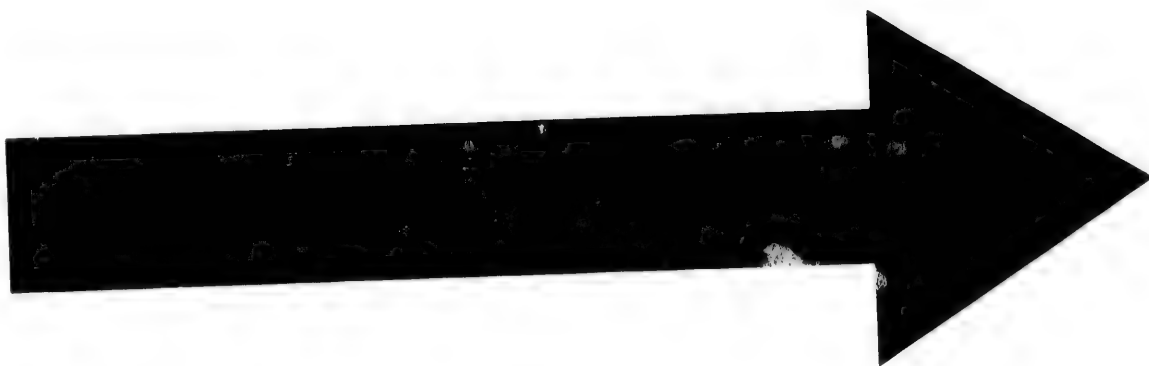
It is seated on the river Lon, by  
h 5000 quarters of malt and corn  
requently sent in a week to London,  
barges, which return with coal. In  
t, this town was destroyed by a great  
dation; and sluices and weirs being  
e in the river, to preserve it from fu-  
loods, Camden supposes that it  
ce derived its name. It is 21 miles  
of London. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51.  
N.

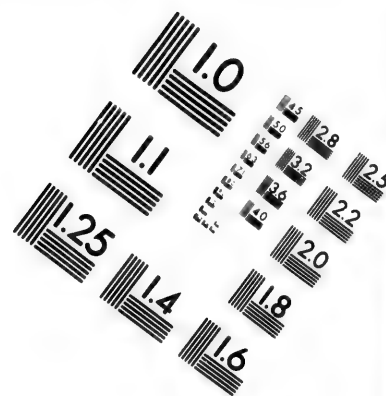
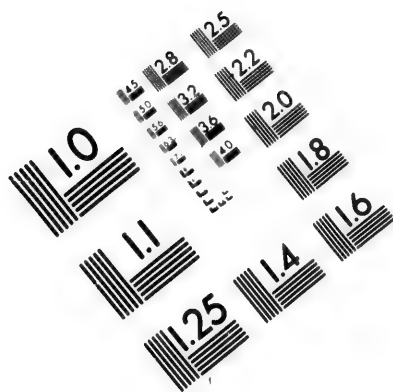
WAREBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE,  
own in Cornwall, whose market is dis-  
d. It is seated on the river Camel, and  
noted for its bridge over that river,  
ich is the handiomest and strongest in  
county, being supported by about 20  
hes. It is 10 miles W. of Launce-  
a, and 242 W. by S. of London. Lon.  
4. W. lat. 50. 34. N.

WAREHAM, a borough of Dorsetshire,  
th a market on Saturday. It is seated  
etween the rivers Frome and Biddle,  
here they fall into Lochford Lake, and  
here there is a good harbour for ships.  
was a very large place, and had several  
urches, now reduced to three. It also  
nd a wall and a castle; but has suffered  
much by the various turns of fortune,  
at it is now only the shadow of what it  
was, and its harbour is choked up. It is  
0 miles E. of Dorchester, and 114 W.  
y S. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 50.  
3. N.

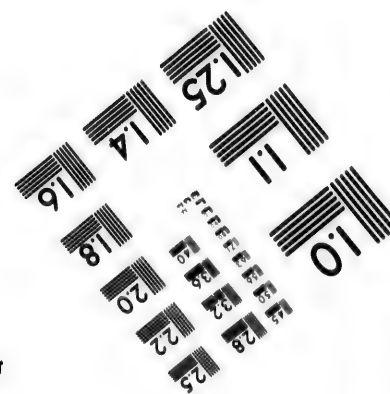
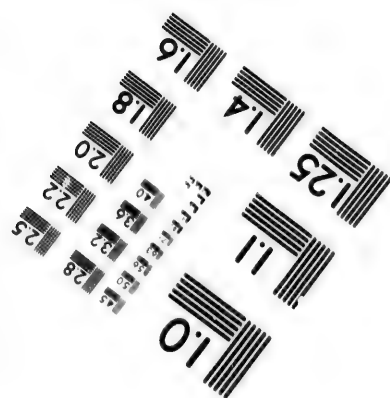
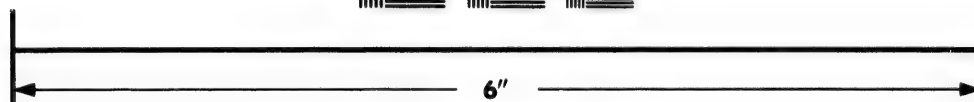
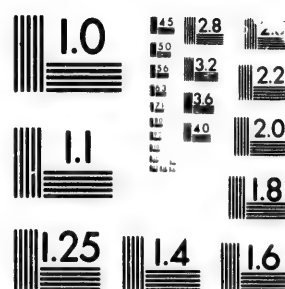
WARKA, a handsome town of Poland,  
n the palatinate of Czerik, seated on  
he river Pilis. Lon. 21. 15. E. lat. 51.  
35. N.

WARKWORTH, a village in Northum-  
berland, five miles S. E. of Alnwick,  
seated on the river Cocket, with a castle,  
14





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## W A R

in which is a chapel cut out of a rock. It is celebrated by the ancient poem of the Hermit of Warkworth.

**WARMINSTER**, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the spring head of the river Willyborne, was formerly a place of good account, and is now a pretty large town. It is 22 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

**WARNEMUNDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. It is a fortified bulwark, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the river Warne. The Swedes had a house here to take toll; but, in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburg put a garrison in it. It is 26 miles N. E. of Wismar. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

**WARNETON**, a town of Austrian Flanders; seated on the river Lis, five miles from Ypres, and eight N. W. of Lille. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

**WARRINGTON**, a large and populous town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which is a curious stone bridge, leading into Cheshire. It has a large manufactory of sail-cloth (which contributes much to the supply of the royal navy) and also of facking. Glasshouses are likewise established here; many hands are employed in pin-making; and the cotton trade is now gaining ground. Warrington is 18 miles E. of Liverpool, 18 W. by S. of Manchester, and 103 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

**WARSAW**, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Masovia. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle ascent rising from the banks of the Vistula, which is about as broad as the Thames at Westminster, but very shallow in summer. This city and its suburbs occupy a vast extent of ground, and are supposed to contain between 60 and 70,000 inhabitants, among whom are a great number of foreigners. The whole has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting the strong contrast of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The streets are spacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings are large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility are numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean and ill-constructed wooden hovels. Warsaw is 160 miles S. E. by S. of Danzig, 130

## W A R

N. N. E. of Cracow, and 300 N. E. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 21. 6. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

**WARTA**, a town of Lower Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on the river Warta, 12 miles below Siradia, and 87 miles S. E. of Posen. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

**WARTENBURG**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name, near the confines of Poland. It was surrounded by walls and ditches, and defended by a castle. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the castle. It is 22 miles N. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 42. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

**WARWICK**, a large borough of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is the capital of the county, and is an ancient and neat town, situated upon a rocky eminence, above the river Avon, and crowned with a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, still inhabited by a nobleman, the present possessor of that title. Warwick contains two parish churches. The houses are well built, and the town principally consists of one regular-built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It is adorned with a good free-school, and a market-house. It has also a noted hospital, called St. James's, for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a year, and the chaplain 50. It is 39 miles N. E. of Gloucester, 15 S. W. of Coventry, and 93 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

**WARWICKSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded at its northern extremity by a point of Derbyshire, on the N. W. by Staffordshire, on the N. E. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Worcestershire, on the E. by Northamptonshire, on the S. W. by Gloucestershire, and on the S. E. by Oxfordshire. Its extent from N. to S. is 47 miles, and 30 in breadth from E. to W. It is the most central county in the kingdom, and somewhat of an oval form. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester; is divided into four hundreds and one liberty; and contains one city, 12 market-towns, and 158 parishes. It sends six members to parliament. The air is held to be very mild, pleasant, and healthy, and the more so since the woodlands have been thinned and laid more open than formerly, by the great consumption of wood, till of late, in the iron works, the woodlands being converted into tillage and pasture. The northern part of the county, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S. called the Feldon, by the river Avon; but the soil of both is rich.

rich. This county produces corn, malt, wood, wool, cheese, coal, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

WASEIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 10 miles from Namur. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

\* WASHINGTON, the name of several counties in the United States of N. America; namely, in Rhode Island; in New York, of which Salem is the capital; in the S. W. corner of Pennsylvania, the capital of the same name; in Maryland; in Virginia; in N. Carolina; in S. Carolina, in the district of Charleston; and in Georgia, the capital of which is Golphinton.

\* WASHINGTON, a flourishing commercial town of N. America, in the state of N. Carolina: it is seated on the river Tar.

\* WASHINGTON, a town of N. America, in the state of Georgia and country of Wilkes. A mile and a half from this town, is a medicinal spring, which rises from a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a coat of nitre, an inch thick; and the leaves around the spring are incrust with a substance as white as snow. As the town has excellent accommodations, and is situated in a fine healthy part of the state, it is thought that it will prove a pleasant and salutary place of resort for invalids; the spring having been found very beneficial in rheumatic cases, and is said to be so in all disorders arising from humours in the blood.

\* WASHINGTON, a city of N. America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the state of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by these two states to the United States of America, and by them established to be the seat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due N. and S. and E. and W. which form the groundwork of the plan. However, from the Capitol, the president's house, and some of the impor-

tant areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of charming prospects, but remove the insipid sameness which readers some other great cities unpleasing. They were devised, to connect the separate and most distant objects with the principal, and to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight. These great leading streets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side, which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages. The rest of the streets, are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and East Capitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the respective states composing the Union, while those running N. and S. are, from the Capitol eastward, named, East First Street, East Second Street, &c. and those W. of it are, in the same manner, called West First Street, West Second Street, &c. Those running E. and W. are from the Capitol northward named, North A Street, North B Street, &c. and those S. of it are called South A Street, South B Street &c. The squares, or divisions of the city, amount to 1150. The rectangular squares generally contain from three to six acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth, from about 110 to 300 feet, according to the size of the square. The irregular divisions produced by the diagonal streets are some of them small, but generally in valuable situations. Their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, so that no house in the city will have an acute corner. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The area for the Capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is situated upon the most beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Eastern Branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of every part of the city, as well as a considerable extent of the country around. The president's house will stand upon a rising ground, not far from the banks of the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect, with a commanding view of the Capitol, and some other material parts of the city. Due S. from the president's house, and due W. from the Capitol, run two great pleasure parks or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Inter-  
sperfed through the city, where the most material

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the city, run diagonal streets, material object to another, which produce a variety of charming at remove the insipid sameness of some other great cities. They were devised, to connect and most distant objects with each other, and to preserve through the proximity of sight. These great streets are all 100 feet wide, in pavement of 10 feet, and a width of 30 feet planted with trees, which will leave 80 feet of width for carriages. The rest of the streets are, in general, 110 feet wide, except 90 feet, except North, East, and West Capitol Streets, which are 120 feet wide. The diagonal streets are named after the respective States composing the Union, while those running parallel to the Capitol eastward, are named after the States, North First Street, East Second Street, and those West of it are, in the same manner, called West First Street, West Second Street, &c. Those streets running parallel to the Capitol, and West, are from the Capitol eastward, named, North A Street, North B Street, &c. and those S. of it South A Street, South B Street, &c. The rectangular blocks contain from three to five acres, and are divided into lots of from 100 to 300 feet, according to the size of the square. The irregular divisions of the city, introduced by the diagonal streets, are of them small, but generally in situations. Their acute points are cut off at 40 feet, so that no lot in the city will have an acute angle. All the houses must be of brick or stone, and the area for the Capitol (or house of legislative bodies) is situated upon a beautiful eminence in the city, while from the Eastern Branch, much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of every part of the city as well as a considerable extent of country around. The president's residence stands upon a rising ground, from the banks of the Potomac, a delightful water prospect, with a commanding view of the Capitol, and other material parts of the city, from the president's house, and from the Capitol, run two great parks or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the river, and are to be ornamented at the expense of the government with a variety of elegant buildings, for foreign ministers, &c. Intersecting the city, where the most material

material streets cross each other, is a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely useful and ornamental. Fifteen of the best of these areas are to be appropriated to the different States composing the Union; not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places for them to erect statues, obelisks, or columns, to the memory of their favourite celebrated men. Upon a small eminence, where a line due W. from the Capitol; and due S. from the president's house, would intersect, is to be erected an equestrian statue of general Washington, now president of the United States. Proper places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hospital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, and arsenal; a city hall, churches, colleges, market-houses, theatres, &c. But a plan of the city will convey a better idea of its intended extent and magnificence than can be expressed by words: an excellent one has appeared in the *Universal Magazine* for July 1793. The president of the United States, in locating the seat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the soil to cede a certain portion of the lots in every situation, to be sold by his direction, and the proceeds to be solely applied to the public buildings, and other works of public utility within the city. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be sufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water through the city, and to pave and light the streets, which will save a heavy tax that arises in other cities, and consequently render the lots considerably more valuable. The Eastern Branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above its junction with the Potomac; while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. This river contains 30 and 35 feet to near the upper end of the city, where it is 18 and 20 feet deep. The city being situated upon the great post road, exactly equidistant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, commanding the most extensive internal resources, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of congress; and it is now pressing forward, by the public-spirited enterprise, not only of the people of the United States, but also of foreigners.

The inland navigation of the Potomac is so far advanced, that craft loaded with produce now come down that river and its several branches, from upward of 180 miles to the great falls, which are within fourteen miles of the city. The canals at the great and little falls are nearly completed, and the locks in such forwardness, that, in the course of the summer of 1794, the navigation was expected to be entirely opened between tide water and the head branches of the Potomac, which will produce a communication by water between the city of Washington and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Potomac, the Shannandoah, the South Branch, Opecon, Cape Capon, Parterton's Creek, Conococheague, and Monocacy, for upward of 200 miles, through one of the most healthy, pleasant, and fertile regions in America, producing, in vast abundance, tobacco of superior quality, hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and other small grain, with fruit and vegetables peculiar to America, in vast abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Washington, all around it, and for sixty miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable springs of excellent water, and well covered with large timber of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of excellent freestone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are building. Above the city also, upon the banks of the river, are immense quantities of excellent coal, limestone, and marble, with blue slate of the best quality. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, beside the Capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in beautiful cascades, through the public gardens west of the Capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by major L'Enfant; and the founding of it in such an eligible situation, upon such a liberal and elegant plan, will by future generations be considered as a high proof of the wisdom of the present president of the United States, while its name will keep fresh in mind, to the end of time, the obligations they are under to that illustrious character. Lon. 77. 15. W. lat. 38. 23. N.

WASSERBURG, a town of Germany, is in the circle of Bavaria, and regency of Munich. It is a well-built place, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and has a castle. It is 24 miles E. by S. of Munich.

# W A T

nich, and 28 N. W. of Salzburg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

**WATCHET**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of a pretty good harbour, frequented by coal ships. It is 14 miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

**WATEOOO**, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by capt. Cook. It is about six leagues in circuit, is a beautiful spot, with a surface covered with verdure, and composed of hills and plains. The soil, in some parts, is light and sandy; but, further up the country, a reddish cast was seen on the rising grounds, where the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people of this island, their general habits of life, and their method of treating strangers, greatly resemble those that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring islands. There is also a great similarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. From every circumstance, indeed, it may be considered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Wateooo derive their descent from the same stock, which has so remarkably diffused itself over the immense extent of the Southern Ocean. Lon. 158. 15. W. lat. 21. 1. S.

**WATERFORD**, a city and seaport of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and is a wealthy, populous city, enjoying many ample privileges. The streets are narrow, and the air is not very healthy; but it has an excellent harbour, seated as well for trade as any in the world, and ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. It stands on the river Sure, eight miles N. of St. George's Channel, 26 S. of Kilkenny, and 75 S. by W. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 54. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

**WATERFORD**, a county of Ireland, 46 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the S. by St. George's Channel; on the W. by Cork; on the N. by the river Suir which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny; and on the E. by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 71 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is a fine country, very pleasant and rich, and the principal place is of the same name.

**WATFORD**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a great corn market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Coln, seven miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 14 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

†

# W E I

**WATLINGTON**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated under Chiltern Hills, on a small brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides this county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

**WATTEN**, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, seated on the river Aa, five miles from St. Omer.

**WATTON**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is 13 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 90 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

**WEDDENSCHIVEIL**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the W. side of the lake of Zurich. Near this town is a remarkable waterfall.

**WEERT**, a town of Dutch Brabant, 12 miles from Ruremonde. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 51. 7. N.

**WEEVER**, a river, which rises in the N. part of Shropshire, runs across Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the E. enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some miles above Northwich in Cheshire.

**WEIBSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Spire, 20 miles S. E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

**WEICHTERBACH**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Iffenburg, seated on the river Kintz, with a castle, where the count of Iffenburg resides.

**WEIDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle and palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the river Nab, 15 miles above Pfreim, and 10 N. W. of Leuchtenberg. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

**WEILL**, or **WEYLL**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated on the river Worm, 12 miles W. of Stuttgart, and 20 N. of Tübingen. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

**WEILBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and county of Nassau. It is seated on the river Lahn, 21 miles N. E. of Nassau, 21 N. W. of Frankfurt, and 29 E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

**WEILHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Laurer.

**WEIMAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with a magnificent castle, where the duke resides. The most remarkable things in this place are, the spacious hall

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## WEI

NGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is in the Chiltern Hills, on a small ridge, with the continued ridge of county from Buckinghamshire. It is 8 S. E. of Oxford, and 46 W. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

EN, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, seated on the river Aa, five miles S. of Omer.

ON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is 13 miles S. of Norwich, and 90 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

ODDENSCHWEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the shore of the Lake of Zurich. Near it is a remarkable waterfall.

OTTER, a town of Dutch Brabant, 12 miles S. of Ruremonde. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

EVER, a river, which rises in the county of Shropshire, runs across the county, and receiving the Dane from the north enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some miles north of Liverpool in Cheshire.

OSTADT, a town of Germany, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and 10 miles S. of Spire, 20 miles S. E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

PUTERBACH, a town of Germany, in the territory of the county of Weteravia, and in the county of Burg, seated on the river Kintz, where the count of Hensburg has a castle.

RENN, a town of Germany, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and 10 miles S. of Spire, 20 miles S. E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

RENN, a town of Germany, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and 10 miles S. of Spire, 20 miles S. E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

RENN, a town of Germany, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and 10 miles S. of Spire, 20 miles S. E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

RENN, a town of Germany, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and 10 miles S. of Spire, 20 miles S. E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

## WEI

in the castle, the rich library, and the cabinet of medals and curiosities. It was formerly a particular county, but now belongs to the duchy of Saxe-Weimar. It is seated on the river Ilm, 20 miles N. E. of Erfurt, and 20 W. S. W. of Naumburg. Lon. 11. 52. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Printz, four miles N. E. of Dourlach, and nine S. of Philippsburg. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N. of Heidelberg, and five E. of Worms. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Weteravia and county of Nassau, where there are mineral waters in high esteem. It is 13 miles W. of Frankfurt. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortress of Western Prussia, seated at the mouth of the river Vistula; below Dantzic, whose harbour it serves to defend. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 54. 24. N.

WEISENBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It was formerly free and imperial, but by the treaty of Ryfwick was ceded to the French, who demolished the fortifications. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines which the French obliged the Austrians to abandon in 1744; and in 1793, the Prussians drove the French from the equally famous lines, which they had formed in the same situation. It is seated on the river Lauter, 10 miles S. W. of Landau, and 22 N. E. of Strasbourg. Lon. 8. 11. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

WEISENBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and bishopric of Aichstadr. The inhabitants are Protestants, who have two churches in this place, and in the territory of the Forest of Oaks, from which the inhabitants reap great advantages. It is seated on the river Rednitz, five miles N. of Papenheim, and 30 S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 2. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

WEISENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and duchy of Saxony, 20 miles from Wittemberg, and 20 from Dessau. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

WEISENBURG, or ALBA JULIA, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. See ALBA JULIA.

WEISENBURG, or STULWITSEM-BURG, a town of Lower Hungary; seated at the W. end of the Platten Sea, 36

## WEL

miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Misnia, where the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels resides. It is seated on the river Sala, 17 miles S. W. of Leipsick, and is remarkable for the victory which the Swedes gained here over the Austrians. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

WELLAND, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; and passes by Market Harborough and Stamford, from which last place it has been made navigable to the Fossdike Wath, which it enters below Spalding.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the ascent of a hill, on the western bank of the river Nen. It is a large well-inhabited place, enjoys a good trade, and is adorned with a handsome church, and a free school. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1738, which consumed above 800 dwelling houses; but it has been since rebuilt. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 68 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 59. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

WELLINGTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

WELLINGTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Tone, 15 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 147 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

WELLS, a seaport in Norfolk: it has no market, but a large church, a quakers' meeting, and a considerable corn trade. It is 27 miles N. of Swaffham, and 121 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 1. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

WELLS, a city of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and though it is but a small city, it is well inhabited, and is a bishop's see, together with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile. The bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat. The houses of the prebendaries are handsome; and the market house is a fine structure, supported by pillars. This city sends two members to parliament; and is the centre of a great manufactory of knit worsted stockings. It is 16 miles S. of Bristol.

## W E O

## W E R

Brüfel, and 120 W. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

WELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle, of Austria, seated on the river Traavn, 18 miles S. of Lintz. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

WELSHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the river Severn, in a rich vale, and is the principal trading town in the county, being the great market for flannels. The market is also considerable for cattle and provisions. The cattle, now called Powis Cattle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is 19 miles W. of Shrewsbury, seven N. of Montgomery, and 169 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

WELTENBURGH. See ABACH.

\* WELWYN, a village of Hertfordshire, in the road to Bedford. Of this place the celebrated Dr. Young was rector; and here was the scene of his Night Thoughts. It is 25 miles N. by W. of London.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, for cattle and provisions. It is seated on the river Roden, nine miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 164 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

WENDOVER, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seven miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 3 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

WENNER, the largest lake of Sweden, in W. Gothland, to the N. W. of the lake Wetter. being about 90 miles in length, and, in some places, 40 in breadth.

WENLOCK, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It is 12 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 147 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

WENSYSSEEL, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, capital of a prefecture of the same name; seated on the river Ryaan, 17 miles N. W. of Albourg. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 57. 4. N.

WENSYSSEEL, a small peninsula in Denmark, which makes the N. part of Jutland; bounded on the S. E. by the canal of Albourg; on the E. by the strait of Denmark; and on the N. and W. by the German Ocean. The principal town is of the same name.

WESLEY, an ancient borough, in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is eight miles N. W. of Hereford, and 140 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the

circle of Upper Saxony and old marche of Brandenburg. It was formerly a very strong and well-fortified passage on the river Elbe; but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is seated at the place where the river Havel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles N. W. of Berlin. Lon. 12. 12. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated at the confluence of the rivers Demer and Dyle, nine miles E. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

WERDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and county of Marck, with an abbey. The inhabitants are protestants, under the protection of Prussia. It is seated on the river Roer, 10 miles N. E. of Düsseldorf, and 10 E. of Duisburg. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

WERDENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus, and capital of a county of the same name, near the western banks of the river Rhine, 16 miles E. of Glarus. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

\* WERE, a river of the county of Durham which rises in the W. part, and takes its course along a fine valley, by the city of Durham, to the German Ocean, below Sunderland.

WEREMOUTH, a village in Durham, at the N. mouth of the Were, opposite Sunderland. It is also called Monks' Weremouth, because, before the dissolution, it belonged to the monks.

\* WEREMOUTH, BRISHOP'S, a village of Durham, to the S. W. of Sunderland. It has a manufactory of sail-cloth.

WERLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Munster, seated on the river Siseck. It is subject to the elector of Cologne, and is 30 miles S. of Munster. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

WERNELAND, a province of Sweden, in W. Gothland, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia; on the E. by Westmania and Nericia; on the S. by the lakes Wenner and Dalia; and on the W. by the mountains of Norway. It is about 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is a fertile and delightful province; diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir; and abounding with lakes, which succeed each other almost without intermission. Nothing can exceed the beauty of these lakes; they are from four to 45 miles in circumference; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers; others of a circular shape; their shores, in some parts, steep and rocky; in others gently sloping, but always feathered

# WER

# WES

# WES

Upper Saxony and old marche  
burg. It was formerly a very  
well-fortified passage on the  
; but now all the fortifications  
d. It is seated at the place  
river Havel falls into the Elbe,  
N. W. of Berlin. Lon. 12. 12.  
5. N.

WETTEREN, a town of Austrian  
seated at the confluence of the  
mer and Dyle, nine miles E. of  
Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 51. 0 N.

WEN, a town of Germany, in the  
Westphalia and county of Marck,  
bbey. The inhabitants are pro-  
under the protection of Prussia.  
ed on the river Roer, 10 miles N.  
ffeldorp, and 10 E. of Duisburg.  
E. lat. 51. 17. N.

WENBURG, a town of Switzer-  
the canton of Glarus, and capital  
nty of the same name, near the  
banks of the river Rhine, 16 miles  
larus. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 46.

WERE, a river of the county of Dur-  
ch rises in the W. part, and takes  
along a fine valley, by the city  
am, to the German Ocean, below  
and.

WERMOUTH, a village in Durham,  
N. mouth of the Were, opposite  
and. It is also called Monks'  
pouth, because, before the disso-  
t belonged to the monks.

WERMOUTH, BISHOP'S, a village  
nam, to the S. W. of Sunderland.  
manufactory of sail-cloth.

WESLE, a town of Germany, in the  
f Westphalia and duchy of Mun-  
ted on the river Siseck. It is sub-  
the elector of Cologne, and is 30  
of Munster. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat.  
N.

WESMELAND, a province of Sweden,  
othland, bounded on the N. by Dale-  
on the E. by Westmania and Ne-  
n the S. by the lakes Wenner and  
and on the W. by the mountains  
away. It is about 100 miles in  
and 60 in breadth. It is a fertile  
lightful province; diversified by  
ins, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed  
rests of birch, poplar, mountain  
ne, and fir; and abounding with  
which succeed each other almost  
intermission. Nothing can ex-  
beauty of these lakes; they are  
ur to 40 miles in circumference;  
narrow as to appear like broad  
others of a circular shape; their  
in some parts, steep and rocky;  
s gently sloping, but always fea-  
thered

thered with hanging wood to the margin  
of the water; the roads delightfully wind-  
ing through the dark forests which over-  
hang the impending precipices, and over-  
shadow the water. Numerous rivulets  
flow from these lakes, and form, some-  
times, small picturesque cataracts. Ca-  
rentadt is the principal town.

WEAN, a town in Germany, in the  
circle of Westphalia and bishopric of  
Munster, with a handsome monastery,  
seated near the river Lippe. Lon. 7. 40.  
E. lat. 51. 36. N.

WERTHEIM, a town of Germany, in  
the circle of Franconia, capital of a county  
of the same name, where the counts reside.  
It is seated at the confluence of the rivers  
Tauber and Main, 30 miles W. of  
Wurtzburg. The county lies near the  
river Main, between the archbishoprics  
of Mentz and Wurtzburg. It is 20 miles  
in length, and as much in breadth.

\* WERWICK, a small town of Auf-  
trian Flanders, seated on the river Lis,  
8 miles S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 58. E.  
lat. 50. 46. N.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Westphalia and duchy of Cleves,  
with a very strong citadel. It is a large  
handsome place, and the citadel stands near  
the confluence of the Rhine and the Lippe.  
There are two Calvinist churches here,  
one for the Lutherans, and another for  
the Papists; but the regency of the town  
is in the hands of the Calvinists. It was  
formerly an imperial and hanseatic town,  
but it now belongs to the king of Prussia,  
and is 25 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 45 N.  
of Cologne. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 51.  
27. N.

WESENBURG, a town of Russia, in  
the government of Esthonia. It is pretty  
well fortified, and is seated on the river  
Wifs, 25 miles S. E. of Revel, and 55 N.  
W. of Narva. Lon. 25. 48. E. lat. 59.  
10. N.

WESER, a considerable river of Ger-  
many, which rises in the county of Hen-  
neburg, in the circle of Franconia, being  
then called the Werra. It passes by Smal-  
kald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters  
the duchy of Brunswick, and receives the  
Fulde at Munden. Then it assumes the  
name of Weser, runs along the confines  
of the circles of Westphalia and Lower  
Saxony, waters Corvey, Hamelen, Min-  
den, and Hoya; then it receives the Aller,  
below Verden, and passing by Bremen,  
enters the German Ocean.

WESTBURY, a borough of Wiltshire,  
with a considerable market on Friday. It  
is a pretty good town, 26 miles N. W.

of Salisbury, and 101 W. of London.  
Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

WESTERHAM, a town of Kent, with  
a market on Wednesday. It is the birth-  
place of bishop Hoadly and general  
Wolfe, the latter of whom is interred in  
the church. It is seated on the river  
Darent, which rises from nine springs  
near this town. It is 14 miles N. W. of  
Tunbridge, and 23 S. S. E. of London.  
Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

WESTEROS, a considerable town of  
Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a  
bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college.  
It carries on a considerable commerce  
with Stockholm, across the lake Maeler;  
particularly in copper and iron from the  
neighbouring mines, which abound in this  
province. It is a large straggling town,  
composed of wooden houses, and contains  
the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly  
inhabited by the kings of Sweden. The  
cathedral, which is built of brick, is cele-  
brated for its tower, esteemed the highest  
in the kingdom. In this cathedral is the  
tomb of the unfortunate Eric XIV. West-  
eros is seated on the lake Maeler, 45  
miles N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 0.  
E. lat. 59. 38. N.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany,  
in the circle of the Upper Rhine and ter-  
ritory of Weteravia, with a castle, 35 miles  
N. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 50.  
26. N.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES  
and HERBRIDES.

\* WESTERN TERRITORY, the pre-  
sent appellation of a vast country in N.  
America, comprehending all that part  
of the United States which lies N. W. of  
the river Ohio. It is bounded on the W.  
by the river Mississippi; on the N. by the  
Lakes; on the E. by Pennsylvania; and  
on the S. E. and S. by the Ohio. It  
contains 11,000 square miles, equal to  
263,040,000 acres; from which, if we  
deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will  
remain 220,000,000 acres, belonging to  
the federal government, to be sold for the  
discharge of the national debt. This  
country, which is intended to be divided  
into several new states, is affirmed to be  
the most healthy, pleasant, commodious,  
and fertile spot on the American conti-  
nent, that is yet known to Europeans.

WESTERWICK, a seaport of Sweden,  
in the province of Smoland, seated on the  
Baltic, 40 miles N. of Calmar, and 120  
S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat.  
57. 40. N.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a  
province of Sweden Proper, between Su-  
dormania,

## W E T

dermania, Gestricia, Nericia, and Upland. It is about 75 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. It abounds in copper and iron mines. The description already given of the face of the country in Wermland will equally serve for this.

**WEST MEATH**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 34 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Longford and Cavan, on the E. by East Meath, on the S. by King's County, and on the W. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon. It contains 62 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties of Ireland, and the principal town is Mullingar.

**WESTMINSTER**, a city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. On the dissolution of its famous abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII. erected it into a bishopric, appointing the whole county of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, but one prelate, Dr. Thomas Thirlby; for Edward VI. soon afterward dissolved it. The abbey is now a collegiate church, the dean of which is always the bishop of Rochester. Westminster sends two members to parliament. In the city are two parish churches, St. Margaret and St. John; and seven in the liberties, namely, St. Clement Danes; St. Paul's Covent Garden; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Martin's in the Fields; St. Ann's Soho; St. James's; and St. George's, Hanover Square. The precinct of St. Martin's-le-grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster. For the government, public buildings, &c. of this city, see LONDON.

**WESTMORLAND**, a county of England, bounded on the N. and N. W. by Cumberland; on the E. and S. E. by Yorkshire; and on the S. and S. W. by Lancashire. Its extent from N. E. to S. is forty miles, and its breadth from the E. projection to that in the W. forty two. It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Westmorland: the former is very mountainous, but the latter is a large champion country. These are the only principal divisions of this county, which contains eight market-towns and twenty-six parishes. It lies partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle. The earl of Fane is hereditary sheriff of the county, which sends only four members to parliament. The air is clear, sharp, and salubrious, the natives

## W E S

being seldom troubled with diseases, and generally living to old age. The soil is various; that on the mountains is very barren, while that in the vallies is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts on the western borders it is generally believed there are vast quantities of copper ore, and veins of gold; some mines of copper are worked, but most of the ore lies so deep, that it will not answer the expence. This county yields the finest slate, and abundance of excellent hams are cured here. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Lont, and the Ken. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Windermere Mere, or Windermere Water. In the forest of Martindale, to the S. of Ulls-water, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. Appleby is the county town.

**WESTPHALIA**, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. by the circle of Lower Saxony; on the S. by Hesse, Westerwalde, and the Rhine; on the W. by the United Provinces; and on the N. by the German Ocean. The air is cold, but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Roer. It contains the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburgh, Munster, and Paderborn; the abbey of Corvey, the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Rithurg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegelburg, Schawenburg, Haze, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden or East Friesland, Bentheim, and Lingen. These are to the N. of the river Lippe. To the S. of it are the abbeys of Essen and Werden; the town of Dortmund; the counties of Marck and Homburg, and the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city in this circle.

**WESTPHALIA**, the duchy of, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburgh, and the county of Lippe; on the W. by that of Marck; on the S. by the territories of Nassau; and on the E. by the counties of Wirgenstein, Hartzfeldt, Waldeck, and the landgraviate of Hesse. It is about 40 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile. Arnsberg is the capital.

**WESTROGOTHIA**. See GOTHLAND.  
**WETTER**, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland,

## WES

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g to old age. The soil is va-  
the mountains is very bar-  
ant in the vallies is fertile,  
ed corn and grafs, especially  
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ore, and veins of gold: some  
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and abundance of excellent  
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Eden, the Lone, and the  
also several fine lakes, the  
which is Winander Mere, or  
Water. In the forest of  
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deer still exists in a wild state.  
he county town.

ALIA, one of the circles of  
ounded on the E. by the circle  
axony; on the S. by Hesse,  
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Lippe, and the Roer. It  
sovereign bishoprics of Osn-  
after, and Paderborn; the abbey  
the principality of Minden,  
of Ravensberg, Tecklenburg,  
Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegelburg,  
rg, Hoya, Diepholtz, Delmen-  
nburg, Embden or East Frief-  
neim, and Lingen. These are  
of the river Lippe. To the  
the abbeys of Essen and Ver-  
town of Dortmund; the coun-  
reck and Homburg, and the  
Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves,  
the most considerable city in

ALIA, the duchy of, in the  
Westphalia, bounded on the N.  
oprics of Munster and Osn-  
the county of Lippe; on the  
of Marck; on the S. by the  
f Nassau; and on the E. by the  
Wirgentein, Hartzfeldt, Wal-  
the landgravate of Hesse. It is  
ies in length and 25 in breadth,  
ntinous country, full of wood,  
tely fertile. Arnsberg is the

ODOTHIA. See GOTHLAND.  
R, a lake of Sweden, in Gorth-  
land,

## WEA

land, to the S. E. of the lake Wenner.  
It is about 80 miles in length from N. to S.  
and 25 in breadth from E. to W.

WETERAVIA, a province of Germany,  
in the circle of the Upper Rhine, having  
the palatinate of the Rhine on the W. and  
Hesse and Fulde on the E. It is divided  
into two parts by the river Lohn; one  
called Weteravia Proper, and the other  
N. Weteravia, or Welterwalde.

WETHERBY, a town in the W. rid-  
ing of Yorkshire, with a market on Thurs-  
day. It is seated on the river Wharf, 14  
miles W. of York, and 177 N. by W. of  
London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 53. 57. N.

\* WETHERSFIELD, a town of N. Ame-  
rica, in the state of Connecticut. It is  
noted for raising onions, and is four miles  
S. of Hartford.

\* WETTINGEN, a town of Switzer-  
land, seated on the river Limmat, one  
mile S. of Baden. The wooden bridge  
here is a beautiful piece of mechanism, 240  
feet in length, and suspended above 20 feet  
from the surface of the water. It is the  
last work of Grubenman, the self-taught  
architect, and is far superior in elegance  
to his bridge at Schaffhausen.

WETZLAR, a free and imperial town of  
Germany, in Weteravia, surrounded by  
ditches and walls flanked with towers.  
The inhabitants are protestants, and they  
have a council of 24 members. In 1693,  
the imperial chamber was transferred hi-  
ther from Spire, on account of the wars  
which ravaged the Palatinate. It is seated  
at the confluence of the rivers Lohn, Disle,  
and Dillen, five miles S. of Solms, and 78  
N. by E. of Spire. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat.  
50. 26. N.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in  
the province of Munster, 38 miles in  
length, and 24 in breadth; bounded on the  
N. by Wicklow, on the E. by St. George's  
Channel, on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean,  
and on the W. by Waterford and Kilkenny,  
and on the N. by Catherlough: it contains  
109 parishes, and sends 18 members to  
parliament. It is a fruitful country in corn  
and grafs; and the principal town is of  
the same name.

WEXFORD, a seaport of Ireland, capital  
of a county of the same name. It was  
once reckoned the chief city in Ireland,  
being the first colony of the English, and  
is still a large handsome town, with a very  
commodious harbour at the mouth of the  
river Slana, on a bay of St. George's  
Channel, 63 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6.  
31. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

WEXIO, a seaport of Sweden, in Smo-  
land. It is seated on the banks of a plea-  
sant lake, which contains a group of

## WHI

woody islands. This town, though a bi-  
shop's see, is exceedingly small, the houses  
mostly of wood. It is 50 miles W. of  
Calmar, and 135 S. W. of Stockholm.  
Lon. 14. 57. E. lat. 56. 41. N.

\* WEY, a river of Surry, which rises  
in Hampshire, waters Guilford, and en-  
ters the Thames at Weybridge.

\* WEYBRIDGE, a village of Surry,  
seated on the river Wey, at its entrance  
into the Thames. It takes its name from  
a bridge which it had formerly over the  
Wey. It is adorned with several hand-  
some seats, particularly Ostlands, the seat  
of the duke of York, and Woburn Farm,  
the residence of Lord Loughborough.  
Weybridge is four miles S. W. by W. of  
Hampton Court.

WEYHILL, a village in Hampshire,  
three miles W. of Andover, famous for an  
annual fair on the 10th of October, for sheep,  
leather, hops, and cheese. It is one of  
the largest fairs in England, and has booths  
erected for the sale of all kinds of goods.

WEYMOUTH, a town of Dorsetshire,  
incorporated with that of Melcomb-Regis,  
but a distinct borough. It is seated on  
the W. side of an inlet of the sea: but its  
port is injured by the sand, from which  
circumstance, and the rise of Poole, its  
trade, which was once considerable, is now  
reduced very low, a few ships only being  
sent hence to Newfoundland. This de-  
cline is, in some degree, compensated by  
the great resort of persons of all ranks, for  
the purpose of sea-bathing, for which it is  
excellently fitted by its remarkably fine  
beach, and the softness of its air; and  
their majesties and the royal family have  
often honoured it with their residence for  
many weeks. A few plain and striped  
cottons are made here. Weymouth is  
120 miles W. S. W. of London. See  
MELCOMB-REGIS.

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Africa, on  
the coast of Guinea, and to the W. of the  
Gold Coast; extending about 10 miles  
along the sea. It is a populous country,  
well furnished with large villages; and  
there are so many small ones, that they  
are not above a musquet-shot from each  
other. The houses are small, round at  
the top, and encompassed with mud walls  
or hedges, together with a great number  
of all sorts of beautiful and lofty trees,  
which afford the most beautiful prospect  
in the world, inasmuch that these that  
have been here represent it as a perfect  
paradise. The fields are always green,  
and they cultivate beans, potatoes, and  
fruits; nor will the negroes here let a foot  
of ground remain uncultivated. They  
few again the very next day after they  
have

have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized, very respectful to each other, especially to their superiors, and very industrious. The women brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the product, as well as in slaves; for some of them are able to deliver 1000 of the latter every month. The chief men have generally 40 or 50 wives, the principal captains 3 or 400; and the king 4 or 5000. They are extremely jealous, and, on the least suspicion, will sell them to the Europeans for slaves. If any one happen to touch one of the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual slavery. It is no wonder then that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; and some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a miserable life. They have no distinction of hours, days, weeks, months, or years. The rite of circumcision is used here, but they are not able to tell why they use it, nor whence it is derived. They are such great gamblers, that they will stake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. They have a vast number of idols; and they deify the most contemptible animal that they see first in a morning, and even stocks and stones. Their principal regard is for snakes, very high trees, and the sea. An English factor, just arrived, found a snake in the house belonging to the factory, and killed it without the least scruple; which so incensed the negroes, that they were for revenging the death of the snake, not only upon him that killed it, but upon the whole factory; but, by dint of presents, and the interposition of the people of the other factories, this affair was made up, and the snake honourably interred. However, to prevent such accidents, they gave them warning not to do the like for the future. They have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plentiful. There are many elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c. and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they obtain wine. Whidah was conquered by the king of Dahomy. Their trade consists of slaves, elephants' teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 miles E. of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful assaguays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation.

**Whitby**, a seaport in the N. riding

of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is commodiously seated near the mouth of the river Esk, and is a considerable town, having a great traffic in the building of ships, and in the carrying business. Its harbour is the best on this coast, and has a fine pier; but it has no river-communication with the inland country. Several ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. Whitby is the birthplace of that great circumnavigator, capt. James Cook. It was formerly noted for its abbey, of which some ruins still remain. It is 50 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

**Whitchurch**, a borough of Hampshire, with a market on Friday; anciently more considerable than at present. It is 24 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 48 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

**Whitchurch**, a large and populous town of Shropshire, with a market on Friday. It is 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 161 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

\* **Whitchurch**, or **LITTLE STANMORE**, a village near Edgware, in Middlesex, celebrated for a magnificent seat, called Canons, built by James first duke of Chandos, in 1712. Here that nobleman lived, for some time, in a kind of regal state; and here he died in 1744. It was demolished in 1747, and the materials were sold by auction. The church, which is an elegant structure, contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons. The body of it was built, and beautifully adorned by the duke. It is eight miles N. W. of London.

**Whitehaven**, a seaport of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the sea, on the N. end of a great hill washed by the tide of flood on the west side, where there is a large rock, or quarry of hard white stone, which gives name to the place, and which, with the help of a strong stone wall, secures the harbour. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and noted for its trade in pitcoal and salt, there being near it a prodigious coal-mine, which runs a considerable way under the sea. They have a customhouse here, and carry on a good trade to Ireland, Scotland, Chester, Bristol, and to the W. Indies. It is 10 miles S. W. of Cocker-mouth, and 305 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 54. 36. N.

\* **White Mountains**, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in N. America. They

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with a market on Saturday. It is situated near the mouth of the Esk, and is a considerable town, with a great traffic in the building and in the carrying business. It is the best on this coast, and is the best in the inland country. Several sent hence to the Green. Whitby is the birthplace of the circumnavigator, capt. James Cook, who was formerly noted for his ably some ruins still remain. It lies N. E. by E. of York, and is 24 W. of London. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

WICHURCH, a borough of Hampshire, a market on Friday; anciently more considerable than at present. It is 10 miles N. of Salisbury, and 48 W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

WICHURCH, a large and populous town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 10 W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

WICHURCH, or LITTLE STAN. A village near Edgware, in Middlesex, celebrated for a magnificent feat, performed by James first duke of Marlborough, in 1712. Here that nobleman was killed, in a kind of regatta, where he died in 1744. It was here in 1747, and the materials were sold by auction. The church, an elegant structure, contains all the remains of the magnificence of the duke. The body of it was built, and adorned by the duke. It is 10 W. of London.

WICKHAVEN, a seaport of Cumberland, a market on Tuesday. It is situated on a creek of the sea, on the N. end of a hill washed by the tide of the west side, where there is a quarry of hard white stone, and a name to the place, and which, with the help of a strong stone wall, forms a harbour. It is lately much improved by its buildings, and noted for its iron and salt, there being near it a coal-mine, which runs a way under the sea. They have a house here, and carry on a trade to Ireland, Scotland, Chester, and to the W. Indies. It is 10 W. of Cockermouth, and 30 N. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the highest ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in N. America. They

extend N. E. and S. W. to a length of 100 miles. The height of these mountains, above an adjacent meadow, is reckoned, from observations made in 1784, to be 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. From their summit, in clear weather, is a noble view extending 60 or 70 miles in every direction. Although they are 70 miles within land, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44° N.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the N. part of Russia, on the E. side of which stands the city of Archangel.

WHITSUN ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is about 12 miles long and five broad, and was discovered by captain Wallis, on Whit Sunday, 1767. Lon. 168. 25. E. lat. 19. 26. S.

WHITTEBURY FOREST, a forest in the S. part of Northamptonshire, nine miles in length, and, in some parts, above three in breadth. Here, that fiercest of British animals of prey, the wild cat, is still found. This forest remained in the crown till 1685, when the first duke of Grafton was appointed hereditary ranger. The present duke has a fine seat here, called Wakefield Lodge.

WIBURGH, a government of Russia, being the province lately called Russian Finland, and which was comprised in Carrelia. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, and was ceded to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nyfadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. This province retains most of its ancient privileges, with some occasional modifications, which have been necessarily introduced under the new government. Beside pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. Wiburg retains its own civil and criminal courts of justice; in penal cases, not capital, the punishments prescribed by the provincial judicature are inflicted; but whenever a criminal is condemned to death, the Russian laws interpose, and relieving him from the sentence of beheading or hanging, as enjoined by the Swedish code, consign him to the knout and transportation to Siberia. In the governor's court, business is transacted in the Swedish, German, and Russian tongues. The peasants talk only the Finnish dialect; but the in-

habitants of the towns understand Swedish also, and many of them German. Lutheranism is the established religion; but the Greek worship has lately been introduced by the Russians.

WIBURGH, a rich trading seaport of Russia, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It contains about 9000 inhabitants. A few houses are constructed with brick; but the greatest part are of wood. It is the capital of the government of Wiburg, at which the principal part of its commerce is carried on. It is seated on the N. side of the gulf of Finland, 67 miles N. by W. of Northburgh, and 250 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 60. 56. N.

WIBURGH, a considerable town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. The hall where the council assembles has the archives of the country, and escaped the terrible fire that happened in 1726, and which burnt the cathedral, the church of the Black Friars, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt more magnificently than before. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 miles N. of Sleswick, and 110 N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

WICK, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Caithnessshire, seated on the German Ocean, S. of Ness Head. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 58. 30. N.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by the county of Dublin; on the E. by the Irish Sea; on the S. by Wexford; and on the W. by Kildare and Catherlough. It is 33 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and indifferently fruitful. It contains 54 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

WICKLOW, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland; seated on the seaside, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leirrim, over which stands a rock, instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall, 24 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 7. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

WICKWARE, a corporate town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday, 17 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 111 W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

WIDFORD, a village near Hoddeston, in Hertfordshire. In this parish, on a hill to the W. of the river Lea, are two barrows, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of some battle.

WIEIEN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradz, on the confines of Silesia.

**Silesia.** It was ruined by the Swedes in 1656, but has been since rebuilt, and has a good castle. It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S. of Siradia. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

\* **WIELITSKA**, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised within the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt-mines, which lie eight miles S. E. of Cracow. In these inexhaustible mines, are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is laid on certain days of the year. One of these chapels is above 30 feet long and 25 broad: the altar, the crucifix, the ornaments of the church, and the statues of several saints, are all carved out of the salt. The immense size of the different excavations or chambers, with the spacious passages or galleries, the chapels above-mentioned, and a few sheds built for the horses which are foddered below, probably gave rise to the exaggerated accounts of some travellers, that these mines contain several villages, inhabited by colonies of miners, who never see the light. There is certainly room for such purposes; but the fact is, that the miners have no subterranean dwellings, none of them remaining below more than eight hours at a time, when they are relieved by others from above. In truth, these mines are of a most stupendous extent and depth, and sufficiently wonderful, without any exaggeration. They are as dry as a room without the least damp or moisture. There is, however, one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt, as it runs through the mine. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king of Poland, who drew from them an average profit of about 3,500,000 Polish florins, or 97,222l. 4s. 6d. sterling.

**WIGAN**, a borough of Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is situated on the river Douglas, is a large well-built corporation, and here the strongest checks are made, and other articles of linen and cotton manufacture. That elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in its neighbourhood. The Douglas is made navigable to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 196 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 53. 34. N.

**WIGHT**, an island lying on the S. coast of Hampshire, from which it is se-

parated by a narrow channel. It is about 21 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. It is nearly divided into equal parts by the river Mede or Cowes, which rising in the southern angle, enters at the northern, into the channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton Bay. The S. coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts. The W. side is fenced with ridges of rocks, of which the most remarkable are those called, from their sharp extremities, the Needles. Between the island and the main are various sandbanks, especially off the eastern part, where is the safe road of St. Helen's. Across the island, from E. to W. runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feed a great number of fine-fleeced sheep. Rabbits are also very plentiful here. To the N. of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture: to the S. of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, and has no manufactory. It is one of the principal resources of the London market for unmalted barley. Among its products are to be reckoned a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white crystalline sand; of the latter of which great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. Its principal town is the borough of Newport: it likewise contains the two small boroughs of Newtown and Yarmouth.

**WIGHTON**, a small town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated at the source of the river Skulfler, 16 miles S. E. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

**WIGTON**, a little town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated among the moors, 12 miles S. W. of Carlisle, and 304 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

**WIGTON**, a borough and seaport of Scotland, the county-town of Wigtonshire. It is situated on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton. On the S. side of the town are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and to the N. E. is a great morass, called the Moss of Cree. It is 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

\* **WIGTONSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, sometimes called **UPPER**, or **WEST** G44

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a narrow channel. It is about 10 in length, and 13 in breadth. It is divided into equal parts by the Medes or Cowes, which rising from the northern angle, enters at the southern end into the channel, opposite the town of Southampton Bay. The S. side is edged with very steep cliffs of freestone, hollowed into various parts. The W. side is fringed with ridges of rocks, of which the most remarkable are those called the Needles, sharp extremities, the Needles, the island and the main are, various banks, especially off the eastern end is the safe road of St. Helen's. The island, from E. to W. runs a series of hills, forming a tract of fine soil, a chalky or marly soil, which is a number of fine-fleeced sheep. The soil is also very plentiful here. To the S. of this ridge the land is chiefly arable, producing great crops of corn. The soil is mild air, and the neat manure which the fields are laid out, renders it a very delightful spot. It is devoted solely to husbandry, and manufactures. It is one of the resources of the London market, malted barley. Among its resources are to be reckoned a pure blue clay, and a fine white crystalline limestone, of the latter of which great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-makers. Its principal town is Newport: it likewise contains the two small boroughs of New-  
 Yarmouth.

WIGTON, a small town in the E. of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is situated at the source of the river Skulder, 16 miles S. E. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 7. lat. 53. 52. N.

WIGTON, a little town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is situated among the moors, 12 miles S. W. of Carlisle, and 304 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

WIGTON, a borough and seaport of Devon, the county-town of Wigton. It is situated on a hill, which is the bay of Wigton. On the S. side of the town are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and to the N. E. is a great bay called the Moss of Cree. It is 95 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 43. 55. 0. N.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called UPPER, or WEST GALLOWAY.

## WIL

GALLOWAY. It is bounded on the N. by Ayrshire; on the E. by Kirkcudbrightshire; and on the S. and W. by the Irish Sea. Its greatest extent, in any direction, does not exceed 30 miles. The N. part, called the Moors, is naked and mountainous. Great numbers of sheep and black cattle are raised here; and they have a small breed of horses peculiar to this country: they are called galloways, and are very strong and gentle.

WILHITSCH, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles S. E. of Carlsbad. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

WILDESHEUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick. It is seated on the river Hunte, is united to the duchy of Bremen, and is 18 miles S. W. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

WILKOMER, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the river Sweitta, 45 miles N. W. of Wilna. Lon. 24. 54. E. lat. 55. 19. N.

WILLIAM, FORT. See CALCUTTA.

\* WILLIAM, FORT, a fort of Invernesshire in Scotland. It is of a triangular form, having two bastions, and is situated on Loch Eil, where that arm of the sea bends toward the N. W.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of N. America, in Virginia, and formerly capital of that state. It is situated between two creeks; one falling into James, and the other into York River. The distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town, which, with the disadvantage of not being able to bring up large vessels, and the want of enterprise in the inhabitants, has occasioned its decay. Here is a college, designed for the education of the Indians, but which on account of their aversion to learning, never answered the purpose. It is 60 miles E. of Richmond. Lon. 76. 30. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a seaport of Holland. It is a handsome strong place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William I. prince of Orange, in 1585. The river near which it is built, is called Butterliet, or Holland Dijk, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant. This place made a gallant defence, in 1793, against the French, who were obliged to raise the siege. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 S. W. of Dort. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 51. 39. N.

\* WILLINGATE DOE and SPAIN, two contiguous parishes in Essex, seven

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miles W. by N. of Chelmsford. The churches are only a few yards from each other, in one churchyard.

\* WILLIS' ISLAND. See GEORGIA, SOUTHERN.

WILLISAW, a small but handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains, on the river Wiger.

\* WILMINGTON, a town of N. America, and the largest and pleasantest in the state of Delaware. It is situated on Christina Creek, a mile and a half W. of the river Delaware, and 28 miles S. of Philadelphia.

\* WILMINGTON, a town of N. America, in the state of N. Carolina, situated on the E. side of the E. branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

WILNA, a large, rich, populous, and trading town of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood. It is inhabited by different nations, who come hither to trade; and seated at the confluence of the rivers Vilia and Wilna, 12 miles E. by S. of Troki, and 215 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 54. 41. N.

WILSHOVEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wilz with the Danube.

WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

WILTON, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated at the conflux of the Willy and Nadder, and is an ancient place, formerly the chief of the county, though now but a mean town. It has a famous manufactory of carpets, and another of thin woollen stuffs. It is seven miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 85 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England; so called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is bounded on the N. E. and E. by Berkshire; on the E. by Hampshire; on the W. by Somersetshire; on the S. by Dorsetshire, and part of Hampshire; and on the N. W. and N. by Gloucestershire. Its length from N. to S. is near 54 miles, its breadth from E. to W. 38. The air is sweet and healthy, though something sharp on the hills in winter; but it is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the northern parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of

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of cheese which is so much known and esteemed as North Wiltshire. In the southern it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are abundance of corn-fields, and rich meadows. In some places is found knot-grass near 20 feet in length, with which hogs are fed, especially about Market Lavington. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries at Chilmark, on the banks of the river Nadder, where some of the stones are 20 yards in length, and four in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers in Wiltshire are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This county, which lies in the diocese of Salisbury, contains one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 parishes. It is divided into 29 hundreds, and sends 34 members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital.

**WIMBLEDON**, a village of Surry, on a fine heath, seven miles S. W. of London. The parish church was rebuilt in 1788 (the chancel excepted) and is an elegant little structure. Earl Spencer has a fine park here, from which may be seen no less than 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. On the S. W. angle of Wimbledon Common, is a circular encampment, with a single ditch, including a surface of seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden, who says, that in his time this camp was called Benbury, is of opinion, that this was the site of a battle between Cezulin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated; and which is said to have been fought in 568, at a place called Wibandune. On the same common, near this village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze. At Wimbledon are some copper mills, a manufactory for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware.

**WIMONDHAM**, or **WINDHAM**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It has been noted for stockings, wooden spoons, taps, and spindles. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket, the ranner, for rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI. It is nine miles S. W. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

**WIMPEEN**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and

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in Craighou, seated on the river Neckar, eight miles N. of Haubron, and 22 E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

**WINBORN** a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated between two brooks, on the river Stour; is a large well-inhabited place; has a handsome church, called the Minster; and was formerly noted for its nunnery. It is six miles N. of Poole, and 102 S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 1. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

**WINCAUNTON**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles S. of Bath, and 108 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 51. 1. N.

**WINCHEOMB**, a large town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and is 16 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 93 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

**WINCHELSEA**, a town in Suffex, which has no market. It is one of the cinque ports, and was built in the reign of Edward I. when a more ancient town of the same name, which had 18 parish churches, and was distant about three miles, was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest. The new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, soon fell into decay; and it is now dwindled to a mean place, though it retains its privileges, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choked up. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, though it has but about 70 houses. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed: they are three miles asunder. Winchelsea is two miles S. W. of Rye, and 71 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 44. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

**WINCHESTER**, a very ancient city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated in a valley between hills, on the river Itchen, and is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates. Here are six parish-churches, beside the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into six small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the S. side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus, and, among other monuments, are those of William of Wykeham, cardinal Beaufort, and Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, all bishops of this

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WINDSOR, seated on the river Neckar, N. of Hainbron, and 22 E. of Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 20. N. is a town of Dorsetshire, market on Friday. It is seated on two brooks, on the river Stour; a well-inhabited place; has a church, called the Minster; and is noted for its nunnery. It lies N. of Poole, and 102 S. London. Lon. 2. 1. W. lat. 50.

WINTON, a town of Somersetshire, has a market on Wednesday, the side of a hill, 24 miles S. of 108 W. by S. of London. Lon. lat. 51. 1. N.

WIMBORNE, a large town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for its abbey, and lies N. E. of Gloucester, and 93 W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. N.

WIMBORNE, a town in Suffex, has no market. It is one of the ports, and was built in the reign of Henry I. when a more ancient town of the name, which had 18 parishes, and was distant about three miles, was swallowed up by the sea, in a tempest. The new town being by the French and Spaniards, and by the sea, soon fell into decay; it is now dwindled to a mean place, but retains its privileges, and sends members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, a haven, now choked up. It is bounded by a mayor and jurats, though it has about 70 houses. Three of the houses are still standing, but much decayed; the other three miles asunder. Winchelsea lies S. W. of Rye, and 71 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 44. E. lat. 50.

WINCHESTER, a very ancient city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated in a valley between hills, on the river Itchen, about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates. Here are six churches, beside the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, in which were interred several Saxon kings, whose bones were collected by King Henry I. and placed on a wall in the S. side choir. In this cathedral also is the coffin of William Rufus, and other monuments, are those of King Henry I. of Wykeham, cardinal Beaufort, Dr. Benjamin Howley, all bishops of this

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his see. On a fine eminence, overlooking the city and adjacent country, is the shell of a palace, built by Sir Christopher Wren, for King Charles II. It was never finished, but in the late wars was fitted up for the reception of prisoners of war. It is now inhabited by a great number of the French emigrant clergy, who subsist upon the benevolence of the British nation. Near this palace is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham, for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, a schoolmaster, usher, organist, and 16 choristers: the scholars are educated for New College, Oxford. A county infirmary in this city was erected by voluntary contribution. In the road to Southampton is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. The master is generally a dignitary of the church, the office being a lucrative sinecure. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II. held a parliament, king John resided, Henry III. was born, Richard II. held a parliament, and Henry IV. was married, as was also queen Mary I. Near the E. gate of the city is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the mayor and bailiffs give their entertainments. The city is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, several aldermen, six of whom are always justices, with a sheriff, two bailiffs, two coroners, a townclerk, and four constables. It consists of about 200 houses, has one pretty broad street, but the rest are mostly narrow; the houses are indifferently built, and the walls greatly decayed. It is 21 miles N. W. of Chichester, and 63 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

WINDAW, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the river Weraw, on the Baltic, 100 miles N. of Memel, and 70 N. W. of Mittau. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 57. 20. N.

WINDERMERE WATER, or WINDERMERE, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire. It is about 10 miles in length from N. to S. but in no part broader than a mile. It exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in England. Opposite Ecclefrigg-crag, it is 222 feet deep. It is famous for its fine

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char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and eel. It has a communication on the W. with Esthwaite Water; and its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres, crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely formed and wooded. They make together a kind of Archipelago. Not one bulrush, or swampy reed, dechies the margin of this lake. In navigating it upward, from the Great Island, the extremity appears singularly noble, its parts neat and picturesque; and the view of the surrounding mountains, from Cove to Kirkstun, is astonishing.

WINDISMARK, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Austria, forming the eastern part of Carniola. It is bounded on the E. by Croatia; on the S. by Moravia; and on the N. by the county of Cilley, from which it is separated by the river Save. Metling is the capital.

WINDLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 12 miles from Stuttgart.

WINDSOR, NEW, a large and handsome borough of Berkshire, seated on an eminence, on the Thames, with a market on Saturday. It is well-paved and lighted; an act of parliament having been obtained for that purpose, in 1764. The townhall is a brick structure, with arcades of Portland stone, erected in 1686. Windsor is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror. It was enlarged by Henry I. and was the residence of our succeeding monarchs, till Edward III. (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and erected the present structure and St. George's chapel, inclosed the whole with a rampart of stone, and instituted the order of the garter. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and Charles II. The latter restored the castle to its pristine splendour. He entirely changed the face of the upper court; enlarged the windows, and made them regular; richly furnished the royal apartments; decorated them with paintings, and erected a magazine of arms. He likewise enlarged the terrace walk, made by Queen Elizabeth on the N. side of the castle, and carried another terrace round the E. and S. sides. His present majesty has also made some very fine improvements.

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ments in it. This castle is seated on a high hill, which rises by a gentle ascent. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, 1870 feet in length. It is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and its beautiful prospects. From that part of the castle, called the Round Tower, and which is much more elevated than the rest, is an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Bucks, Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. The royal apartments are adorned with many valuable paintings, particularly, with the celebrated cartoons of Raphael, which were formerly at Hampton Court. St. George's Chapel, or the collegiate church, which stands in the centre, between the upper and lower courts, is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of Gothic architecture, and was originally erected by Edward III. in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter. But however noble the first design, Edward IV. not finding it completed, enlarged the design, and began the present building, which was completed by Henry VII. with the assistance of Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. The interior architecture has ever been greatly admired, particularly its stone roof. The whole was repaired and beautified, with the greatest taste, in 1790. In this chapel are interred Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VIII. his queen Jane Seymour, and Charles I. The royal foundations in this castle are, the most noble order of the garter, instituted in 1349, for the improvement of military honour, and the reward of virtue, and consisting of the sovereign, and 25 knights companions, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal; and the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, seven minor canons, and 18 alms or poor knights. Opposite the S. E. side of the castle, is a neat modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge, which is the royal residence in summer; and below this is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park, which extends round the N. and E. sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, about four miles in circumference. But on the S. side of the town is a much larger park, called the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circumference. Windsor is 22 miles W. of London. Lon.  $\circ$ . 36. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

\* WINDSOR FOREST, an extensive forest in the E. part of Berkshire, about

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30 miles in circumference. It contains several towns and villages, of which Wokingham, or Oakingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal; and though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. Binfield, in this forest, was the birthplace of Pope, who here composed his "Windsor Forest."

\* WINDSOR, OLD, a village to the S. E. of New Windsor, on the Thames, adorned with several handsome villas.

\* WINDWARD ISLANDS, such of the Caribbean Islands, in the W. Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

\* WINDWARD PASSAGE, the strait between Point Maizi, at the E. end of the island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at the N. W. extremity of St. Domingo.

WINNICZA, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It was taken by the Cossacks, in 1638; but the Poles retook it soon after. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lon. 28. 12. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where William I. prince of Orange, defeated the Spaniards, in 1548. It is six miles S. W. of Dollart Bay, and 16 S. E. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

WINSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Lüneburg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 miles N. W. of Lüneburg. Lon. 10. 11. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

WINSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and margravate of Anspach. It is surrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are Protestants. In 1730, a fire happened here, which reduced almost the whole town to ashes. It is seated on the river Aisch, 30 miles N. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven miles N. W. of Aylesbury, and 50 W. N. W. of London. Lon.  $\circ$ . 45. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

WINSTER, a town of Derbyshire, which has no market, but a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturday. It is five miles N. W. of Darby, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 31. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

WYTERTHUR, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where

## WIN

circumference. It contains  
ons and villages, of which  
y, or Okingham, near the  
e forest, is the principal; and  
soil is generally barren and  
d, it is finely diversified by  
les, woods and lawns, and de-  
llas. Binfield, in this forest,  
birthplace of Pope, who here  
his "Windfor Forest."  
NSOR, OLD, a village to the  
New Windsor, on the Thames,  
with several handsome villas.  
DWARD ISLANDS, such of the  
Islands, in the W. Indies, as  
at Martinico, and extend to

EDWARD PASSAGE, the strait  
Point Maizi, at the E. end of the  
Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at  
W. extremity of St. Domingo.

WICZA, a strong town of Poland,  
lia, capital of a territory of the  
me, with a castle. It was taken  
Cossacks, in 1658; but the Poles  
soon after. It is seated on the  
g, 35 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lon.  
E. lat. 49. 23. N.

WISCHOTIN, a town of the United  
es, in Groningen, where William I.  
of Orange, defeated the Spaniards,  
B. It is six miles S. W. of Dol-  
ay, and 16 S. E. of Groningen.  
E. lat. 53. 3. N.

WISSEN, a town of Germany, in the  
of Lower Saxony and duchy of  
burg, seated at the confluence of  
vers Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 miles  
of Lunenburg. Lon. 10. 11. E.  
24. N.

WISSEHEIM, an imperial town of Ger-  
in the circle of Franconia, and mar-  
e of Anspach. It is surrounded by  
rampart, a double ditch, and thick  
anked with 20 towers. The inhabi-  
are Protestants. In 1730, a fire  
ed here, which reduced almost the  
town to ashes. It is seated on the  
Aisch, 30 miles N. W. of Nurem-  
Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

WISLOW, a town in Buckingham-  
with a market on Tuesday, seven  
N. W. of Aylesbury, and 50 W.  
of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat.  
N.

WISTER, a town of Derbyshire,  
has no market, but a meeting for  
le of provisions on Saturday. It  
miles N. W. of Derby, and 152 N.  
of London. Lon. 4. 31. W. lat. 53.

WISTERTHUR, a handsome town of  
land, in the canton of Zurich,  
where

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where there is a rich library and a mineral  
spring. It is seated on the river Ulach,  
in a fertile plain, 15 miles N. E. of Zurich.  
Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

WINTERTONNESS, the N. E. cape of  
Norfolk, four miles N. of Yarmouth.

WIRKSWORTH, a large town in Derby-  
shire, with a market on Tuesday. It is  
seated in a valley, near the source of the  
river Eccleborn, and is a populous place,  
with a handsome church, and a free-school.  
It is remarkable for having the greatest  
lead market in England. It eight miles  
N. by W. of Derby, and 139 N. N. W. of  
London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

WIRTEMBERG. See WURTEMBERG.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in  
Weteravia, the chief place of a lordship of  
the same name, and famous for its mineral  
waters. It belongs to the count of Nassau,  
and is five miles from Mentz.

WISBEACH, a town of Cambridge-  
shire, with a market on Saturday. It is  
seated in the Isle of Ely, between two  
rivers, and is a well-built town, possessing  
a considerable trade in the export of corn,  
and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its  
neighbourhood. Barges only can come up  
its river, large vessels stopping six miles be-  
low. It is 18 miles N. of Ely, and 89 N.  
by E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 52.  
38. N.

WISBY, a seaport of Sweden, in the  
isle of Gotthland. Its harbour is de-  
fended by a castle. It has received so  
much damage from the sea, that it is no-  
thing now to what it was formerly. It is  
seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltic,  
88 miles S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 18.  
41. E. lat. 57. 36. N.

WISST, a small fortified town of the  
Netherlands, seated on the Maese, eight  
miles S. of Maelricht, and three N. of  
Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in  
the province of Warsovia, and palatinate  
of Plocksko, seated on the river Vistula,  
50 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19.  
50 E. lat. 52. 38. N.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the  
palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the  
river Elzatz, eight miles S. of Heidelberg.  
Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

WISMAR, a large and strong town of  
Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony  
and duchy of Mecklenburg, with a har-  
bour at the bottom of a bay of the Bal-  
tic. It is 36 miles E. of Lubec, and 66  
W. by S. of Stralsund. Lon. 11. 44. E.  
lat. 53. 54. N.

WISTON, a town of Pembrokeshire,  
in S. Wales, with a market on Wednes-  
day. It is a mean place, though it has a

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castle, which is now a gentleman's seat.  
It is 10 miles N. of Pembroke, and 235  
W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 52. W.  
lat. 51. 53. N.

\* WITCHWOOD, a forest in Oxford-  
shire, between Burford and Charlbury;  
the only considerable one now remaining  
in that county.

WITEPSKI, a town of Lithuania, ca-  
pital of a palatinate of the same name,  
with a castle. It is seated on a morass,  
which renders its approach difficult; and  
its fortifications are so good, that the Rus-  
sians besieged it several times in vain. It  
stands at the confluence of the rivers  
Dwina and Widiba, 50 miles N. of Po-  
lotzk, 80 N. W. of Smolensko, and 165  
N. E. of Wilna.

WITHAM, a town in Essex, with a  
market on Tuesday. It is seated on the  
great road to Harwich; and has one  
church, which is an ancient Gothic struc-  
ture, one mile from the town, at a place  
called Chipping Hill. It is eight miles N.  
E. of Chelmsford, and 37 E. N. E. of  
London. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

\* WITHAM, a river of Lincolnshire,  
which waters Lincoln, and enters the  
German Ocean, below Boston. It is a  
shallow stream, abounding greatly in pike.  
From Lincoln it has a communication  
with the Trent, by means of a navigable  
canal, called the Foldsike, cut by king  
Henry I. and still of great use in conveying  
away the corn, wool, and other com-  
modities of the county.

WITLISTH, a town in Germany, in  
the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the  
archbishopric of Treves, seated on the  
river Lefer, with a castle.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordshire, with  
a market on Thursday. It is a populous  
town, noted for its manufactory of the  
finest blankets, and other thick woollens,  
called bearskins and kerseys. It is eight  
miles N. W. of Oxford, and 64 W. N.  
W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 51.  
52. N.

WITSHAUSEN, a town of Germany,  
in the landgrate of Hesse Cassel, and  
chief place of a small territory of the same  
name, seated on the river Water, between  
Allendorf and Munden, eight miles from  
Cassel.

WITTEMBERG, a strong and famous  
town of Germany, in the circle of Upper  
Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxe-  
nia, with a famous university and a good  
castle. It is not very large, but has a  
consistory, or court of justice, and is the  
place where the general assemblies of the  
circle are held. It is famous for being the  
place where Martin Luther was prof-  
3 B 2 for

for in the university; and he is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, 55 miles N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 47. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

**WITTENSTEIN**, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles S. E. of Rostk. Lon. 24. 39. E. lat. 58. 47. N.

**WITTUNGD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and county of Embden, seated near the German Ocean, 15 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 53. 41. N.

**WITTLESEA-MERE**, a lake in the N. E. part of Huntingdonshire. It is six miles in length, and three in breadth, and is four mile S. of Peterborough.

**WIVLECOMBE**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 155 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

**WLOSMETZ**, a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhinia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, seated on the river Luy, which falls into the Bug, 56 miles N. of Lemberg, and 36 W. of Lucko. Lon. 24. 30. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

**WOAHOO**, one of the Sandwich Islands, lying to the N. W. of Morotoi, at the distance of seven leagues. From the appearance of the N. E. and N. W. parts, it is the finest island of the group. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country displays. A bay is formed by the N. and W. extremities, into which a fine river empties itself, through a deep valley; but as the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance, watering in it is not convenient. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lieut. Hergest, commander of the *Dredalus* storeship, who had been sent from England, in 1791, to New S. Wales, and thence to the S. Pacific Ocean, with a supply of provisions for the *Discovery* sloop, capt. Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lon. 157. 51. W. lat. 21. 43. N.

**WOBURN**, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a rising ground, and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Woburn was burnt down in 1724, but has since been neatly rebuilt, with a handsome market-place. It has also a free-school, and a charity-school, founded by

a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S. of Bedford, and 42 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 32. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

**WODNAY**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the river Bianitz, 12 miles N. W. of Budweis, and 56 S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 9. N.

**WOERDEN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S. of Amsterdam. It was taken in 1672, by the French, who demolished the fortifications and the castle. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

**WOKING**, a village in Surry, in the manor-house of which died Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of king Henry VII. The shell of the grand room is still remaining. Woking is 24 miles S. W. by W. of London.

**WORKINGHAM**. See **OKINGHAM**.

**WOLAW**, a town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is surrounded by strong walls, and a morass. The castle is also encompassed with deep ditches, and the greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufactory. It is seated near the river Oder, 20 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 32 S. E. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

**WOLFENBUTTEL**, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Brunswick, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbottle resides. It is one of the strongest places of Germany. There is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. It is seated on the river Orker, seven miles S. of Brunswick, and 30 W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

**WOLFERDIKE**, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N. Beveland and S. Beveland, from which it has been separated by the violence of the sea.

**WOLFSBERG**, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends, which is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is seated on the river Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

**WOLGAST**, a well-built considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, and one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic. It is subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Phip, 12 miles S. E. of

## W O O

Woodford. Near it is found great  
Miller's earth. It is 12 miles S.  
and 42 N. N. W. of London.  
W. lat. 52. 2. N.

WOLSKOI, a town of Bohemia, in the  
ach, seated on the river Bianitz,  
W. of Budweis, and 56 S. of  
Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 9. N.

WOLSKA, a town of Lithuania,  
in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on  
the river Ros, 23 miles S. E. of Grodno.  
Lon. 24. 46. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland,  
with a considerable market on Thursday  
for corn. It is seated on the side of a hill,  
12 miles S. of Berwick, and 318 N. by  
W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 55.  
34. N.

WOLLIN, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania,  
with a harbour on the Baltic. It is  
the capital of an island of the same name,  
lying in the mouth of the river Oder. It  
be longs to the king of Prussia, and is 10  
miles W. of Cammin. Lon. 14. 39. E.  
lat. 54. 4. N.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia, in the  
government of Livonia. It is seated  
on the river Aa, 38 miles N. of Riga.  
Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 57. 32. N.

WOLLSINGHAM, a town in the county  
of Durham, which has no market. It is  
16 miles S. W. of Durham, and 259 N.  
W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 45 W.  
lat. 54. 44. N.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a large and  
flourishing town in Staffordshire, with a  
good market on Wednesday. It is plea-  
santly seated on a hill, and has an ancient  
collegiate church, annexed to the deanry  
of Windsor and a handsome chapel with  
a free school, well endowed, and a market-  
house. It is chiefly noted for its iron  
manufactory, consisting of locks, hinges,  
buckles, corkscrews, and also japanned  
ware. It is very populous, and is governed  
by two constables, and the streets are for the  
most part broad and paved. It is 13 miles  
S. of Stafford, and 124 N. W. of Lon-  
don. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 47. N.

WOODBIDGE, a town in Suffolk,  
seated on the E. side of a sandy hill, on the  
river Deben, about six miles from the sea.  
It has a good market on Wednesday, and  
a handsome church. A good corn trade is  
carried on here, and it is famous for refining  
salt. It had an abbey, of which there are  
no remarkable ruins. It is seven miles N.  
E. of Ipswich, and 76 N. E. of London.  
Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

WOODFORD, a fine village in Ef-  
sex, situated in Epping Forest, in the  
road to Epping. A mineral spring here  
formerly attracted much company to a  
house of public entertainment, called  
Woodford Wells; but the water has long  
lost its reputation, and the house is now  
a private one. Woodford is eight miles  
N. E. by N. of London.

WOODFORD BRIDGE, a pleasant  
village in Essex, situated in Epping Forest,  
on the road to Ongar, nine miles N. E.  
of London. It is situated in the parish  
of Woodford, on the banks of the river  
Roding.

WOODSTOCK, a borough in Oxford-  
shire, with a market on Tuesday. It is  
seated on a rising ground, and on a rivulet,  
and is a well-compacted town, chiefly not-  
ed for Blenheim-House; a fine palace, built  
in memory of the victory obtained, by the  
duke of Marlborough, over the French and  
Bavarians, in August 1704. The town has  
a manufactory of steel chains for watches,  
and excellent gloves. In Blenheim Park,  
originally stood a magnificent royal palace,  
which was the favourite retreat of several  
kings of England, at various periods, till  
the reign of Charles I. when the succeed-  
ing interval of civil dissension laid it al-  
most wholly in ruins. It was not, how-  
ever, entirely demolished, till after the  
building of Blenheim; when every trace  
of the ancient edifice was removed, and  
two elm trees planted on its site. History  
informs us, that king Ethelred held a  
parliament at Woodstock Palace; and that  
Alfred the Great translated Boetius de  
Consolatione Philosophiae, at the same  
place. Henry I. beautified the palace;  
and here resided the beautiful and unfor-  
tunate Rosamond, the mistress of Hen-  
ry II. for whom that prince is said to  
have contrived a labyrinth, by which her  
romantic retreat (placed by tradition near  
the spring that still bears her name in  
Blenheim Park) might communicate with  
the palace, and prevent any surprise from  
the vindictive jealousy of his queen, Ed-  
mund, the second son of Edward I. who  
was born at this palace, was hence called  
Edmund of Woodstock; as well as Ed-  
ward, eldest son of Edward III. com-  
monly known by the name of the Black  
Prince. Chaucer, the father of English  
poetry, was born, lived, and died, at  
Woodstock. The princess Elizabeth was  
confined at Woodstock by her sister queen  
Mary, and her life was once in the most  
imminent danger, from a fire which broke  
out under the room where she slept.  
Woodstock is eight miles N. W. of Ox-  
ford, and 62 W. N. W. of London.  
Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a  
market on Friday. It is seated on the  
river Thames, and is of great note for its  
3 B 3 fine

## W O O

of Gripfwald, 25 S. E. of Stralsund, and  
45 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat.  
54. 1. N.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Russia, in  
the government of Novogorod, 100 miles  
S. E. of Novogorod. Lon. 34. 20. E. lat.  
57. 30. N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Lithuania,  
in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on  
the river Ros, 23 miles S. E. of Grodno.  
Lon. 24. 46. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland,  
with a considerable market on Thursday  
for corn. It is seated on the side of a hill,  
12 miles S. of Berwick, and 318 N. by  
W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 55.  
34. N.

WOLLIN, a town of Germany, in the  
circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania,  
with a harbour on the Baltic. It is  
the capital of an island of the same name,  
lying in the mouth of the river Oder. It  
be longs to the king of Prussia, and is 10  
miles W. of Cammin. Lon. 14. 39. E.  
lat. 54. 4. N.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia, in the  
government of Livonia. It is seated  
on the river Aa, 38 miles N. of Riga.  
Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 57. 32. N.

WOLLSINGHAM, a town in the county  
of Durham, which has no market. It is  
16 miles S. W. of Durham, and 259 N.  
W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 45 W.  
lat. 54. 44. N.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a large and  
flourishing town in Staffordshire, with a  
good market on Wednesday. It is plea-  
santly seated on a hill, and has an ancient  
collegiate church, annexed to the deanry  
of Windsor and a handsome chapel with  
a free school, well endowed, and a market-  
house. It is chiefly noted for its iron  
manufactory, consisting of locks, hinges,  
buckles, corkscrews, and also japanned  
ware. It is very populous, and is governed  
by two constables, and the streets are for the  
most part broad and paved. It is 13 miles  
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imminent danger, from a fire which broke  
out under the room where she slept.  
Woodstock is eight miles N. W. of Ox-  
ford, and 62 W. N. W. of London.  
Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a  
market on Friday. It is seated on the  
river Thames, and is of great note for its

fine docks and yards, where men of war are built; as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. For some years past two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number sometimes of 400. Part of this parish is on the Essex side of the Thames (where there was once a chapel, and where now stands a house, called the Devil's House) and is included in the county of Kent. It is ten miles E. of London. Lon.  $0. 10. E.$  lat.  $51. 30. N.$

\* WORCESTER, a town of N. America, in the state of Massachusetts, and the shire-town of a county of the same name. It is the largest inland town in New England, and is 47 miles W. of Boston.

WORCESTER, a large and handsome city of Worcestershire, capital of that county. It is pleasantly and commodiously seated on the eastern banks of the river Severn, over which is a handsome stone bridge; and whence it rises with a gentle ascent, so high as to afford a pleasant prospect over the vale beneath. It contains nine parish churches, beside the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, and carries on a considerable trade in the manufacture of woollen stuffs and gloves. It has likewise a manufactory of elegant china ware. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II. on the throne, who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester has also three grammar schools, seven hospitals, a water house, and a well-contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, has three markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Bristol, and 118 W. N. W. of London. Lon.  $1. 55. W.$  lat.  $52. 10. N.$

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Shropshire and Staffordshire; on the E. by Warwickshire; on the W. by Herefordshire; and on the S. E. and S. by Gloucestershire; extending about thirty miles in length from N. to S. and twenty in breadth from E. to W. It is divided into seven hundreds, and contains one city, ten market towns, and 151 parishes. It is in the diocese of Worcester, and sends nine members to parliament. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the

vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture, particularly the rich vale of Evesham, which is justly styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent (except the Malvern-hills, in the S. W. part of the county) and feed large flocks of sheep. The other hills are the Licky near Bromsgrove, toward the N. and the Bredon-hills, toward the S. E. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them; and therefore these works are now chiefly carried on with coal, with which this county abounds. A number of rivers and rivulets water the fine meadows, and give them a richness that is imported to the butter and cheese. Here is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Temse or Tond, and Avon.

WORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a harbour, 18 miles S. W. of Lewarden. Lon.  $5. 15. E.$  lat.  $53. 0. N.$

WORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, eight miles from Cologne, seated on the Rhine. Lon.  $7. 19. E.$  lat.  $50. 55. N.$

WORKINGTON, a seaport of Cumberland, seated on the river Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. From this port a large quantity of coal is exported. This was the landing place of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in the dominions of her rival Elizabeth. In the neighbourhood is a large iron foundry. Workington is seven miles W. of Cockermouth, and 307 N. of London. Lon.  $3. 35. W.$  lat.  $53. 42. N.$

WORKSOP, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is noted for a house built in the reign of Henry V. which, though old-fashioned, was not inferior to the best and greatest in the country. It was burnt down in 1751, but rebuilt with great magnificence, and is the seat of the duke of Norfolk. The abbey gate remains, and the room over it is converted into a school. On the west side of the town is a circular hill inclosed with a trench, except on one side, where the bank is steep. This was the site of the castle, which commanded a branch of the river. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place. It is 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 146 N. by W. of London. Lon.  $1. 0. W.$  lat.  $53. 20. N.$

WORMS,

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**WORMS**, a town of the United Pro-  
 vences, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-  
 sea, a harbour, 18 miles S. W. of  
 Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 53. 0. N.  
**WORMS**, a town of Germany, in the  
 electorate of Cologne, eight miles  
 S. of Bonn, seated on the Rhine. Lon.  
 8. 10. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

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 field passes near this place. It is  
 10 N. of Nottingham, and 146 N.  
 of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 53.

**WORMS**,

**WORMS**, an ancient, large, and famous  
 city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower  
 Rhine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop  
 is a sovereign prince of the empire. It is  
 a free and imperial city, and the inhabit-  
 ants are Protestants. In the war of 1689,  
 it was taken by the French, who almost  
 reduced it to ashes. It is famous for a diet  
 held here in 1521, at which Luther as-  
 sisted in person. The Protestants have a  
 handsome church here, where Luther is  
 represented as appearing at the diet. It  
 is noted for the excellent wine that grows  
 in the neighbourhood, which they call our  
 Lady's milk. In the campaign of 1743,  
 king George II. took up his quarters in  
 this city, and lodged at the bishop's pa-  
 lace after the battle of Dettingen. It is  
 seated on the western banks of the Rhine,  
 25 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, 20 S. E.  
 of Mentz, and 32 S. W. of Francfort.  
 Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

**WORMS**, a town in Norfolk, with a  
 market on Saturday. It is noted for be-  
 ing the place where worldlings were first  
 made. It is 12 miles N. of Norwich, and  
 120 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 26. E.  
 lat. 52. 52. N.

**WOTTON-BASSET**, a borough in  
 Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It  
 is 30 miles N. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of  
 London. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

**WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE**, a corporate  
 town in Gloucestershire, with a market on  
 Friday. It is seated under the hills, and  
 inhabited by clothiers; 20 miles N. E. of  
 Bristol, and 108 W. N. W. of London.  
 Lon. 2. 11. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

**WRATH CAPE**, a vast promontory  
 of Sutherlandshire, which forms the N.  
 W. point of Britain. It is the dread of  
 mariners; for against the rugged and lofty  
 cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible  
 fury.

**WRAYSBURY**, a village of Bucks,  
 on the Thames, opposite Epsom. An  
 island in the river, and in this parish, is  
 still called Charter Island; for in this  
 island, it is said, the Great Charter was  
 signed by king John, although his consent  
 was extorted in Runny Mead.

**WREKIN**, a noted mountain of Staf-  
 fordshire, almost in the centre of the county.

**WREXHAM**, a town in Denbighshire,  
 in N. Wales, with two markets, on Mon-  
 day and Thursday. It is the most popu-  
 lous town in this county, and indeed in  
 all N. Wales. It is a place of consider-  
 able traffic, and noted for its fairs. Wrex-  
 ham is of Saxon origin, and retains the  
 language and appearance of an English  
 town. It boasts of an ancient Gothic  
 church, whose lofty steeple, for curious

architecture, is reckoned one of the finest  
 in England. It is seated on a river which  
 falls into the Dee, in a country affording  
 plenty of lead. It is 25 miles N. N. W.  
 of Shrewsbury, and 188 N. W. of Lon-  
 don. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

**WRINTON**, a town in Somersetshire,  
 with a market on Tuesday. It is a pretty  
 good town, seated among the Mendip  
 Hills, nine miles N. of Wells, and 125 W.  
 of London. It is remarkable for being  
 the birthplace of Mr. Locke. Lon. 2.  
 38. W. lat. 51. 21. N. See **LAVER**.

**WROTHAM**, a town in Kent, with a  
 market on Tuesday. It has a large  
 church, in which are 16 stalls, supposed to  
 have been made for the clergy, who at-  
 tended the archbishops of Canterbury,  
 who had a palace here, till archbishop Ip-  
 sley, in the 14th century, demolished it,  
 and built another at Maidstone. It is 11  
 miles N. W. by W. of Maidstone, and 24  
 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 26. E.  
 lat. 51. 20. N.

**WROXETER**, a town in Salop, five  
 miles from Shrewsbury. This town was  
 known to the Romans, and is said to have  
 been built by the Britons, on the banks of  
 the Severn, over which are the traces of a  
 bridge, discernible at low water. The  
 circumference of this town was three  
 miles, environed by a wall three yards  
 broad, with a deep trench on the outside,  
 which may be traced in several places at  
 this day. Roman coins are frequently  
 found here, but none of the Saxon, which  
 is looked upon as a proof that it was de-  
 stroyed before their arrival.

**WULPIT**, or **WOOLPIT**, a town in  
 Suffolk, in the road between St. Ed-  
 mund's Bury and Ipswich, eight miles  
 from the former, 17 N. W. from the  
 latter, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 0.  
 55. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

**WURTEMBERG**, or **WIRTEMBERG**,  
 a sovereign duchy of Germany, in the cir-  
 cle of Suabia, bounded on the N. by Fran-  
 conia, the archbishopric of Mentz, and the  
 palatinate of the Rhine; on the E. by the  
 county of Oetting, the marquisate of Bur-  
 gaw, and the territory of Ulm; on the S.  
 by the principality of Hertzogen, and  
 county of Fuld; and on the W. by the mar-  
 quisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It  
 is 65 miles in length, and as much in  
 breadth, and the river Neckar runs almost  
 through the middle of it from S. to N.  
 Though there are many mountains and  
 woods, yet it is one of the most populous  
 and fertile countries in Germany, produc-  
 ing plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a  
 great deal of wine. There are also mines

and salt springs, with plenty of game and fish. Stutgard is the capital.

**WURTZBURG**, a large and handsome city of Germany, one of the principal in the circle of Franconia. It is defended by good fortifications, and has a magnificent palace. There is a handsome hospital, in which are generally 400 poor men and women. The castle is at a small distance from the city, and commands it, as it stands upon an eminence. It communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. The arsenal, and the cellars of the bishop, deserve attention. There is also a university. It is seated on the river Maine, 40 miles S. W. of Bamberg, 45 N. W. of Nuremberg, and 300 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

**WURTZBURG**, a bishopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part of the circle of Franconia. It is bounded by the county of Henneberg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishopric of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim; is about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and divided into 50 bailiwicks. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

\* **WYCK**, a fortified town of Dutch Limburg, seated on the river Maese, opposite Maesricht, with which it communicates by a handsome bridge. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

**WYCK-DE-DUERSTADE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle; seated on the Rhine, at the mouth of the river Lech, five miles from Rhenen, and 11 from Utrecht. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

**WYCOMB, CHIPPING, or HIGH WYCOMB**, a populous and well-built borough of Buckinghamshire, with an excellent corn market on Friday, said to be one of the greatest in this part of England. In July 1744, a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in an adjacent meadow. This town is seated on the river Wyck, on which, and on the London, between this and Marlow, are many corn and paper-mills. It is 12 miles S. of Aylesbury and 31 W. of London. Lon. 0. 39. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

\* **WYCOMB, WEST**, a mean village of Bucks, two miles W. of Chipping Wycomb, noted for the beautiful villa of the late Francis, lord Le Despencer, who, at

his sole expence, erected and endowed the parish church. It is built of stone, on a lofty eminence, on the site of the old church. The pavement is mosaic, and the roof stucco, ornamented with emblematic figures. There are no pews, but seats covered with green cloth. The furniture is rich, particularly the font, the basin of which, with the cover to it, is of solid gold.

**WYE**, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Stour, 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 6 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

**WYE**, a river of S. Wales, which issuing out of Plynlimmon Hill, very near the source of the Severn, crosses the N. E. corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rayadergow, or, the fall of the Wye, where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it crosses Herefordshire, and dividing the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, falls into the mouth of the Severn below Chepstow. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows in a deep bed, between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and here and there crowned by ruined castles, have employed the descriptive powers of the pen and pencil, and often attract the curiosity of travellers.

\* **WYE**, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the N. W. part of the county, above Buxton, and flowing S. E. falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

**WYE**, a town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, where there is a handsome palace. It is very populous, and built upon an eminence, 16 miles S. S. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

**WYNENDALE**, a town of Austrian Flanders, where general Webb, in 1708, as he was conveying a great supply of ammunition and provisions to the army before Lille, was attacked by 24,000 French; but though he had only 6,000 men, he defeated the enemy, and arrived safe at Lille.

\* **WYRE**, a river rising near Wyrldale, in Lancashire, and passing by Garstang, enters the Irish Sea below Poulton.

## X.

**XACCA, or SACCA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, with an old castle, and a harbour, seated on the S. coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Mazara, and 41 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 37. 41. N.

**XAGUA**, a seaport of the W. Indies, on the

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ere it is precipitated in a ca-  
Then flowing between this coun-  
recknockshire, it crosses Here-  
and dividing the counties of  
and Monmouth, falls into the  
f the Severn below Chepstow.  
antic beauties of the Wye, which  
a deep bed, between lofty rocks  
with hanging woods, and here and  
owned by ruined castles, have em-  
the descriptive powers of the pen  
til, and often attract the curiosity  
ers.

YE, a river in Derbyshire, which  
the N. W. part of the county,  
uxton, and flowing S. E. falls into  
went, below Bakewell.

Y, a town of Switzerland, in a ter-  
the abbey of St. Gallen, where  
a handsome palace. It is very  
and built upon an eminence, 16  
S. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 4.  
7. 34. N.

YENDALE, a town of Austrian  
where general Webb, in 1708,  
s conveying a great supply of am-  
and provisions to the army be-  
was attacked by 24,000 French;  
gh he had only 6,000 men, he de-  
e enemy, and arrived safe at Lisle.  
YRE, a river rising near Wyr-  
Lancashire, and passing by Gar-  
ers the Irish Sea below Poulton.

## X.

CA, or SACCA, a town of Sicily,  
the valley of Mazara, with an old  
a harbour, seated on the S. coast  
and, at the foot of a mountain, 20  
E. of Mazara, and 41 S. W. of  
Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 37. 41. N.  
A, a seaport of the W. Indies, on  
the

the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of  
the finest in America. It lies between  
the hills of Pinos and Espíritu Santo.

XALISGO, a town of N. America, in  
Mexico, seated near the South Sea, 400  
miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 110. 5. W.  
lat. 21. 30. N.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town  
of Spain, in Valencia. It was taken, in  
1706, by the French and Spaniards, who  
totally destroyed it; but it has been since  
partly rebuilt. It is seated on the side of  
a hill, at the foot of which runs the river  
Xucar, 32 miles S. W. of Valencia, and  
50 N. W. of Alicante. Lon. 0. 14. W.  
lat. 39. 4. N.

XAVIER, ST. a town of S. America, in  
the province of La Plata, 200 miles W. of  
Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50. 6. W. lat. 24. 0. S.

XERES-DE-BADAJOS, a considerable  
town of Spain, in Estremadura, in a ter-  
ritory called Tra-la-Guadiana, seated on  
the rivulet Ardilla, in a country abound-  
ing in pastures, 27 miles S. E. of Badajoz.  
Lon. 6. 31. W. lat. 38. 9. N.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of  
Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river  
Guadiana, 18 miles N. of Avamonte.  
Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a hand-  
some and considerable town of Spain, in  
Andalusia, and in the diocese of Seville;  
famous for its good wines, and seated near  
the river Guadaleta, in a fertile country.  
five miles N. of Port St. Mary, and 110  
S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 59. W.  
lat. 36. 42. N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town  
of N. America, in New Spain, and in New  
Galicia. Lon. 104. 25. W. lat. 22. 35. N.

XICOCO, an island of Asia, in Japan,  
lying between Nippon and Saikoka.

XICOMA, a town of Spain, in Valen-  
cia, and in the territory of Segura, with a  
strong castle standing above the town. It  
is seated among the mountains, in a coun-  
try that produces excellent wine, 15 miles  
S. W. of Alicante. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 38. 6. N.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which has its  
source in New Castile, in the Sierra-de-  
Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and enter-  
ing the province of Valencia, runs into the  
gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Turkey in  
Europe, in Croatia, 17 miles N. of Sebe-  
nico, and 37 E. of Kzara. Lon. 16. 51. E.  
lat. 40. 34. N.

## Y.

\* YAIK, a river of Russia. See  
URAL.

\* YAIK COSSACKS. See URALIAN  
COSSACKS.

\* YAKUTSK. See URALSK.

\* YAKUTSK, one of the four provin-  
ces of the Russian government of Irkutsk,  
in the eastern part of Siberia.

\* YAKUTSK, a town of Siberia, capi-  
tal of the Russian province of the same  
name. It is seated on the river Lena.  
Lon. 129. 53. E. lat. 62. 1. N.

YALE, a town of Asia, the capital of a  
province of the same name, in the island  
of Ceylon.

YAMBRO, a town of Asia, in Arabia,  
seated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea,  
and on the road from Medina to Mecca,  
with a harbour and a castle. Lon. 40.  
10. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, formed by  
the confluence of several streams that rise  
in the heart of the county. It passes by  
Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yar-  
mouth, below which it falls into the Ger-  
man Ocean. It is noted for plenty of ruffs.

YARMOUTH, a borough of Norfolk,  
with a market on Wednesday and Satur-  
day. It is seated at the mouth of the river  
Yare, and has been long known as one of  
the principal seaports in England; and  
although, from the fluctuation of trade,  
several more modern towns have outstrip-  
ped it, it still retains considerable conse-  
quence, both as a port and fishing town.  
By means of its rivers, it enjoys all the  
export and import trade of Norwich, and  
various places in Norfolk and Suffolk. Its  
harbour will not admit ships of large bur-  
den; but it is extremely convenient for  
business, the vessels lying in the river,  
along a very extensive and beautiful quay.  
Its foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic,  
Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterra-  
nean. It also sends ships to the Green-  
land fishery. The home fishing is carried  
on at two seasons; that for mackerel in  
May and June, and that for herrings in  
October and November. The herrings  
are chiefly cured here by salting, and then  
drying them in wood smoke; when, un-  
der the name of red herrings, they are  
either consumed at home, or exported to  
Spain, Italy, and other southern countries.  
Yarmouth is much frequented in the sea-  
son as a place for sea-bathing. It is go-  
vernied by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and 36  
common-council-men. The town consists  
of about 1500 houses, and there are a few  
pretty wide streets; but they are chiefly  
very narrow, and just wide enough for  
their little carriages to pass through.  
These carriages are a kind of sledge,  
drawn by one horse, and calculated ex-  
tremely for these narrow streets. Here are  
two

two churches: that of St. Nicholas has a lofty steeple, which serves as a landmark for those at sea; and it is remarkable, that whichever way this steeple is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast, at a distance, form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E. of Norwich, and 112 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 14. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

**YARMOUTH**, a borough of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, seated on the western part of the island, on the seashore, and encompassed with water; for, not many years ago, a channel was cut through the peninsula, over which there is a draw-bridge, and it is defended by a strong castle. The market is now dissolved. It is eight miles W. of Newport, and 123 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

\* **YAROSLAF**, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.

\* **YAROSLAF**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the river Volga with the Kotoroff, 120 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 59. E. lat. 57. 35. N.

**YARUM**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Tees, over which is a handsome stone bridge, 36 miles N. of York, and 238 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 54. 31. N.

**YARLEY**, a town in Huntingdonshire, which had a market, now dissolved. It is 14 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 78 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

\* **YELL**, one of the Shetland Islands of Scotland, to the N. of that called Mainland. It is 12 miles long and 8 broad, and has several good harbours.

\* **YENISEI**, a river of Siberia, which running from N. to S. enters the Frozen Ocean, to the E. of the bay of Oby.

\* **YENISEISK**, a large and populous town of Siberia, in the Russian government of Tobolsk and province of Tomsk. It is seated on the Yenisei, and contains three churches, a monastery, a gunnery, an exchange, and a powder magazine. Lon. 61. 55. E. lat. 57. 46. N.

**YEOVIL**, a town in Somersetshire, with a considerable market on Friday for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions. It is seated on a river of the same name, 45 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

**YESD**, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufactory, and the inhabitants make the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E. of Ispahan. Lon. 56. 50. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

**YOSNE**, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of Nièvre, and passes by Chateau-Chinon, Clamecy, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, below which last it falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

**YORIMAN**, a province of S. America, in Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river of the Amazon. The native inhabitants are strong, robust, and active, and both sexes go naked.

**YORK**, an ancient city of Yorkshire, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, and four markets, on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom; and, although it is now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is inhabited by many genteel families. The minister is reckoned the most elegant and magnificent Gothic structure in the kingdom, Lincoln perhaps excepted. From its top is seen a vast extent of country, particularly the open Wolds to the E. stretching almost to the sea. Beside this cathedral, York contains but 17 churches in use; though, in the reign of Henry V. there were 41 parishes, 17 chapels, and nine abbies. It is divided by the river Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stately stone bridge of five arches. York is surrounded by a strong wall, on which are many turrets, or watchtowers; there are four gates and five posterns; and it has a castle, built by William the Conqueror, which was formerly a place of great strength, but it is now a county prison for debtors and felons. York is a city and county of itself, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. The corporation built a mansion-house, in 1728, for the lord-mayor; and, among the modern buildings are a noble assembly-house, designed by the earl of Burlington, and an elegant court-house, built of stone, on the right of the castle. Among the charitable foundations is an asylum for lunatics. The river Ouse is navigable to this city for vessels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. York is 70 miles S.

by

of Persia, in Irac Agemi, in Kerman to Ispahan. It is a factory, and the inhabitants carry in the world. E. of Ispahan. Lon. 56. 7. N.

Department of France, contains the late province of Burgundy called from a river that department of Nièvre, and also Chalon, Clamecy, Autun and Sens, below which last it is the line. Auxerre is the capital, a province of S. America, at 150 miles in length, on the Amazon. The native people are strong, robust, and active, go naked.

ancient city of Yorkshire, of the capital, with an archbishop's four markers, on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday. It has been considered as the capital of the kingdom; and, although it is in wealth and populousness of the more modern trading towns, it supports a considerable consequence, and is inhabited by many families. The winter is the most elegant and magnificent in the kingdom, Lincoln is the capital. From its top is seen the country, particularly the river Ouse into two parts, and is surrounded by a city, on which are many turrets, and there are four gates and a castle, built by the Conqueror, which was the seat of great strength, but it is now a prison for debtors and a city and county of itself, it is a member to parliament. It is a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, 12 knights; and its county contains 10 hamlets. The corporation is a noble assembly-house, dearest of Burlington, and an assembly-house, built of stone, on the hill. Among the charitable is an asylum for lunatics. The city is navigable to this city for boats burden, although it is 60 miles from the sea. York is 70 miles S. by

by E. of Durham, 89 E. of Lancaster, and 107 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 53. 59. N.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county in England, bounded on the N. by Westmorland, and the bishopric of Durham; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; on the S. W. by a small part of Cheshire; on the W. by Lancashire; and on the N. W. by Westmorland. It extends sixty miles from N. to S. and 115 from E. to W. On the western side is a ridge of hills, which has been called "the English Appennines." This county is divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West ridings. It is subdivided into 26 wapentakes, which contain one city, 54 market towns, and 563 parishes. It lies in the diocese of York (except Richmondshire, in the N. riding, which belongs to the diocese of Chester) and sends thirty members to parliament. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely; the E. riding, on account of its neighbourhood to the German Ocean, is less healthy than the other ridings; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the country recedes from the sea. However, when the air is most indifferent, the soil is most fruitful; for, on the hilly parts of this riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy; great numbers of lean sheep are therefore fold hence, and sent into other counties to be fattened for the market. The W. riding enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good meadow ground, and also pasture for the largest cattle. Much flax is grown here, and large plantations of lices, about Pimefratt. On the side next the river Ouse, the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley, and, in its worst parts, very good oats. Its other commodities are iron, coal, jet, alum, horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N. riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity and coldness of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle; in the district of Pickering, which forms the N. E. corner of Yorkshire, and consists of a very extensive, secluded, and fertile vale, is a fruitful marsh, produced by a petrifying spring, very beneficial for improving land. Rape and potatoes are grown here in great

quantities. Richmondshire, on the N. W. of this riding, was formerly a county of itself: here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire likewise are the districts of Cleveland, Holderness, and Craven. In this last district are two of the highest hills in England; the one named Wharfedale, the other Ingleborough. The principal rivers of Yorkshire are the Northern Ouse, and those which fall into it, as the Don, the Derwent, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nidd, and the Ure, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Here are likewise the Tees and the Hull.

YORK, New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; on the N. by the 45° of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the N. W. by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the S. W. and S. by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is about 350 miles long and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a N. E. and S. W. direction. Beyond the Alleghany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered, in its natural state, with various kinds of trees. East of these mountains it is broken into hills with rich, intervening valleys. The hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture. The valleys, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, oats, and Indian corn. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the staple, of which immense quantities are raised and exported. The best lands in this province, which lie along the Mohawks River, and W. of the Alleghany mountains, are yet in a state of nature, or are just beginning to be settled. This state abounds with several fine rivers and lakes. The capital is of the same name.

YORK, New, a city of N. America, capital of the state of the same name. It is situated at the S. W. point of an island, at the confluence of Hudson and East Rivers, and is about four miles in circumference. The situation is both healthy and pleasant. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. York Island is 15 miles in length, and hardly one in breadth. It is joined to the main by a bridge called King's Bridge. The channels between Long and

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and Staten Islands, and between Long and York Islands, are so narrow as to occasion an unusual rapidity of the tides, which is increased by the confluence of the waters of Hudson and East Rivers. This rapidity, in general, prevents the obstruction of the channel by ice. There is no basin or bay for the reception of ships, but the road where they lie in East River is defended from the violence of the sea by the islands which interlock with each other, so that, except that of Rhode Island, the harbour of New York, which admits ships of any burden, is the best of the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786, was 23,614. New York is 97 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lon. 74. 5. W. lat. 40. 43. N.

\* **YORK TOWN**, a small town of N. America, in the state of Virginia, situated on the S. side of York River, 13 miles E. of Williamsburgh.

**YOUGHALL**, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a rich populous place, surrounded by walls, has a very commodious harbour, with a well defended quay; is seated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

**YOULE**, a village in the E. riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles below York, at the conflux of the Don and Humber. Here is a remarkable dike, called Youle Dike, 10 miles long; and a people, called Triers, who, with a long piece of iron, search into the soft boggy ground hereabouts for subterraneous trees, which they sometimes meet with of the fir kind. They often meet with trees large enough to furnish timber for building, and the smaller trees they split into laths, or cut into chips or splinters.

**YPRES**, a handsome, large, and considerable town of Austrian Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufactory of cloth and serges, and every year in Lent there is a well-frequented fair. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till the year 1781, when the emperor Joseph II. obliged them to withdraw their garrison. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ypre, 12 miles W. of Courtray, 13 N. W. of Lille, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 48. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

**YRIEX, St.**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limousin. It derives its name from a saint who built a monastery here, and is seated on the river Isle, 20 miles S. of Limoges.

## YUN

**YFENDICK**, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, near the sea, in a low country, that may be overflowed when they please, eight miles E. of Sluys, and 18 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

**YSEL.** See **ISSEL**.

**YSELBURG**, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 12 miles E. of Cloves, and 22 N. E. of Gueldres. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

**YSSENCEAUX**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay, 10 miles N. E. of Puy.

**YSSELSTEIN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in the district of Rhinland, with a castle. It is seated on the river Yssel, five miles S. W. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

\* **YTHAN.** See **EITHAN**.

**YUCATAN.** See **JUCATAN**.

**YVERDUN**, a small, strong, and ancient town of Switzerland, in the county of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. It is pleasantly seated at the head of the lake of the same name, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, 30 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

\* **YVERDUN, LAKE OF.** See **NEUCHÂTEL**.

**YVETOT**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, five miles N. E. of Caudebec.

**YVICA.** See **IVICA**.

**YUMA**, one of the Bahama Islands, in the W. Indies, lying to the N. of Cuba; 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

**YUMETO**, one of the Bahama Islands, in the W. Indies, to the N. of the Isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 miles in length.

**YVOY**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Cher, 10 miles S. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

**YUN-NAM**, a province of China, lying near Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 of the second and third, and is well watered by rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. Gold is often found in the sands of the rivers, and probably there are mines of the same metal in the mountains of the eastern part. There are also copper mines, several sorts of precious stones, beside mink, benjamin, lapis lazuli, and very fine marble, some of which is painted of divers colours. They have also excellent horses, strong and vigorous

# YUN

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cafe, eight miles E. of Sluys,  
of Ghent. Lon. 3. 38. E.

See ISSEL.

6, a town of Dutch Guel-  
miles E. of Clèves, and 22 N.  
s. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 51.

AUX, a town of France, in  
nt of Upper Loire and late  
Velay, 10 miles N. E. of

IN, a town of the United  
Holland, and in the district  
with a castle. It is seated  
Yssel, five miles S. W. of  
on. 5. 5. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

. See EITHAN.

N. See JUCATAN.

N, a small, strong, and ancient  
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leasantly seated at the head of  
the same name, on the rivers  
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E. lat. 46. 50. N.

DUN, LAKE OF. See NEU-

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Lower Seine and late pro-  
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See YUICA.

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excellent horses, strong and vi-  
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gorous, but low; as also very small  
deer, which are kept for diversion.

# Z.

**ZABERN**, a town of Germany, in  
the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles  
W. of Philipburg. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat.  
49. 11. N.

**ZABOLA**, a town of Transylvania, on  
the confines of Moldavia, five miles S. W.  
of Neumark.

**ZABURN**, a town of France, in the de-  
partment of the Lower Rhine and late  
province of Alsace, 15 miles N. of Straß-  
burg. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

**ZACATECAS**, a city of N. America,  
in New Galicia. It is surrounded by very  
rich silver mines, and is 125 leagues N. E.  
of Mexico.

**ZACATULLA**, a town of N. America,  
in New Spain, and in the audience of  
Mexico, 200 miles from that city, at the  
mouth of a river of the same name. Lon.  
104. 35. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

**ZAFRA**, a town of Spain, in Estrama-  
dura, with a good castle; seated at the  
foot of a mountain, near the river Gua-  
dixiera, 20 miles S. W. of Medina. Lon.  
6. 12. W. lat. 38. 19. N.

**ZAGARA**, a famous mountain of Tur-  
key in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulf of  
Corinth, and near mount Parnassus. It was  
formerly called Helicon, and is almost al-  
ways covered with snow. It was sacred  
to the Muses, who had here a temple;  
and from this mountain issued the fountain  
Hippocrene.

**ZAGRAD**, a strong and populous town  
of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the  
same name, with a bishop's see, seated on  
the river Save, 25 miles N. E. of Carl-  
stadt, and 137 S. W. of Buda. Lon. 15.  
41. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

**ZAHARA**, a strong town of Spain, in  
Andalusia, seated on a rock, craggy on all  
sides, and defended by a citadel. It is 47  
miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 55. W.  
lat. 36. 52. N.

\* **ZAHARA**, or **THE DESERT**, a vast  
country of Africa, bounded on the N. by  
Barbary; on the E. by Fezzan and Casha-  
na; on the S. by Tombuctoo; and on the  
W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The air of  
this country is very hot, but wholesome to  
the natives. The soil is generally sandy  
and barren, inasmuch that the caravans  
crossing it to and from Negroland are of-  
ten reduced to great extremities. The  
inhabitants are wild and ignorant. They  
have a number of petty princes, but, for

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the most part, have few signs of any go-  
vernment at all. The Mahometan reli-  
gion is professed throughout the country.

**ZAIKE**, a large river of Africa, which,  
rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides  
the kingdoms of Leango and Congo, and  
falls into the Atlantic Ocean in 6° S. lat.

**ZAMORA**, a strong and considerable  
town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's  
see. In its environs fine Turkois stones  
are found. It is seated on a hill, on the  
river Douero, over which is a handsome  
bridge of 17 arches, 35 miles from Sala-  
manca, and 150 N. W. of Madrid. Lon.  
5. 18. W. lat. 41. 41. N.

**ZAMORA**, a handsome town of S. A-  
merica, in Peru, in the audience of Quito,  
seated near the Andes, 175 miles from the  
South Sea. In its neighbourhood are  
rich mines of gold. Lon. 75. 55. W.  
lat. 5. 6. S.

**ZAMORA**, a town of Africa, in the  
kingdom of Algiers and province of Con-  
stantine, 250 miles W. of Hamamet.  
Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

**ZAMOSKI**, a strong town of Poland, in  
Red Russia, and in the palatinate of Biltz,  
with a citadel. It was besieged by the  
Tartars in 1661, but to no purpose. It  
is 37 miles from Lemburg, and 62 from  
Lublin. Lon. 23. 26. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

**ZAMPANGO**, a town of N. America,  
in New Spain, seated on the road from  
Mexico to Guaxaca, near the mountains  
of Miftaka.

**ZANFARA**, a kingdom of Africa, in  
Negroland, to the W. of the kingdom of  
Zegzeg. The inhabitants are of a tall  
stature, of a very black complexion, with  
broad faces, and savage dispositions. It is  
very little known to Europeans.

**ZANGUEBAR**, a country in Africa, ly-  
ing on the eastern coast, between 3° N.  
lat. and 18° S. It includes several petty  
kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have  
various settlements. The inhabitants,  
except those converted by the Portuguese,  
are either Mahometans or Pagans, the  
latter much the more numerous. The  
names of the principal territories are Momo-  
baza, Lamou, Melinda, Quiola, and Mo-  
fambique. The Portuguese trade with  
the natives for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-  
feathers, wax, and drugs. The produc-  
tions are much the same as in other parts  
of Africa between the tropics.

**ZANTE**, an island of the Mediterrane-  
an, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles  
S. E. of the island of Cephalonia. It is  
about 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth,  
and very pleasant and fertile; but its  
principal riches consists in currants, with  
which it abounds. They are cultivated in

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in a very large plain, under the shelter of mountains on the shore of this island, for which reason the sun has greater power to bring them to perfect maturity. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, each of which weighs eight or ten ounces. Here are also cucumbers and excellent figs, and very good oil. In short, it would be a perfect paradise if wood were not so dear, though this island was formerly full of forests. The town, called **Zante**, contains near 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, for scarce a year passes without one; but they do no great damage. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. In one part of this island is a place which shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a spring, which throws out a great deal of bitumen, especially at the time of an earthquake. It serves instead of pitch to pay the bottoms of the ships, and about two barrels in a year are used for this purpose. The grapes are called currants, because they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth. This island belongs to the Venetians, who have constantly a governor residing in the fortress. There are about 30 villages, but no other large towns than Zante. It is seated on the eastern side of the island, and has a good harbour. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Lon. 21. 3. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

**ZANZIBAR**, an island of the eastern coast of Africa, near Zanguebar, between that of Pemba and Mencia, with the title of a kingdom. It abounds in sugar-canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans, Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

**ZAPOTECA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, extending from the province of Guaxaca to the gulf of Mexico. It is a mountainous stony country, but indifferently fertile.

**ZARA**, an ancient, strong, and considerable city of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with an archbishop's see, a good citadel, and a harbour. It is seated in a plain, upon a small peninsula, joined to the continent by an isthmus of about 25 paces in breadth. On the side of the citadel it is very well fortified. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helena, are two handsome fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. This place was formerly much more considerable than at present, the circumference of the walls being

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now but two miles, and the number of the inhabitants not above 6000. There are very fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simon, brought from Judca, and kept in a shrine, with a crystal before it. Zara is seated on the gulf of Venice, 80 miles S. W. of Jaicza, and 150 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

**ZARNATE**, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morca, agreeably seated upon an eminence, 20 miles W. of Mittra.

**ZARNAW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

**ZASLAW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Volhunia, seated on the river Horin, 15 miles above Oitrog. Lon. 27. 11. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

**ZATMAR**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E. by S. of Tockay, and 130 E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 34. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

**ZATOR**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a fortified castle. It is seated on an eminence near the river Vistula, at the place where the Skauld falls into it, 20 miles S. W. of Cracow, and 50 S. E. of Ratibor. Lon. 19. 41. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

**ZBOROW**, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, remarkable for the defeat of John Cahimir, king of Poland, in 1647. It is seated between Lemburg and Zbaras, 52 miles from the former, and 25 from the latter. Lon. 25. 46. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

**ZEALAND**, an island of Denmark, almost of a round form, about 700 miles in circumference. It is seated at the entrance of the Baltic, and is bounded by the Schaggerach Sea on the N. by a strait called the Sound on the E. by the Baltic on the S. and the strait called the Great Belt on the W. It is the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty; and abounding with excellent pasture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

**ZEALAND**, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, separated by the sea on the N. from the isles of Holland; by the Scheld on the E. from Brabant; by the Hout from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the German

## Z E A

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ate of Sandomir, 63 miles N.  
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man

## Z E A

man Ocean. It comprehends eight islands,  
three of which are pretty large. Their  
names are Walcheren, Schowen, S. Beve-  
land, N. Beveland, Telen, Doveland,  
Wolferdike, and St. Philip. There are  
likewise six or seven others, of very little  
importance. The inhabitants are at a  
great deal of trouble to defend themselves  
from the encroachments of the sea, and in  
keeping up their dikes, in which they  
expend great sums of money. In general,  
they are extremely hardy, and even rash,  
and very good soldiers, especially for the  
sea service. They are maintained by their  
plentiful fisheries, and by their trade with  
foreign nations. The soil is fruitful in  
these islands, but the air unhealthy, espe-  
cially for strangers. The river Scheld  
having passed by Antwerp, divides into  
two, and holds, as it were, the isles of Zea-  
land between its arms. One of these runs  
eastward, and the other westward, which  
last the fishermen call Stont, or Hont.  
Zealand is governed in the same manner  
as Holland, and the States are composed  
of deputies of the nobility, and those of  
the two principal towns.

ZEALAND, NEW, in the S. Pacific  
Ocean, was first discovered by Tasman,  
in December 1642. He traversed the  
eastern coast from lat. 34° to 43° S. and  
entered a strait; but being attacked by  
the natives, soon after he came to an an-  
chor, in the place to which he gave the  
name of Murderers-Bay, he did not go  
on shore. He called the country Staten  
Land, in honour of the States General,  
though it has been generally distinguished  
in our maps and charts by the name of  
New Zealand. From the time of Tas-  
man, the whole country, except that part  
of the coast which was seen by him, re-  
mained altogether unknown, and was by  
many supposed to make part of a southern  
continent, till the year 1770, when it was  
circumnavigated by captain Cook, who  
found it to consist of two large islands,  
separated by the strait above-mentioned,  
which is four or five leagues broad, and  
to which he gave his own name. On the  
west side of this strait, in lat. 41° S.  
Queen Charlotte's Sound is situated,  
which was made a principal place of ren-  
dezvous in his subsequent voyages. These  
islands lie between lat. 34° and 48° S.  
and lon. 165° and 180° E. Along the  
coast many small islands are formed, and  
it is indented by deep bays, affording ex-  
cellent shelter for shipping, and abundant  
supplies of wood and water. There are  
also several rivers capable of receiving  
large vessels, in which the spring-tide  
rises near ten feet perpendicularly. Of

## Z E A

the two islands, the southernmost is for the  
most part mountainous and barren. As  
far inland as the eye can reach, nothing  
appears but mountains of stupendous  
height, consisting of rocks that are totally  
naked, except where they are covered  
with snow; but the land bordering on the  
seacoast is clothed thick with wood, almost  
down to the water's edge. The northern-  
most island has a much better appearance:  
it is, indeed not only hilly, but mountain-  
ous; yet even the hills and mountains are  
covered with wood, and every valley has a  
rivulet of excellent water. The soil of  
these vallies, and the plains, of which there  
are many overgrown with wood, is in ge-  
neral light, but fertile; and it is supposed,  
that every kind of European grain, plants,  
and fruits, would flourish here with the  
utmost luxuriance. The winters are  
milder than in England, and the summers  
not hotter, though more equally warm.  
There are forests of vast extent, full of  
the straightest and largest timber, fit for  
building of any kind. The trees are  
chiefly of two sorts; one as large as an  
oak, distinguished by a scarlet flower, the  
wood of which is hard and heavy; an-  
other remarkably tall and straight, of  
which, probably, very fine masts might be  
made. Among other trees is a species of  
philadelphus, which grows on the em-  
inences that jut out into the sea, the leaves  
of which may be used as tea, and might  
be an excellent substitute for that oriental  
plant. Wild celery, and a kind of cress,  
grow plentifully in almost every cove.  
Yams, sweet potatoes, and coconuts, are  
raised by cultivation. Captain Cook, in  
1773, planted several spots of ground with  
European garden seeds; and, in 1777, in  
several of these spots, although totally ne-  
glected and over-run by weeds, were  
found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain,  
radishes, cucumber, &c. and a few fine po-  
tatoes, greatly improved by change of soil.  
In other places every thing had been rooted  
out to make room for temporary villages.  
The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats;  
the former are domestic, and for food;  
and the latter though not numerous, seem al-  
to be eaten. The birds, like the veget-  
able production, are almost entirely pe-  
culiar to the country; and though it is  
difficult to find them in the woods, on  
account of the underwood and climbing  
plants, yet a person, by remaining in one  
place, may shoot as many in a day as will  
serve for ten or eight others. Captain  
Cook introduced European poultry, and,  
on his last visit, had the satisfaction to  
find them increased both in a wild and  
domestic state, beyond all danger of being  
eaten

ever exterminated. Their creeks swarm with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent muscles, (one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shellfish. The men are stout, well-made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the indolent and luxurious inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society Isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller than the men; but possessing few peculiar graces of form or person, and chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattooing at Otaheite. Their dress is also the same: it consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long and four broad. They bring two corners of this garment over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the other parts, which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl-shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of sharks' teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging-places; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish, with which, instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the bark, or dry outside, falls off. Beside their dogs, they also contrive to kill birds; and in most parts of the northern island, they have sweet potatoes, cocoas, and yams; but in the southern, nothing is raised by cultivation. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nastiness of their persons. But little subordination, or distinction of rank, is observed among them, and the want of it is every where apparent. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39. 43. for upward of eighty leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, who probably administer justice, and to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here best known, and most practised.

The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility with all the rest. For such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than that what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge. From their scanty stock of vegetables, if their fishing should fail, they have no resource against absolute famine. Hunger, it is certain, even among civilized nations, will absorb every feeling; it is then no wonder if it should do so among savages; and he, who has once learned to eat what he kills, will easily be induced to kill when he wants to eat. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals.

**ZEGZEG**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated from the kingdom of Cassena; on the E. it has that of Zanfara; on the S. Benin; and on the W. the deserts. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains. The latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful.

**ZEIGHENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 30 miles S. of the town of Cassel. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

**ZEIRON**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see, though a small place, and thin of people. It is seated on a hill, by a gulf of the same name, near the river Baylada, fifty miles S. E. of Larissa.

**ZEITZ**, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and duchy of Naumburg. It has a castle, and a well-frequented college. It is seated on the river Elster, 25 miles S. W. of Leipzig, and 45 E. of Erfurt. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

**ZELL**, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name, which devolved to the house of Hanover, by marriage with the Electress. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime-trees. It is a small town, without trade or manufactures. The houses are old, and of a mean appearance; but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house

## ZEL

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HENHEIM, a town of Germany, landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 30 of the town of Cassel. Lon. 9. at. 50. 52. N.

ON, a town of Turkey in Eu- Janna, with a castle and an arch- see, though a small place, and people. It is seated on a hill, by a the same name, near the river, fifty miles S. E. of Larissa. Z, a handsome town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony and duchy mburg. It has a castle, and a well- ed college. It is seated on the ter, 25 miles S. W. of Leipfick, S. of Erfort. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. N.

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## ZIA

of Brunswick-Lunenburg are held here, and the inhabitants derive their principal means of subsistence from this circum- stance. The principal church is a hand- some structure, adorned with stucco work. The castle is a stately building, surrounded by a moat, and strongly fortified. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Zell, and was repaired, by order of the king of Great Britain, for the residence of his un- fortunate sister, the queen of Denmark, who died here. Zell is seated on the river Aller, 31 miles N. W. of Brunswick, and 47 S. by W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

ZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and marquisate of Baden, in Ortnaw. It is an imperial town, under the protection of the house of Austria, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated on a lake of the same name, otherwise called the Zeller See, which is an inferior branch of the lake of Con- stance, 15 miles S. of Baden, and 42 S. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a very large island, lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of Waigat. It has no inhabi- tants, except wild beasts, particularly white foxes, and bears. In 1595, a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the ship's company were obliged to winter here; but they did not see the sun from the fourth of November to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themselves from being frozen to death.

ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Bo- drog, 25 miles S. E. of Cassovia, and 27 N. E. of Tockay. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

ZERBST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and principality of Anhalt, capital of a district of that name, on the confines of the duchy of Magde- burg, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside. It is a handsome place; the inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brew- ing good beer; but it is remarkable that the women are more concerned in brew- ing it than the men. It is 27 miles N. W. of Wittemberg, and subject to the prince of Anhalt. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

ZERRICA, a town of Persia, in Irac A- rabia, seated in a very narrow plain, be- tween mountains. It has produced feve- ral very famous Arabian horses.

## ZIT

ZIA, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the N. of Thermia, to the S. W. of Negropont, and 12 miles from Cape Colonna, which terminates Lajvadia on that side. It is 15 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is very well-cultivated, and abounds in most of the necessaries of life, particularly barley, wine, and a great deal of silk. They have also a very fine sort of oak, whole fruit, called Villam, is the best trading commodity of the island, and of which they sell vast quantities in a year, it being used by diers and tanners. The principal town is of the same name, and seated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a dis- agreeable valley. It resembles an am- phitheatre, and contains about 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabi- tants are Greeks, and have a bishop, who resides at Zia.

ZIBIT, a territory of Asia, in Ara- bia Felix, extending from the principa- lity of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E. by the principality of Tehama, and on the W. by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.

ZIBIT, a large trading town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of the same name, and seated on the river Zibit, 150 miles N. W. of Aden.

ZIRCHNIT-ZERSEE, a lake of Ger- many, in Lower Carniola, among the mountains and forests. In the month of June the water sinks under ground, and does not rise again till September, dur- ing which interval they feed their cattle in it.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a handsome and strong town of the United Provinces, in Zea- land, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, at the mouth of the Scheld. One part of it was formerly swallowed up by the sea, but it is still a trading and po- pulous place, and has a pretty good harbour; 25 miles N. W. of Hulst, and 18 S. W. of Briel. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

ZITTAW, a handsome town of Ger- many, in Lusatia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and subject to the elector of Saxony. It is surrounded by a double wall, and has good half moons, ditches, and bastions. The houses are built in the modern taste. Beside the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villa- ges that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer;

But there are above 100 cloisters, and in the neighbouring villages above 1800 weavers. The merchants of Zwickau trade with those of Prague and Leipzig, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral is a very handsome structure; and has three organs, and two high steeples. Near it is a head-school college, where the languages, drawing, dancing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloisters is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; which is open twice a week; and, at a small distance from it, is the orphan-house. It is seated on the river Neisse, 17 miles S. W. of Gorka; and 25 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

**ZNAIM**, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria. It is a large place, and has a handsome castle, though very ancient, in which are a great many Pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Taya, 24 miles S. W. of Bunn, and 31 N. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

**ZOARA**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary. It is fortified, and has a good harbour, 60 miles W. of Tripoli. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 32. 45. N.

**ZOFFINGEN**, an ancient and handsome town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, three miles from Arburg. It has a very elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland. The inhabitants enjoy greater immunities than any other place in the whole canton. They have their own magistrates; and, what is peculiar, their own courts of justice, both civil and criminal, which decide in the last resort, without an appeal to Bern. The town contains about 2000 souls. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

**ZOLLERN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, which gives name to the principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince of Hohen-Zollern is hereditary chamberlain of the empire. The place is little else but a castle built on a mountain, 26 miles S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

**ZOLNOK**, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1534, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1685; is seated on the river Teyss, where the Sogitia falls into it, 62 miles N. E. of Cioceza, and 62 E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 50. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

**ZOQUES**, a province of N. America, German Ocean, which extends from 8.

in New Spain, and in the government of Chiapa, on the frontiers of that of Tabasco. It produces plenty of silk and cochineal.

**ZOLNDORF**, a village in Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, where, on the 25th of August 1758, the king of Prussia, after a dreadful conflict, totally defeated the Russians.

**ZOUT PAN**, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, situated a few miles N. of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the sea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At some seasons of the year, it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, which has a very striking appearance. It was visited, in December 1778, by lieutenant Paterfon, who found, that a short time before his arrival, the middle part of it had been dissolved by the heavy rains, but that round the sides was a hard crust of salt exactly resembling ice.

**ZUERLA**, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, situated in a district of remarkable fertility, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories of corn, exhibit such vestiges of ancient splendour, as will probably attract and highly reward the attention of future travellers. It is 140 miles E. of Mourzouk. Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 27. 50. N.

**ZUG**, a handsome and considerable town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name; seated on the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding with corn, pasture, and wood. In 1435, the street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up, and therefore they built another upon an eminence. There are several fine houses, handsome churches, and a good townhouse. It is remarkable, that Oswald, a Saxon king of Northumberland, in the seventh century, is the tutelary saint of this place. Zug is 12 miles N. E. of Lucern, and 48 S. E. of Basle. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

**ZUG**, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded on the E. and N. by that of Zurich; on the W. by that of Lucern; and the Free Provinces; and on the S. by that of Schvveiz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The government of this little canton is democratic; and is exceedingly complicated. The supreme power resides in the inhabitants of the four districts of Zug, Bar, Egeri, and Meutalingen.

**ZUDBER-ZEE**, a great bay of the

## ZUI

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, one of the cantons of Switzer- founded on the E. and N. by that rich; on the W. by that of Lu- and the Free Provinces; and on the that of Schwitz. The inhabitants man Catholics. The government dicleo canton is democratic, and ngly complicated. The supreme resides in the inhabitants of the districts of Zug, Bar, Egeri, and ingen.

DER-ZEE, a great bay of the an Ocean, which extends from 5.

## ZUR

to N. in United Provinces, between Frickland, cryffel, Guelderland, and Holland. is so called from its situa- tion toward the South.

ZULLICHAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the province of Croffen, 16 miles N. E. of Croffen. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

ZULPHA, a town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled by a colo- ny of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbi- shop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

ZULPICH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne; seated on the river Naisel, 10 miles S. of Juliers, and 10 W. of Bonn. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

ZURICH, an ancient, large, and po- pulous city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the northern extremity of the lake of Zurich, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which commu- nicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The ca- thedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that em- peror. Zurich was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the argu- ments of Zuinglius. The two divisions of Zurich are called the Old Town and the Suburbs. The former is surrounded by the same ancient battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the lat- ter are strengthened by fortifications in the modern style, but they are too extensive. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains musquets for 30,000 men. Among the charitable foundations in this town are an orphan- house; an hospital for incurables; that for the sick of all nations, which usually con- tains between 600 or 700 patients; and the Alms-amen, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and distributes money, clothes, and books of devotion, to poor persons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 10000 l. a year. They have several manufactures; particularly- muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handker- chiefs, Zurich is the birthplace of Ges- ner, and other illustrious men. It is 35

## ZUR

miles S. W. of Constance, 40 S. E. of Basle, and 55 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

ZURICH, one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen; on the S. by that of Schwitz; on the E. by Thurgaw, and the county of Tocken- burg; and on the W. by the canton of Zug, and the Free Provinces. The civil war between the magistrates and people of Zurich, in 1335, nearly reduced that city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were re- admitted; but, engaging in a conspiracy against the citizens, were discovered and put to death. In consequence of this, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms; and Zurich, for protection, formed an alliance with Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy in 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zu- rich; a privilege it still enjoys, being the first canton in rank, and the most consider- able in extent both of territory and power next to that of Bern. This canton abounds in corn, wine, and excellent pastures; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn, for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. This can- ton, in 1784, contained 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital. The so- vereign power resides exclusively in the burgeses of the town, consisting of about 2000. These are divided into 13 tribes, one of which is called the Tribe of Nobles, although, at present, not absolutely con- fined to persons of that description. The legislative authority is vested by the burghers in the sovereign council of 200, consisting, however, of 212 members drawn from the 13 tribes. This coun- cil comprises the Senate, or Little Coun- cil (composed of 50 members, including the two burgomasters) which has a juris- diction in all civil and criminal causes. The burghers, moreover, enjoy the sole right of commerce; all strangers, and even subjects, being excluded from estab- lishing manufactures in any part of the canton.

ZURICH, a lake of Switzerland, near 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. It is of an oblong form, and not near so large as that of Constance; but the borders are fludded more thickly with villages and towns. The adjacent coun- try is finely cultivated and well peopled; and

# ZWI

# ZYT

and the S. part of the lake appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schweiz and Glarus: the scenery is picturesque, lively, and diversified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to Zurich.

ZURITA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Tajo, with an old castle. It is very near Toledo. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

ZUTPHEN, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a magnificent church, and is surrounded by walls. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who, in 1674, restored it to the states-general. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Berkel and Yssel, nine miles S. by E. of Deventer, and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland; bounded on the N. by the river Yssel, which separates it from Velaw; on the W. by Overysfel; on the E. by the bishopric of Munster; and on the S. by the duchy of Cleves. Zutphen is the capital.

ZUTZ, a village of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. Though not the largest, it is esteemed the principal place of the district of Upper Engadina, because it contains the criminal court of justice.

ZWICKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and marquisate of Misnia, subject to the elector of Saxony. It was formerly imperial, and is a handsome town, seated on the river Muldaw. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigrland; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Misnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. It is 20 miles N. E. of Plawen, and 15 S. of Altenburg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine and landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt, eight miles S. of Darmstadt, and 12 N. of Worms.

ZWOLL, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overysfel, and in the district of Zailant. It is a handsome, large, and rich town, defended by some fortifications; and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, is defended by several forts at proper distances from each other. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas a Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is advantageously seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, eight miles S. E. of Campen, and five S. of Hasselt. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 52. 33. N.

ZYGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on a morass made by the river Alma, 10 miles N. of the Drave, and 50 N. W. of Eßbeck. It is a very strong place, and is defended by a citadel, surrounded by three walls, and three ditches full of water. It was besieged, in 1566, by Solyman II. emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but was afterward retaken by the Austrians. Lon. 18. 53. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

ZYGETH, a county of Lower Hungary, separated from Slavonia by the river Drave on the S. W. on the N. W. by the lake Balaton, and on the E. by the counties of Alba Regalis and Tolna.

ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Poland, in Volinia, seated on the river Ciecicief, 70 miles W. of Kiof, or Kiow, and 120 E. of Lucko. Lon. 29. 22. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

THE END.

\* \* The MAPS given with this Work are, the WORLD, placed before the Title; and EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, placed before their respective Descriptions.

# Z Y T

BURG, a town in Germany  
of the Upper Rhine and  
of Hesse Darmstadt, eight  
miles N. of

A strong town of the United  
Kingdom in Overijssel, and in the  
Zaaiant. It is a handsome,  
rich town, defended by  
rivers; and the canal, which  
this place, and extends to  
Overijssel, is defended by several  
other distances from each other.  
The mountain of St. Agnes,  
which was formerly an Augustinian  
convent, which Thomas à Kempis  
lived in, and died in 1471. It  
is an imperial and hanseatic  
town, advantageously seated on  
the river Aa and  
about 6 miles S. E. of Campen, and  
Hasselt. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat.

TH, a town of Lower Hun-  
gary, capital of a county of the same  
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river, 10 miles N. of the Drave,  
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Great Poland, seated on the river Ciecierz,  
about 10 W. of Kiof, or Kiow, and  
about 10 miles S. E. of Lucko. Lon. 29. 22. E. lat.  
52.

D.

These are, the WORLD, placed  
in ASIA, AFRICA, and NORTH  
AMERICA, their respective Descriptions.

